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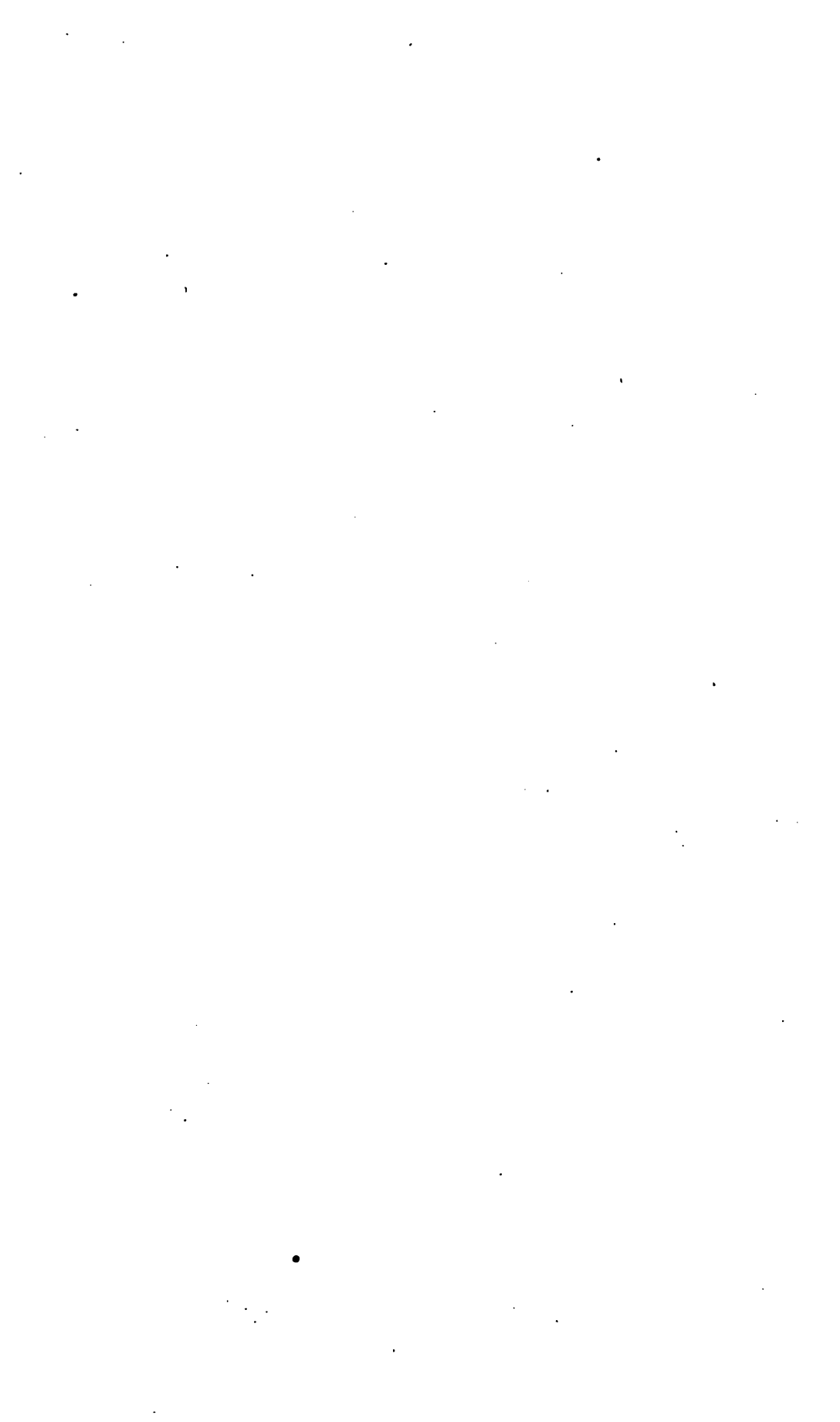
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Ἀνναιολα υἱαδδῃ.

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ANNALS OF ULSTER.

OTHERWISE,

Ἀνναιλα σενατ.

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 431, TO A.D. 1540.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.,

THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE RECORDS.

VOL. I.

A.D. 431—1056.

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## PREFATORY NOTE.

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THE Editor was desirous that the important publication of which this forms the first volume should be published in a complete form, and not in separate volumes, for the reason that, considering the great value of the Chronicle, the questions so often discussed regarding the compilers and the sources from which the work was compiled, and the relation to each other of the MSS. from which the text has been formed, it seemed necessary that these subjects should be dealt with in an Introductory Essay. But it would be obviously impossible to write an Introduction of the nature required before the whole work was in print. The Council of the Royal Academy, under whose direction the publication of the work has been placed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having ordered the immediate publication of this volume, the Editor submitted respectfully to their directions. The Introduction must therefore appear in the last volume of the work—in that, namely, containing the Appendices and Index.

W. M. H.

*June, 1887.*



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ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

ἈΝΝΑΛΑ ΣΕΝΑΤ.

ANNALS OF SENAT.



# αἰνναλα υἱαδῆ.

ihc,

Mei est incipere, tui est finire.

Fol. 16aa.

**Κ** εἰς τὴν αἰρ. Anno ab incarnatione domini cccc.<sup>o</sup>  
xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> Palladius ad Scotos a Celestino  
urbis Romae episcopo ordinatur episcopus,  
Cælio et Valerio consulibus primus mittitur in hi-  
berniam, ut Christum credere potuerent, anno  
Theodori uni.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Palladius*.—Prosper Aquitanus, in his *Chronicon*, Basso et Antiocho cons. (i.e. A.D. 431), after mention of the Council of Ephesus adds: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes, ordinatus a papa Cælestio Palladius, et primus episcopus mittitur" (*Opp.* p. 432). This cardinal record in Irish church history has been repeated by Bede, *Chron.*, p. 26, and *Hist. Eccl.* twice, i., 13, v., 24; where he assigns 480 as the year, i.e. of his mission, whereas 481 was the date of his arrival. See Pagi, *Critica*, t. ii., pp. 214b, 238b. Subsequent chroniclers, enumerated by Ussher, *Wks.* vi., 353, have adopted the same form of words, among them Marianus Scotus, who notices both Palladius and Patricius, under the 8th of Theodosius, junior. Palladius is styled by Muirchu, writing circ. 690, "Archidiaconus pape Caelestini" (*Bk. Arm.*, fol. 2aa). So the Vit. Sec. in Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 13b; the Vit. Quarta, *ib.* p. 38b; Probus, *ib.* 48b; the Vit. Tripart.

huagal wechon, which Colgan not very closely renders, "eximium Diaconum," *ib.* p. 123a.

<sup>2</sup> *Celestinus*.—The writers in the Book of Armagh note him as "quadragesimus quintus a sancto Petro apostolo," fol. 2aa, 16aa. But Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, whom these ann. profess to follow, have xli. Sixtus, his successor, is set down next year as xlii.

<sup>3</sup> *Etius and Valerius*.—Their consulship belongs to 432. Bassus and Antiochus were the consuls of this year.

<sup>4</sup> *Might believe*.—Prosper's *in Christum credentes* has, from Ussher down, been generally understood as implying that there existed at the time in Ireland a number of acephalous Christians. Muirchu, who, writing about 690, says of Palladius that he had been ordained and sent "ad hanc insulam sub brumali rigore positam convertendam" (*Bk. Arm.*, fo. 2aa), or "ad doctrinam Scottorum" (*ib.*

# ANNALS OF ULSTER.

JESUS,

*Mine it is to Begin, Thine it is to Finish.*

**K**ALENDs of January. In the year 431 from the [431.] Incarnation of the Lord, Palladius,<sup>1</sup> ordained by Celestinus,<sup>2</sup> bishop of the City of Rome, is sent, in the consulship of Etius and Valerius,<sup>3</sup> into Ireland, first bishop to the Scots, that they might believe<sup>4</sup> in Christ; in the 8th year of Theodosius.<sup>5</sup>

16aa). Nennius comes next, about half a century after the Book of Armagh was written, and he, drawing as he says, "de historiis Scottorum licet inimicorum," expressly states "ad Scettos in Christum convertendos" (p. 41). Probus uses language similar to that of Muirchu (Tr. Th. 48b). The Tripart. Life, the substance of which can be proved to be older than 800, says, "do ppaicept do Gaeidhlaibh, 'to instruct the Gaeidhil'." So Vit. Sec. in Colgan, Tr. Th., 13b; Vit. Tert. (ib. 23a); Vit. Quart. (ib. 38b); Jocelin (ib. 70a). Ussher's Irish Life had what his interpreter renders "ad praedicandum Hibernis"; while his Latin Tripart. Life had "ad Scotos convertendos ad Christum" (Wks., vi. 368). Even for the wording of the present text, which is so rude, there is a counterpart in the Annals of Inisfallen at 431, "Palladius ad Scotos a Caelestino, urbis Romae episcopo, ordinatus, primus mittitur in Hiberniam, ut Christum credere potuissent." This

and the text would seem to imply that the Irish had the offer of conversion, but refused it. Prosper closed his chronicle in 455, but in a work which is peculiarly important as having been written in 433, i.e. 2 years after Palladius' arrival, he says of Caelestine, "Ordinato Scotis episcopo, dum Romanam insulam (i.e. Britanniam) studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam barbaram Christianam" *Contra Cassianum*, c. 20 (Opp. 209a). Innes reconciles the two statements of Prosper to his own satisfaction (*Hist.*, p. 55); but Sir James Ware, more in accordance with Irish writers, says "Et ad Prosperi ipsa verba, *Scotos in Christum credentes*, quod attinet, ea fortasse referenda sunt ad tempus quo Prosper Chronicon suum scripsit, quando nempe longe maxima pars Hiberniae ad Christi fidem, S. Patricii praedicatione et operâ suâ fuit conversa" (*S. Patr. Opusc.* p. 107).

<sup>5</sup> *Theodosius*.—See note on Theodosius the younger, in the year following.

[Ct. 1enaip (ui. p. lūi). Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° 11.° (1111. dc. xxxui. recundum Dionysium). Patricius peruenit ad Hiberniam nono anno regni Theodosii minoris, primo anno episcopatus Thirti, xl. ii. episcopi Romane ecclesie. Sic enumerant Beda et Marcellius et Ippiodorus in cronicis suis. [In xu (uel xiiii) anno regni Laegaire mic Neill. Ab initio mundi iuxta lxx. interpretet u. dccc. lxxxu; iuxta uero Ebreos 1111. dcxxxui. Ab incarnatione uero iuxta Ebreos dclxxxu, recundum autem Dionysium cccc. xxx. 11.° anni sunt; recundum uero Bedam cccc. xxxi anni sunt.]

[Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc. xxx. 11.° (1111. dc. xxxui.)

[Ct. 1enaip. (ii. p. lu. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° 111.° (1111. dcxxxuii.) Cetha brat Sathan di Epe [no ino Eipunn].

<sup>1</sup> *Friday*.—This was leap-year, and the Sunday letter CB, as the 1st of January fell on the sixth day of the week. It may be observed here, once for all, that the chronological notations, except the year of the Lord, whether at the beginning or close of the entries of each year, are not in *prima manu*, but added subsequently in paler ink.

<sup>2</sup> *Dionysius*.—See his system referred to at A.D. 531 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Patrick arrived*.—See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 370, 371, 396-407, 448; Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 392-399.

<sup>4</sup> *Theodosius the younger*.—There are three dates for the commencement of the reign of Theodosius junior—1st, A.D. 402, when he was declared *Augustus* by his father, Arcadius; 2nd, A.D. 408, when Arcadius died, and he succeeded to the empire of the East; 3rd, A.D. 423, when, on August 15, his uncle Honorius, Emperor of the West, died, and thus left him supreme in the regions of Latin. The third era

is that which these Annals adopt, as did Beda, in *Chron.*, and *H.E.*, i., 13. So also the *Chron. Scot.*; *Ann. Inisf.*; *Leab. Brec.*; *Vit. Tripart.*, and *Marianus Scotus*. Tirechan states, "xiii. anno Teothosii," but 30+24 would be according to the earlier computations, so that his xiii. is evidently a clerical error for viii. Baronius takes exception to the present date, and observes at A.C. 429, vii., "ex Prospero corrigendum esse Bedam"; upon which Smith well observes, "non ex Prospero Beda, sed ex Beda Baronius corrigendus est" (*Baeda*, i., 13, p. 51). See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 214b, n., xi.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Over this name is written, in another hand *Celestine*, which is an error. Celestine died 13 July, 432, and Sixtus iii. was consecrated eleven days afterwards. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, Sixtus is set down as 42nd Bishop of Rome.

*Chronicles*.—This is a very slow-

Kal. Jan. (Friday,<sup>1</sup> m. . . ) A.D. 432 (4636, according to Dionysius).<sup>2</sup> Patrick arrived<sup>3</sup> at Ireland, in the 9th year of the reign of Theodosius the younger,<sup>4</sup> in the first year of the episcopate of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> the 42nd bishop of the Church of Rome. So Beda, and Marcellinus, and Isidorus compute in their chronicles.<sup>6</sup> [In the 15th (or 14th) year of the reign of Laegaire, son of Niall.<sup>7</sup> From the beginning of the world,<sup>8</sup> according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5885 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4636. Also, from the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 685; but, according to Beda, there are 431 years.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 433 (4637). [432.]

Kal. Jan. (Monday. m. 5.) A.D. 434 (4638.) The first prey<sup>9</sup> by the Saxons<sup>10</sup> from Ireland [or, in Ireland]. [433.]

only entry; the chronological order of the writers is inverted; and Beda says nothing on the subject. Marcellinus has—"Valerio et Aetio cons. (i.e. 482), Romanæ ecclesiæ Xystus xlii. episcopus ordinatus, vixit annis viii."

<sup>1</sup> *Laegaire, son of Niall*.—O'Flaherty makes the 4th of Laeghaire to synchronize with 482; therefore 428 + 35, the length of his reign, makes 463, the correct date of his death. Ann. Inisfall., and the ancient authorities cited by Petrie from *Leabhar Breac*, place Patrick's arrival in the 4th of Laeghaire (*Tara*, 77, 79); so also the *F. Mast.* Nennius says, "In quinto anno Loygare regis exorsus est prædicare fidem Christi" (p. 44). But though Ann. Inisf. here assign the 4th, further on they have a stray sentence, which contradicts this—"Patricius vero xlii. vel ut alii dicunt xliii. anno ejusdem venit ad Scotos Patricius." And in the present entry xliii. is written *al. man.* over xu. The addition therefore of 10 to the regnal year of Laeghaire brings us down to 443, the date at which

Todd has arrived from independent considerations, *S. Patr.* 392-399

*Beginning of the world*.—The whole of this chronological paragraph is added by another hand, which subsequently appears in similar additions.

<sup>9</sup> *Prey*.—The Irish *bhrac* or *bhrac* seems to be cognate to the Latin *praeda*. From *bhrac* comes the adjective *bhracach* "thievish," the noun *bhracais*, a "thief," and the name *mac bhracais*, now *Brady*. At 820 *infra*, we find *bhrac* in the form *præro*.

<sup>10</sup> *Saxons*.—The Saxons first appear in history at A.D. 287, and then as marauders. At 864, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, "Picti Saxonisque, et Scotti et Attacotti Britannos ærumnis vexavere continuis" (xxvi. 5). They were associated with the Picts when defeated by the Britons in the Alleluia victory, which Usher, on just grounds, places at the year 480, and which was certainly prior to the year 485, as St. Germanus the leader died that year. See his excellent obs., *Wks.* v. 385,

[Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° u.° (1111. dc. xxxix.)  
Morr bperail regir laigen. [Oporiur et pporper et  
Cipillur in doctuna Chriſti floruerunt recundum  
quorſam].

Fol. 16ab.

[Ct. 1enaip. (4 p. l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.  
ui.° (1111. dc. xl.) Uel hic morr bperail. Oporiur et  
pporper et Cipillur in Chriſto floruerunt, [uel in  
doctuna Chriſti, recundum alior. Uel hoc anno bpe-  
ral morſiur ert recundum alior].

[Ct. 1enaip. (6 p., l. 9, alias 8.) Anno domini cccc.°  
xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xli.°) Finnbar mac hui bartoene.

[Ct. 1enaip. (7 p., 20 lunae.) Anno domini cccc.°  
xxx.° ui.° (1111. dc. xlii.°) Senður mor do ſcribunn; [uel  
quod hic debet inſerri Secundur cum ſociur recundum  
alium librum].

Also Thorpe's Lappenberg, vol. i., 62, 63. The Irish invasion here recorded may have been a sequel to their defeat in Britain. These annals assign their permanent arrival in England to 464; and they add a second descent on Ireland at 471 *infra*. The authorities, followed by the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, represent the wife of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, Cairenn Casdubh ("curly black"), mother of Niall ix. Host., as daughter of a king of the Saxons. Which is adopted by O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.* 376, 393. Indorb Find, also, wife of Eoghan, son of Niall, is said to have been daughter of a Saxon prince. Mac Firbis, however, *Geneal. MS.*, p. 108, contends that the first named woman was more likely to have been Pictish or North British. It is curious that the B. of Armagh, referring to the death of Munissa, a disciple of St. Patrick, whom some of his Lives style *Britonissa*, speaks "de morte Moneisen Saxonissa" (fol. 20 ab).

<sup>1</sup> *Bressal*.—More fully in the F. Mast. (435), "Bressal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathair Mór (king of Leinster), died." The death of Cathair Mór is set down at A.D. 174, so that there must be a deficiency of several generations in the descent. See Keating, 308; *Ogyg.* 311; *B. of Rights*, 201-203.

<sup>2</sup> *According to some*.—This, from *Orosius*, added *al. manu*. See under next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Orosius—Cyril*.—Orosius, in A. by a clerical error. Paulus Orosius, a priest of Tarragona, flor. 416. In 413 he was sent by two Spanish bishops to St. Augustin; during his stay with whom, and at whose instance, he composed his *Historia*. St. Augustin characterizes him as "Vigil ingenio, promptus eloquio, flagrans studio," *Epist.* 166. Prosper, of Aquitaine, appeared before pope Coelestine, in 431 (the year of Palladius' mission), to vindicate the memory of St. Augustin. In 433 he

Kal. Jan. A.D. 435 (4639). Death of Bressal,<sup>1</sup> King of Leinster. [Orosius, and Prosper, and Cyril flourished in the doctrine of Christ, according to some.]<sup>a</sup> [485.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 27). A.D. 436 (4640). Or, here the death of Bresal. Orosius, Prosper, and Cyril,<sup>2</sup> flourished in Christ [or, in the doctrine of Christ, according to others. Or, in this year Bresal died, according to others.] [486.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 9, or 8). A.D. 437 (4641). Finn-barr<sup>4</sup> son of Ua Bardene. [487.]

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 20). A.D. 438 (4642). The *Senchus Mor*<sup>5</sup> was written. (Or, here should be inserted<sup>6</sup> *Secundus* with his companions, according to another book.) [488.]

published his *Collator*, and in 455 he completed his *Chronicon*, which is a very important record. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, presided at the third General Council, in 431, and died in 444. The mention of his name here was probably suggested by Isidore, who says, in his *Chronicon*, "Hoc tempore Cyrillus Alexandrie episcopus, insignis est habitus." *Opp.* vii. 101. The best edition of his works is that by Jo. Aubertus, 6 tom. (in 7 voll.), fol. Paris, 1638. Gibbon accuses him of tyranny, murder, and a long list of crimes and infirmities. *Decline*, ch. 47. With such a wide margin as the *claruere* of these three writers it was absurd to repeat the entry the year following.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnbarr*.—The *F. Mast.* borrow this entry, changing the descent to *mac Ua Baird*, and adding *roecc*, 'died'; but they give no clue to his lineage or history. O'Donovan supposed that *Ua Baird*, which appears in St. Patrick's kindred, might be intended. It is more likely, however, that the reference is to some one

*maccu Baird*, 'of the sons of Bairdene,' such as the *Dal Bairdine* of Uladh, whom Tighern. notices at 628, these Annals at 627, and the *F. Mast.* at 623. Colgan's conjecture of *Firtnanus*, *Tr. Thaum.* 268a, is inadmissible.

<sup>5</sup> *Senchus Mor*.—"Chronicon Magnum scriptum est." O'Connor, *R. H. SS.* iv. 1. It was a body of laws, the first materials of which were compiled by St. Patrick and some of his disciples; and which grew by subsequent accretions till it attained its present voluminous dimensions. The *Senchus Mór*, occupying 4 vols. of the intended series of the *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, was published in the years 1865, 1869, 1873-79, edited by Professors Hancock, O'Mahony, and Richey, from the texts and translations of the late Dr. O'Donovan and Professor O'Curry. In the learned Prefaces to these important volumes full information is given of the code.

<sup>6</sup> *Inserted*.—*Inserti*, for *inseri*, A. See under next year.

- b. [Ct. 1enair. (1 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xxx.° ix.° (1111. dc. xliii.) Secundus, Auxilius, et Serpinus mittuntur et episcopi ipsi in Hiberniam in auxilium Patricii.
- [Ct. 1enair. (2 p., l. u.) Anno domini cccc.° xxxi.° (1111. dc. xliiii.) Exitus Xristi episcopi Romane ecclesie, qui uiuit 1111. annis in episcopatu Romane ecclesie et xxiii. diebus, ut deus narrat in cronico suo. Alii libri dicunt Maine filium Neill in isto anno perisse. [Ausurion naen ar na gabail on beataig ro anra seirso bliasain dhec ar 3 xx.° a aise, episcopatur uero sui anno 40. Floruit Ausurion circa annos domini cccc.°.]

<sup>1</sup> *Secundus*. — *Rede* Secundinus. Called Sechnall by the Irish, and from him domnach Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, in the S.E. of Meath, derives its name. Born in 874, which is the alleged year of St. Patrick's birth, who was his uncle, and in honour of whom he composed the hymn *Audite omnes*. See Ussher, *Wks.* vi. 383, 384, 401, 518; Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 226b; Todd, *Lib. Hymnor.* 7-42. His death is entered below at 447.

*Auxilius*.—Brother of Secundinus, sixth son of Restitut Ua mBaird, and, with Iserninus, ordained as a coadjutor of St. Patrick. In Irish his name assumes the form of Ausaille or Usaille. Cill-Ausaille, now Killashee, in co. Kildare is called from him, and he is also patron of Cill Ua mBaird, now Killymard, near Donegal, in the county of the same name. His death is entered at 459 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Serninus*.—Generally written Iserninus; but sometimes Eserninus, *B. Arm.* fol. 156b; Serenus, *Tr. Thaum.* p. 14a; Iserninus, Nennius, 43. In the B. of Armagh he is in three

instances called eppcop Fich, one of which is as a gloss upon his name, in the following passage "Patricius et Iserninus (i. eppcop Fich) cum Germano fuerunt in Olaiodra civitate. Germanus vero Isernino dixit ut predicare in Hiberniam veniret, atque promptus fuit oboedire, etiam in quamcumque partem mitteretur nisi in Hiberniam. Germanus dixit Patricio, et tu, an oboediens eris? Patricius dixit, Fiat sicut vis. Germanus dixit, Hoc inter uos erit; et non potuerit Iserninus in Hiberniam non transire. Patricius venit in Hiberniam. Iserninus vero missus est in aliam regionem: sed ventus contrarius detulit illum in dexteram [i.e. australem] partem Hibernie," (fol. 18 aa); probably Magh Itha, or the barony of Forth, on the south coast of the county of Wexford. *Ann. Inisfall* at 440, say, "Secundinus et Auxiliarius, et Iserninus mittuntur in auxilium Patricii, nec tamen tenuerunt apostolatam, nisi Patricius solus." So also *Chron. Scot.* 438. This joint action appears in the titles of some collections of Irish Canons, and strikes the eye in the

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1). A.D. 439 (4643). Secundus,<sup>1</sup> [439.]  
Auxilius,<sup>2</sup> and Serninus,<sup>3</sup> themselves also bishops, are sent  
to Ireland, in aid of Patrick.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5). A.D. 440 (4644). The decease [440.]  
of Xistus,<sup>5</sup> bishop of the church of Rome, who lived 8  
years and 27 days in the episcopate of the church of  
Rome, as Beda, in his chronicle, relates. Some books say  
that Maine son of Niall<sup>6</sup> perished in this year. [Saint Au-  
gustin<sup>7</sup> taken away from this life in the 76th year of his  
age, and the 40th year of his episcopate. Augustin  
flourished about the year of Our Lord 400.]

earliest synodicals which appear in Sir Henry Spelman's, and Wilkins' great collections of British Councils. For the entry of the death of Iserninus, see at 468 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Patrick*.—In the margin of A. is an entry partly obliterated: no comat airt . . . gemeaitham Ɔp[501], 'or, perhaps, on this [year] should be the birth of Brigid.' See under 456, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Xistus*.—Sixtus iii. In the chronicles of Prosper, Idatius, and Marcellinus, he is reckoned 42nd Bishop of the church of Rome; as also in these annals, at 432. His tenure of 8 years and 19 days, as calculated by Anastasius, is the correct period. These annals add 8 days, and also err in citing Beda as the authority, for he makes no mention, in either his Chronicle or History, of the pontificate of this Sixtus.

<sup>6</sup> *Maine, son of Niall*.—Fourth son of Niall ix. Host. and one of the four brothers, whose posterity constituted the Southern Hy Neill. His descendants, who occupied Teathbha or Tefia, were represented by O'Caharny or Fox, Magawley, O'Brien, O'Daly, &c. in the present counties of Longford and

Westmeath, see Keating, p. 372; *Ogyg.* p. 401. The *Tripart. Life* (ii. 26) states that Patrick, when he visited south Tefia, converted and baptized this Maine; after which he founded the church of Ardachadh (Ardagh); but that Maine, on account of a deception which he practised, incurred the saint's severe displeasure. Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, 132b.

<sup>7</sup> *St. Augustin*.—Bishop of Hippo. Possidius, in his *Life*, says (cap. 31), "vixit annis LXXVI. in clericatu autem vel episcopatu annis ferme xl." Beda has the same words, *Chron.* p. 26; and Marianus Scotus, *Chron.* 431. He was ordained priest in 391, and bishop in December, 395. He died v. Kl. Sept. (Aug. 28), A.D. 430. The insertion in the text is, therefore, ten years too late. See Tillemont, *Memoires*, tom. xiii. p. 943; and the Latin version of the substance of his admirable memoir, which was made by Dom Hugues Vaillant and Dom Jacques du Frische, members of the congregation of St. Maur, in the exhaustive *Vita* which forms the first portion of the last volume of the Benedictine St. Augustin, cols. 102, 141, 491.



Κτ. ιεναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º i.º Leo ordina-  
tur xl. ii. Romane ecclesie episcopus; et probatur ep̃  
in fide catolica Patricius episcopus.

Κτ. ιεναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ii.º

Fol. 16ba.

.b.

Κτ. ιεναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Patricius  
episcopus ap̃dore fidei et doctrina Chriſti p̃lorenſ in  
noſtra provincia.

Κτ. ιεναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º iii.º Ἀρ̃ Μαῶ  
fundata ep̃t. Ὡς ὑπε̃ conuicta ὑρ̃que ad hanc ciui-  
tatem fundatam m̃. cxc. iii.

Κτ. ιεναῖρ. Anno domini cccc.º xl.º ii.º Ναῖ mac Π̃-  
αῖραῖ ḡαῖḡε Ταῖ, m̃c Eachach Muḡmethoin ag̃ p̃leib̃  
Ealpa [no iar na ðeim] do ḡoiḡnen ḡoinnḡḡe og̃ dol  
tar torainn obuit, et xx.ª tribur annor̃ p̃egnauit in  
hibernia.

<sup>1</sup> *Leo*.—Consecrated Sept. 22, 440. These annals, at 432, correctly reckon-  
ed Sixtus III., 42nd Bishop of Rome,  
so that 42 here is a mistake for 43,  
which is the number in Prosper,  
Idatius, and Marcellinus.

*Catholic faith*.—*Ann. Inisfal.* at  
442, have "Probatio sancti Patricii  
in fide Catholica." *Ann. Clonmac-*  
*nois*, at 427, say "Pope Leo was  
ordained the 46th or 47th to succede;  
by whom St. Patrick was approved  
in the Catholique Religion, and by  
the rest of the Popes of Rome that  
succeeded in his time, and then after  
flourished in the heate of Christian  
Religion in this Land."

<sup>2</sup> *In our province*.—Todd under-  
stands this of Ulster, and couples it  
with the founding of Armagh men-  
tioned under the next year. *St.*  
*Patrick*, 470. O'Connor's copy, how-  
ever, reads *nostra Hibernia*, which  
gives the term *provincia* a wider  
application. At the council of Arles  
in 314 Britain was regarded as a

*provincia*. In 592 Pope Gregory  
designates Italy a *provincia*; and  
half a century later John, pope-elect,  
writing to the Irish prelates speaks of  
Ireland as "provincia vestra" (Beda,  
H. E., ii. 19). The use of the term  
*provincia* at that date forbids the  
limitation of it to the Irish coisḡar̃  
or province, as long subsequently  
adopted in ecclesiastical language.  
See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 451. Sicily  
was the first recipient of the designa-  
tion *provincia*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Macha was founded*.—In the  
Book of Armagh is the following  
curious notice concerning Trim :  
"ædificavit æcclesiam cum illis xxv.  
anno antequam fundata esset æcclesia  
Altinachæ (fol. 16ba); which Usher  
reads "vigesimo secundo" (*Wks.*,  
vi. 414). His *Tripart. Vit.* had xxv.;  
so also the Bodleian *Tripart. Life*,  
Colgan's copy (*Tr. Th.*, p. 129a);  
but the Brit. Mus. copy has xxii.  
See Colgan's note, p. 100 (*recte* 110) b,  
n. 57. The *F. Mast.* place the found-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 441. Leo<sup>1</sup> ordained 42nd bishop of the church of Rome: and Patrick, the bishop, was approved in the Catholic faith.<sup>2</sup> [441.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 442. [442.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 443. Patrick, the bishop, flourishing in the zeal of faith and the doctrine of Christ, in our Province.<sup>3</sup> [443.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 444. Ard-Macha was founded.<sup>4</sup> From the building of Rome<sup>5</sup> to the founding of this city is 1194 years. [444.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 445. Nathi,<sup>6</sup> son of Fiachra of Magh Tail,<sup>7</sup> son of Eochaidh Mughmedhoin,<sup>8</sup> was struck by lightning at the Alps mountain as he was passing the limits of the same, and died. He reigned 23 years in Ireland. [445.]

ing of Trim at 432, and of Armagh at 457. See Colgan, *Tr. Thaum.*, 290b; Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414, 570 (an. 445); Lanigan, l., 812, 815, 817; Todd, *St. Patrick*, 260, 268-480.

<sup>5</sup> *Building of Rome*.—Foundation of Rome (according to Polybius), 751, B.C., which + 444 = 1195. See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 414; Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 110b, n. 57. Todd errs in saying, "The Dublin MS. of these Annals seems to read 1197" (p. 469); it is plainly 1194. Ussher, who owned the MS, so read it, and there can be no uncertainty about the reading, for a later hand has entered in the margin opposite, in Arabic numerals, 1194.

<sup>6</sup> *Nathi*.—The death of Nathi, or Dathi, occurred before the year at which these Annals commence, namely in 428; as he succeeded in 405, and reigned 23 years. Accordingly it is at 428 that his death is recorded by the *F. Mast.*, and O'Flaherty (*Ogyg.*, 159, 413). His name, however, occurs in the *Ann. Inisfal.* at 446, and it would

seem that that chronicle, as well as this, borrowed from some authority which used a different computation. Supposing it to be correct, and that the arrival of Patrick occurred in the 15th of Laeghaire, it would almost coincide with the death of Sen Patrick, and would upset the chronology of these Annals. We must, therefore, conclude that the present entry is 18 years too late. Regarding Dathi's death, see Keating, 394; *Ogyg.*, 413; and above all O'Donov. in *Hy Fiachrach*, 17-27, 345, 346. The *F. Mast.*, at 449, enter, instead, the death of his brother Amhalgaidh.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh Tail*.—Seems to be a poetical name for Fiachra's inheritance. O'Huidhrin applies the term móŕ maŕ Tair̃ to the Dalcaissian dominion of Brian Boru (*Topogr. Poems*, 98). O'Curry, *MS. Mater.*, p. 479.

<sup>8</sup> *Mughmedhoin*.—"In English Moist-middle, because he was much troubled with y<sup>e</sup> flux of y<sup>e</sup> bellya."--*Ann. Clonmac.*

†Ct. 1enaip. (iii. p., l. 18.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ui. (iiii. oc. l.) bellum Femhin in quo ceciderit filius Coerthini filii Coelboth. Alii dicunt ut Cruthinib filius.

b. †Ct. 1enaip. (4. p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ui. (iiii. oc. li.) Quies Secundini panti lxx. u.° anno etatis sue.

†Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ui. Ingenti terræmotu per loca uaria imminente plurimi urbium augurte muri recentis adhuc ne ædificatione conrupti cum l. ui. turribus conruerunt.

Fol. 166b.

†Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ix.° Theodorius imperator uiuentis finem fecit sicut adriani Marcellinus. Locum Theodori Marcellinus imperator adertur ert, ut Marcellinus dicit.

†Ct. 1enaip. Anno domini cccc.° l.°

<sup>1</sup> *Femhin*.—Or Magh Feimhin, as in *Ann. Inisfal.*, 448. Keating gives the origin of the name at p. 142. It was a plain in the S.E. part of the present co. of Tipperary, comprising the barony of Iffa and Offa, and represented by the old rural deanery of Kilshtillan, in the diocese of Lismore. It was taken about this time from Oseory, in Leinster, by Aengus, son of Nadfraech, king of Munster, and transferred to the northern Deise in his province, for which he suffered at Cenn-Losnadh in 489. Another battle of Femhin is recorded at 472 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Coerthenn*.—*Ann. Inisfal.*, at 448, have Cat muiße Femhin etir Munechu 7 Laigniu in quo ceciderit Caprimm meic Coelbadh qui secit genuß Laign. Coelbadh, son of Crunn Badhraí, king of Uladh, was slain in 358. He was great-grandson of Fiacha Araidhe, from whom the Dal-Araidhe, or Irish Picts, derived their descent and name. The grandson of Coelbadh, who fell in this battle, was probably the leader of

Dalaradian auxiliaries in the service of the king of Munster, and mainly instrumental in the acquisition of Femhin. See note on *Cruithne* at an. 578 *infra*. Reeves, *Ecc. Antiqq.* 337, 349, 353, and *Adamnan*, 93, 94. The *Chron. Scot.* an. 445, makes Colboth son of Niall.

<sup>3</sup> *Secundinus*.—Or Sechnall, of whom an. 439 *supra*. His festival is Nov. 27, at which day, Aengus wrote in his *Felire*, circ. 800—

Spuaim ecnai conan  
Sechnall mino ap platha  
Rogab ceol poen robar  
Molao Patraic Macha.

A stream of wisdom with splendour,  
Sechnall diadem of our realm,  
Chanted a song, a noble solace,  
A praise of Patrick of Macha.

The *Life of Declan* says: "de quo fertur quod ipse primus episcopus sub humo Hiberniæ exiuit." See Ussher, *Wks.*, vi., 384; *Vit. Tripart.*, iii., 81; (*Trias Thaum.*, 165b.) The deaths of St. Patrick's three coadjutor

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 18.) A.D. 446 (4650). Battle [446.] of Femhin,<sup>1</sup> wherein fell the son of Coerthenn,<sup>2</sup> son of Coelboth. Some say that he was of the Cruithne.

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 29.) A.D. 447 (4651). Re- [447.] pose of Secundinus<sup>3</sup> the holy, in the 75th year of his age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 448. By a violent earthquake,<sup>4</sup> which [448.] prevailed in various places, very many walls of the Imperial city<sup>5</sup> rebuilt of masonry still fresh, together with 57 towers, were thrown down.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 449. The Emperor Theodosius<sup>6</sup> closed [449.] his life, as Marcellinus affirms.<sup>7</sup> Marcianus succeeded as Emperor in room of Theodosius, as Marcellinus states.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 450. [450.]

bishops are entered in these annals at the years 447, 459, 468.

<sup>1</sup> *Earthquake*.—This account is borrowed word for word from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where it is recorded under Indict. xv. *Ardabure et Callepio Coss.* (i.e., A.D. 447). Bede also notices the event, *Chron.* p. 81, and *H.E.*, i., 13. The fullest account of it is in Evagrius, who explains the word *imminente* by ὁ δὲ πάθος καὶ ἐπὶ χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἐκπεράσσειεν (*Eccl. Hist.*, l. 17).

<sup>5</sup> *Imperial city*.—"Urbs Augusta" is ten times used by Marcellinus, and is borrowed by other writers, to denote Constantinople. The expression in Evagrius—ἀπὸ τὴν βασιλίδα was rendered in *palatio*, till Valesius gave the proper interpretation, in *urbe Regia*. We find *Regia urbs* of Marcellinus copied in these annals, at 526 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Theodosius*.—Junior. In the top margin of A. there is this note on the name, in a different, but nearly coeval, hand, "Ab isto Theodosio Bononia habuit privilegia studii po: et regnare cepit anno Domini cccc. 25. Et

regnavit annis xxvii. De hoc vide gl. in Cle., i.e., de *Magistris* in verbo *Bononiensi*." The reference is to the Corpus Juris Canonici, in the Clementinæ, lib. v., tit. i. c. 5, where it is stated, "Hoc constat quod Bononia habuit privilegia studii a Theodosio: de minore tamen intelligo, qui regnare cepit (prout ex chronicis quas veriores puto, percipio) anno Domini ccccxv., et regnavit annis xxvii. (xxvi. in some copies). Quo tamen anno sui imperii hec concesserit, non percipio: currentibus autem cccclii. successit Martianus." Tom. iii., col. 286.

<sup>7</sup> *Marcellinus affirms*.—His words are: "Indict. iii. Valentiniano, vii., et Abieno Coss. (i.e., A.D. 450). Theodosius Imperator vivendi finem fecit: regnavit post mortem Archadii patris sui annos xlii. Loco ejus Marcianus imperium adeptus est." Galland. *Bibl.* x., 348. He died, 28 July, 450. Pagi, ii., 317. Bede agrees with these annals in antedating Marcianus' accession one year. *H.E.* i., 15.



Kal. Jan. A.D. 451. The Lord's Passover<sup>1</sup> was celebrated on the 8th of the Kalends of May. [Or, in this year, Theodosius Minor<sup>2</sup> rested.] [451.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. Here some place the nativity of Saint Brigid.<sup>3</sup> A great slaughter of the Leinstermen.<sup>4</sup> [Or, truly, in this year the Emperor Marcianus<sup>5</sup> succeeded Theodosius Minor.] [452.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 5.) A.D. 453 (4657). [Defeat in battle<sup>6</sup> of the Leinstermen by Loeghaire, son of Niall.] [453.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday, m. 16.) A.D. 454 (4658). The Cena (or Feast) of Temhair,<sup>7</sup> kept with (or by) Loeghaire, son of Niall. [454.]

incarnationis (iuxta Dionysium) Pascha Dominicum 8 die Calendis Maii recte celebratum est, ordinatione sancti Theophili: quod sanctus Leo Papa 15 Calend. Maii potius observandum protestatur."

<sup>2</sup> *Theodosius Minor*.—A and B have this entry in *al. man.* After *minor* A adds: "ut patet ex glossa predicta in 1<sup>o</sup> anno in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi, juncto eo quod habetur in 2<sup>o</sup> anno pagine precedentia."

<sup>3</sup> *St. Brigid*.—These annals record her death in her 70th year, at 523 and 525, which refers her birth to 453 or 455, the former being the date generally received. Usher proposed 453 (*Wks.* vi., 445–447, 573), which Colgan, *Tr. Th.*, 620a, and Lanigan (i., p. 378) have accepted. A marginal note in A, at 438 *supra* suggests that year. *Ann. Inisf.* have 456, and *An. Clonmac.* 425.

<sup>4</sup> *Leinstermen*.—This seems to be taken from a Latin version of what is recorded in Irish under the year following.

<sup>5</sup> *Marcianus*.—In A and B, from *verius* to *minori* is in *al. man.* A

adda, "ut patet in Clementinis, i.e., de Magistris, in verbo Bononiensi predict. 1<sup>o</sup> anno."

<sup>6</sup> *Defeat in battle*.—Literally 'battle-breach.' See Hennessy, *Chron. Scot.*, p. 352a. *Interfectio* is the equivalent in the preceding year. The old English translation makes the word a proper name, "the battle called Cathroine," but the place is not recorded. The *F. Mast.*, at 453, add móra and it is properly rendered by O'Don. 'a great defeat.' *Ann. Inisfal.*, at 456, curtly say raíroibe lāgen, 'cutting off of Leinstermen.' raíroibe = raíroibe the older form. The battle was probably fought in Leinster, and concerning the *Borumha* or 'Cow-tribute,' see at 458 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Feast of Temhair*.—In A and B raíra is given as the Irish word for *cena*, and is the only word employed in the entry at 461 *infra*. O'Flaherty calls it "Temorensis comitia" (*Ogyg.*, 213). Similar celebrations used to be held at Tailte (Teltown), and Uisnech (Ushnagh); but concerning this, which was the imperial one, see Keating, p. 414, and especially Petrie, *Tara*, 31, 32, 82–85, who asserts that

b. ꝥt. lenair. Anno domini cccc. l.º u.º Victorius  
artologus f[lor]uit.

ꝥt. lenair. (i. p. l. ix.) Anno domini cccc. l.º u.º  
(iii. dc. lx.) Morp Ennai mic Catboda, et natuutar  
panete Urigide, ut alii dicunt. Marcellianus imperator  
uite p[ro]p[ri]um amittit. Imperavit annis rex (alii  
Fol. 17a. quatuor) et mensibus vi, uel uti Marcellianus docet.  
Leo eidem p[ro]cessit [defuncto].

ꝥt. lenair. Anno domini cccc. l.º u.º Calcedo-  
nenis synodus congregatur est. Quier penit[en]tiam  
ut alii libri dicunt.

this was the only convention of Tara held by Laeghaire during his reign (p. 82).

<sup>1</sup> *Victorius*.—Or Victorinus, a native of Limoges in Aquitaine, whom Genadius, *Vit. Illustr.*, i. 88, styles "Calculator scripturarum," flourished in 457. In that year he composed a new Paschal Canon, at the instance of Pope Leo, who, to prevent a recurrence of the controversy which arose in 455, between the Eastern and Western Churches, about the proper Sunday for the celebration of Easter, commissioned Hilary, his Archdeacon, to employ a competent person for the purpose. He framed a cycle of 532 years, i.e.,  $28 \times 19$ , the product of the solar and lunar cycles, commencing from A.D. 28, the computed year of the Passion, or A.M. 5229. Cummian, in his Paschal epistle (A.D. 634) mentions this cycle. Ussher, *Wks.*, iv., 440. And the anonymous Irish writer of the tract *De Mirabilibus Sac. Scripturæ* reckons by it. See Pagi, *Critica*, ii., 370b, 582a, 626a; O'Connor, *Rev. Lib. SS.*, ii., 112; Tillemont's *Mémoires*, xv., 770. *An. Inisful.*, in the parallel entry (an. 458) have "Victorius scripsit ciclum Paschæ."

<sup>2</sup> *Enna, son of Cathbadh*.—O'Connor conjectures that this was Enna of Aran (ii., i. 1, p. 109), but unhappily, for that saint was son of Conall derg, and was alive in 530. The present entry is found in *An. Inisful.* (an. 459); *An. Buell.* (an. 462); *Chron. Scot.* (an. 455); *F. Mast.* (an. 456); but none of them help to identify the subject of it. In the B. of Armagh mention is made of the seven sons of Cathbadh, a Leinster clan, who with Bishop Issernius were expelled by Enna Cennsalach (fol. 17a).

<sup>3</sup> *St. Brigid*.—See note at 452 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Marciun*.—Accession, Aug. 20, 450; death, Jan. 31, 457. B. reads *quiescit*, which is technically incorrect, and not the expression of Marcellinus, from whom this entry is borrowed. His words are "Indict. x. Constantino et Rufo Coss. (i.e., A.D. 457), Marciunus Imp. bonis principibus comparandus vite spiritum amicit: imperavit annos vi. menses vi. Leo eidem defuncto successit, cuius voluntate Majorianus apud Ravennam Cæsar est ordinalus." *Gal and*, x., 348b. Bede, less correct, says, "Septem annis tenuit," and with this entry, antedated by a year the access-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 455. Victorius<sup>1</sup> the astronomer flourished. [455.]

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 456 (4660). Death of Enna, son of Cathboth,<sup>2</sup> and birth of Saint Brigid,<sup>3</sup> as some say. The Emperor Marcian<sup>4</sup> resigned the vital breath. He reigned six (or four) years and six months, as Marcellinus states. Leo succeeded him [on his decease]. [456.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 457. The synod of Chalcedon<sup>5</sup> was assembled. Repose of Old Patrick,<sup>6</sup> as some books state. [457.]

sion of Marcian. *Ann. Inisfal.* have 454; *Marian. Scot.*, 452. But 457 is the true date. See *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180. Instead of *annis sex* the *al. man.* in A. and B. have *iiii.*<sup>or</sup> which is a manifest error.

<sup>5</sup> *Synod of Chalcedon.*—Six years too late. The fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon, to condemn the Eutychian heresy, sat from October 8th till November, 451. *Concilia*, t. iv., cols. 761–2074; *Baronius*, t. viii., p. 87; *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, p. 180; *Ann. Inisfal.*, 452.

*Old Patrick.*—Distinguished by the epithet Sen or 'Old,' from Patrick the Apostle of Ireland, who was somewhat his junior. The acts of the two are so interwoven that it is very difficult to resolve them. The present entry, however, affords some help. Nennius says: "A nativitate Domini usque ad adventum Patricii ad Scotos cccc. anni sunt. A morte Patricii usque ad obitum sanctæ Brigide ix. anni," which numbers are utterly inapplicable to the Patrick of 432 and 493. Gir. Cambr. dates Patrick's death, "ab incarnatione Domini cccclviii."; this he learned

in Ireland; but it cannot be strained to suit the Apostle. Allowing, however, for the slow year of these Annals, it is identical with the date in the text. Again, three of the Armagh lists (published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, 174, 181) make Sen Patraic *third* abbot, while these annals reckon Iarlath his successor once removed, the *third*; therefore they ignore the first two, namely Patrick and Sechnall, and leave to Sen Patraic, the *first* place. Ussher saw that two names should be expunged (*Wks.* vi., 437), but he erred in making Sen Patraic one of them. In two of these lists Sen Patraic is allowed an incumbency of ten years, which deducted from 457, gives 447 as his inception, within three years of the founding of Armagh, which event is most probably to be referred to him, not to the Apostle; and further it is equally probable that the encomiums bestowed upon Patrick the Bishop, at the years 441 and 443, belong to the earlier ecclesiastic. His successor, Bishop Benignus, died in 467, which allows the exact ten years assigned to Sen Patraic in the lists. So far the



- Դ. Երկու. (1111. ք., Լ. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º Լ.º 1111.º  
 (1111. Ծ. Լ. 111.) Եւ Քեո ծարա քոր Լաւգարե քե Լաւգուծ  
 [in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est  
 iuxta per solem et uentum քե boues eius dimissus].  
 Երկու. (1111. ք., Լ. 111.) Anno domini cccc.º Լ.º 111.º  
 (1111. Ծ. Լ. 111.) Աւաւիւր երկուքս քուեւր. No  
 քումաճ ար ան Երկու. քո Եւ Քեո ծարա քեւնում ավար.  
 Երկու. (1111. ք., Լ. 23.) Anno domini cccc.º Լ.º 111.º  
 (1111. Ծ. Լ. 111.) Leo papa mortus est. Romane ecclesie  
 obtinuit sedem Petri xxi. (ավար քաւսոր) անուր Եւ  
 մենքե uno et diebus xxi., քիւտի enumerat Եւ Եւ in  
 cronico քո.  
 Երկու. (1. ք., Լ. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º Լ.º 1.º  
 (1111. Ծ. Լ. 111.) Hilarius Romane ecclesie pontifex  
 xl. 111. քր քաւս, Եւ անուր անուր. 111. Hic alii quietem  
 քաւսիւ քուք. Լաւգարե քիւր Neill քոր cenam  
 Եւ քիւր անուր. 111. Եւ մենքիւր. 111. Եւ քիւր. 111. անուր.  
 Եւ Քեո ծարա քա Լաւգուծ քոր Լաւգարե, քիւքս  
 Երկու. tunc քեքս.

Apostle does not appear at all in official connexion with Armagh. Sen Patrick's death is commemorated in the *Felire* of Aengus, at the 24th of August, thus:—

Sen Patrick cing catha,  
Coem-aice an rrotha.

'Old Patrick, champion of battle,  
Loveable tutor of our Sage.'

Upon which the Irish annotator writes "Old Patrick, of Ros Dela in Magh Locha: sed verius est that he may be in Glastonbury of the Gael, in the south of Saxonland (for Scoti formerly used to dwell there in pilgrimage). But his relics are in the tomb of Sen Patrick in Ard Macha." *Felire*, pp. cxxv., cxxxiii. At 461, *infra*, his death is again recorded, but simply as *Patricius*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-dara*.—'Ford of the oak,' on the river Barrow, in Magh Ailbhe (a plain in the co. Kildare). Shearman conjectures, and indeed states, that it was at Magney Bridge (*Loc. Patric.*, 67, 101), which is in the parish of Dunmanoge in the extreme south of the county of Kildare, on W. side, O.S., s. 39. This battle is entered under next year, and again at 461. See next note.

<sup>2</sup> *Cow-tribute*.—*Doimara*; which O'Flaherty renders *Boaria*.—*Ogyg.*, 305. Said to have been first imposed on the Leinstermen by Tuathal Teachtmair, circ. A.D. 180. After proving a source of violent contention for a long series of years between the chiefs of Ulster and of Leinster, it was abandoned by Finnachta Fledach, about the year 680. There is a full

Kal. Jan. (Wednesd., m. 1.) A.D. 458 (4662). Battle [458.] of Ath-dara,<sup>1</sup> by the Leinstermen against Laeghaire, [in which he was made prisoner, but was presently liberated on his swearing by the Sun and Wind that he would remit to them the cow tribute].<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 12.) A.D. 459 (4663). Auxili- [459.] lius,<sup>3</sup> the bishop, rested. Or, in this year, according to some, the battle of Ath-dara was fought.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 23.) A.D. 460 (4664). Pope Leo [460.] died. He occupied the chair of Peter in the Church of Rome 21 (or 24) years, 1 month, and 13 days, as Bede reckons in his chronicle.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 461 (4665). Hilary<sup>4</sup> [461.] was made 44th bishop<sup>5</sup> of the church of Rome, and lived 6 years.<sup>6</sup> Here some record the repose of Patrick. Laeghaire, son of Niall, lived after the Feast of Tara 7 years, and 7 months, and 7 days. The battle of Ath-dara was gained over Laeghaire, by the Leinstermen, of whom Crimthann<sup>7</sup> was then commander.

and most curious tract, in prose and verse, on the subject in the Books of Leinster and Lecan. See O'Curry's *Lect. on MS. Mat.*, 230-232; Keating, 303-306; O'Donovan, *Hy-Fiachr.*, 32, 33.

*Auxilius*.—See under an. 439. His festival is August 27th, at which day his name occurs, in the *Mart. Taml.*, *Mar. Gorman*, and *Mart. Doneg.*, as Usaille son of Ua mBaird, bishop of Cill-Usaille in Leinster, now Killashee. He is not noticed by the *Felire*. Colgan has collected the little that is known of him at 19th March in *Act. SS.*, pp. 657-659.

<sup>4</sup> *Hilary*.—Over the name *Hilary*, there is written in a very old Irish hand in MS. A., Uel hoc anno Leo obuit, ("or in this year Leo died"). The death of Pope Leo

(who died on Nov. 4, A.D. 461), is entered under the previous year.

<sup>5</sup> *Bishop*.—Pontifex, B.; om. in A. anno, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Crimthann*.—This entry is added in A., in a very old hand. In B. it appears in the hand of the transcriber of that MS. See under 458. The Crimthann here referred to was the son of Enna Ceinniselach, whom he succeeded as king of S.E. Leinster, about the year 444. His residence was at Rathvilly, in the N.E. of the present county of Carlow, which gives name to a parish and barony. In the Irish notes in the *Book of Armagh* (fol. 18a), St. Patrick is stated to have visited Crimthann at Rathvilly: *Uirio iarrurui cu Crimthan mac n-Enoi ceinniselach, et ipse cne- uirio ucc rath bilich*. "He (St.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (2 f., L. 15.) Anno domini cccc. lx.  
 11.º (1111. oc. Lxii.) Morr Laeghairs filii Heill oc  
 Dreomair Daphil (aliaz oc Dreallairz fairsil, for  
 taeð fairre, in campo liri) etir in da cnoe .i. Eriu 7  
 Albui a n-anmanða. Sumar a rata re laighið gnan  
 7 fæeð porriarðaro.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (3<sup>a</sup> f., L. 26.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc. lx.  
 11.º (1111. oc. Lxii.) Inicium regni Ailella munit mic  
 Hæti.

Fol. 17ab. ¶ Ct. 1enair. (4 f., L. 7.) Anno domini cccc. lx.  
 11.º (1111. oc. Lxii.) Primum bellum Arroa corann  
 ria laighið. Angli uenerunt in Angliam.

¶ Ct. 1enair. (6 f., L. 18.) Anno domini cccc. lx.  
 u.º Hilairus episcopus Romane aeclesie mortuus est,  
 qui posuit cathedram Petri .ii. annis et mensibus  
 .iii. et diebus .x. Semplicius ordinatus, qui posuit  
 annis .xii. mensibus .i. diebus . . Eogan mac Heill mor-  
 tuus est.

Patrick) went after that to Crimthan son of Enda Ceinnaselach, and he believed at Rath-bilich." Crimthan was a strenuous assertor of Lagenian independence, and won many battles in defence thereof, which are enumerated by Dubtach Ua Lugair, in his eulogistic poems on the triumphs of Crimthan, some of which have been published, from the *Book of Leinster*, by O'Curry (*Lectures, &c.*, pp. 484-494).

<sup>1</sup> *Alias*.—The alias reading in A., put here in parenthesis, and which is in an old hand, agrees substantially with the text of B. The name of the place where Laeghaire met his death is variously written in different authorities. But the oldest form of the name seems to be *Grellach Daphil*, as appears from the reference to

Laeghaire's death in *Leb. na h'Uidre*, 118b. The Four Masters (458) say that the place of Laeghaire's death was in Ui-Faelain, i.e. the northern part of the co. Kildare. In the *Borama Tract (Book of Leinster, 299b)*, it is stated that Laeghaire was killed by the elements (earth, sun, and wind), by which he had pledged himself two and a half years before (*supra*, 458), not again to exact the tribute called *borama* (or "cow tribute"). But he came, and seized cows at Sidh-Nechtain (Carbury Hill, co. Kildare, at the foot of which is the source of the River Boyne), and met his fate on the side of Caiss, between the two hills called Eriu and Alba (supposed to be the present Hill of Dunmurry, and Hill of Allen).

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill Molt*.—The cognomen

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 462 (4666). Death of [462.]  
Laeghaire, son of Niall, at Greomach-daphil (alias<sup>1</sup> at  
Greallach-gaifil, on the side of Caiss, in Magh-Life),  
between the two hills, viz., Eiriu and Alba their names.  
May be it was his guarantees to the Leinstermen, the  
Sun and Wind, that killed him.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 463 (4667). Com- [463.]  
mencement of the reign of Ailill Molt,<sup>2</sup> son of Nathi.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 7.) A.D. 464 (4668). First battle [464.]  
of Ard-Corann<sup>3</sup> by Leinstermen. The Angles<sup>4</sup> (a) came  
into England.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 18.) A.D. 465. Hilary, bishop of [465.]  
the Church of Rome, died, who occupied the chair of  
Peter 6 years,<sup>4</sup> and 3 months, and 10 days. Simplicius  
was ordained, who sat 12 years,<sup>5</sup> 1 month and . . days.  
Eogan<sup>6</sup> son of Niall died.

*molt*, a "wether," is Latinized *vervecinus* by O'Flaherty. *Ogygia*, p. 429. He was son of Nathi (an. 445 *supra*), whom he succeeded as provincial king of Connaught. From his brother Fiachra descended the Ui-Fiachrach of Connaught. O'Flaherty gives 463 as the date of his accession, and 20 years as the length of his reign. See for Ailill's death ann. 482, 483 *infra*. Dr. O'Connor absurdly renders *molt* by "laudabilis"; Tigh. 463.

<sup>2</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is again mentioned as battle-ground at 506, 507, 510 and 626. In the Ann. Infallen the battle here recorded is mentioned under 467; but the Four Mast. omit all the foregoing entries except the last, having probably thought that Ard-Corann was a place in Scotland, and, as such, foreign to their scope. From the mention of Leinstermen in the foregoing entry,

however, it must be presumed that the place of the battle was in Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> (a) *Angles*.—Marianus Scotus places their arrival at 450. In the Saxon chronicle the date is 449. Ussher assigns 450.

<sup>4</sup> 6 Years.—B. reads, erroneously, "7." See an. 461 *supra*. Hilary's death is placed here three years too soon. He died Feb. 21, 468.

<sup>5</sup> Years.—The length of the pontificate of Simplicius is given in B. as "ten years, two months, and one day," which is also wrong, as the real duration was 15 years and 6 days, Simplicius having been ordained 25th Feb., 468. The beginning of the Pontificate of his successor, Felix, is entered *infra*, under the year 481.

<sup>6</sup> *Eogan*, i.e., Eogan son of Niall Nine-hostager, from whom the powerful sept of the Cinel-Eogain (or Cinel-Owen) derived their name and lineage.

¶ Ct. lenaip. (7 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
un.º Ravennam civitatem treppemotur depreppit.  
Domangart mac Nisi qui int

- .b. ¶ Ct. lenaip. (1. p., l. 10) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
un.º Quisq. Demuzi episcopi (successorur Martien).  
Cena Tempra la hCilill molt (mac Dañi mac Diañac  
mac Eacac murdeñom) Sic in libro Cuanañ inueni.  
Dar Uiter pentagen pegr (Cathie, cui successit  
piliur ruur .i. Cingh (Cirtur .i. do oppoas an boro  
cp[unod].

¶ Ct. lenaip. (2 p., l. 21) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
un.º Hyppinur episcopus moritur. Vallum Dumai  
achip .i. pop. Cilill molt, pcut inueni in libro Cuanañ.

¶ Ct. lenaip. (4 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ix.º  
No pegr Tempra la hCilill molt hoc anno pecunsum  
alioy.

¶ Ct. lenaip. (5 p., l. 13) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
Pegr Tempra la Cilill molt, ut alii dicunt.

- .b. ¶ Ct. lenaip. (6. p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º  
i.º Ppeta pecunda Saxorum de Hibernia, ut alii  
dicunt, in isto anno deducta est, ut Maucteur (i.  
Moctae) dicit. Sic in libro Cuanañ inueni.

Fol. 176a ¶ Ct. lenaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º ii.º

¶ Ct. lenaip. Anno domini cccc.º lxx.º iii.º Leo penior  
imperator, Leone iunioris a se iam cessante consuetudo  
morbo pegr, tam sui imperii annis quam huius Leonis

<sup>1</sup> In A. the day of the week on which the 1st of January fell is omitted; and the age of the moon is given as 20, in place of 29, as in B., in which the 1st of January is stated to have fallen on a Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> *Domangart*.—This entry (from B), not found in either the older and better copy (A.), nor in the so-called 'translation' in the MS. Clar. 49, (Brit. Museum), is probably the result of a great prolepsis, as there

appears to have been no ecclesiastic of the name of Domangart Mac Nisi at such an early period. The term *queit* used by the Annalist, in recording the death of Domangart, indicates that he regarded the deceased as an ecclesiastic. The demise of a Domangart Mac Nisi is given by the Four M. under A.D. 462; in the Chron. Sectorum under A.D. 464 (= 462), and in the Ann. Infall. at 405 in O Coner's ed. (= 464). The

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.)<sup>1</sup> A.D. 466. An earthquake [466.] frightened the city of Ravenna. Domangart<sup>2</sup> Mac Nisi rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 467. Rest of Benignus, [467.] the bishop, successor<sup>3</sup> of Patrick. The Feast of Tara held by Ailill Molt (son<sup>4</sup> of Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaid Muidhemhoin). So I find in the Book of Cuana. Death<sup>5</sup> of Uter Pendragon, King of England, to whom succeeded his son, *i.e.* King Arthur, *i.e.* who ordained the Round Table.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 468. Iserninus, bishcp, [468.] dies. The battle of Duma-achir, *i.e.* over Ailill Molt, as I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 2.) A.D. 469. Or, the Feast of [469.] Tara by Ailill Molt this year, according to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 13.) A.D. 470. The Feast<sup>6</sup> of [470.] Tara was held by Ailill Molt, as others state.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 24.) A.D. 471. The second prey<sup>7</sup> of [471.] the Saxons from Ireland, as some say, was carried off in this year, as Maucteus<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.* Mochtae) states. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 472. [472.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 473. The Emperor Leo the Elder was [473.] carried off by disease, Leo the Younger having been previously created Cæsar by him. Leo the Younger, who was

person intended may have been Domangart, 3rd king of Dalriada in Scotland, son of Fergus Mór. See Reeves's *Adarnan*, pp. 434, and the Genealogical Table accompanying. See also note at A.D. 506.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Patrick*.—This clause is only in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, adds that Benignus was bishop of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Dathi*, &c.—The geneal. particulars here given from A. are not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Death*, &c.—The original of this

entry is in B. only, and in a more recent hand.

<sup>6</sup> *Feast*.—The author of the so-called 'translation' of the Ann. Ult. in Clar. 49, renders *peir* by "another feast"!

<sup>7</sup> *Second prey*.—The first prey taken by the Saxons from (or in) Ireland, is recorded above under A.D. 434, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Maucteus*.—*Mocteus*, B. See note under A.D. 511, referring to the so-called "Book of the Monks."

regni mensibus computatur anno x° uii°, mense uii° zenonem Leo iunior itemque imperator filius principem constituit. Quies Docci episcopi sancti Brittonum abbatum. Dorigal dñi Eile for Laiḡniu nua nAlilil molt.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc° lxx° iiii°. Uel hic caḡ Dumai achir for Alilil molt nua Laiḡniḡ.

- b. †Ct. 1enair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc° lxx° u° (iiii. sc. lxxx) bellum (aliar dorigal) breg h-Eile pē n-Alilil molt for Laiḡniu. Sic in libro Cuanaḡ inueni.

†Ct. 1enair. 5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc° lxx° uii° (iiii. sc. lxxx) Caḡ Dumai Alḡir for Alilil molt nua Laiḡniḡ.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc° lxx° uii° Morp Tocco mic Aḡḡa pēḡir Cualann.

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc° lxx° iiii° bellum breg h-Eile.

- b. †Ct. 1enair. (3 p., l.) Anno domini cccc° lxx° ix°

†Ct. 1enair. Anno domini cccc° lxxx° Morp Conail Crēmḡanne mic Neill.

†Ct. 1enair. (5 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc° lxxx° i°

<sup>1</sup> 17th year and 6th month.—B. has anno x° uiii°, mense uii°, although O'Conor prints anno x° uiii°, mense u.° (18th year and 5th month). But the date is not accurate in either MS. Leo I. was crowned February 7, 457. He died in January, 474; so that his reign wanted but a month of 17 years. His daughter, Ariadne, was married to Zeno, and their son Leo was born in 458. His grandfather, the year before his death, appointed him his successor. He died in November, 474, at 17, in the eleventh month of his sole reign. At the instance of his mother, and of his grandmother Verina, Leo II. associated

with him in the throne his father, Zeno, whom his own father-in-law had passed over on account of his vices and deformity. This entry seems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Marcellinus, where the computation above given is "tam sui imperii annis quam Leonis Junioris regni mensibus computatis, anno xvii., mense v."

<sup>2</sup> Doccus.—The only individual of this name whom we meet with in British Ecclesiastical History is the Docus who is set down in an ancient authority, cited by Ussher, as the contemporary of David and Gildas, and a preceptor of the Second Order

also Emperor, and son to Zeno, creates him Prince in the 17th year and 6th month,<sup>1</sup> reckoning as well the years of the former, as the months of the latter, Leo's, reign. Rest of the holy bishop Doccus,<sup>2</sup> Abbot of the Britons. The 'fist-fight'<sup>3</sup> of Bri-Eile over the Leinstermen, by Ailill Molt.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 474. Or, in this year<sup>4</sup> the battle of [474.]  
Duma-Achir *was gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 9.) A.D. 475 (4679). The battle [475.]  
(otherwise 'fist-fight') of Bri-Eile *gained* by Ailill Molt over Leinstermen. So I find in the Book of Cuana.

Kal. (Jan. Thursd., m. 20). A.D. 476 (4680). The battle [476.]  
of Duma-Achir *gained* over Ailill Molt by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 477. Death of Tocca, son of Aedh, [477.]  
King of Cualand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 478. Battle of Bri-Eile. [478.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m.) A.D. 479. [479.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 480. Death of Conall Cremthainn<sup>5</sup> son [480.]  
of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 15). A.D. 481 (4685). Rest of [481.]

of Irish Saints (*Brit. Eccl. Ant.*, c. 17; *Works* vi., p. 478), and who is mentioned in the Life of St. Cainnech as the abbot under whom he studied in Britain (*ib.*, p. 520). This Docus is commonly called Cadocus, and is known in Welsh hagiology as *Cuttyog Ddoeth*, "Cadoc the Wise." He was abbot of Llancarvan, and flourished about A.D. 500. The entry of his death, above given, would therefore be too late, and may be regarded as out of its place. But see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana* (Dublin, 1879), pp. 223-5, where the learned author states that Cadoc, the preceptor of St. Cainnech (or Canice) was the nephew of Doccus whose obit is given above.

<sup>3</sup> *Fist-fight*.—*Uopnga*. O'Donovan

translates this "boxing-battle," and regards it as "nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath." (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 468, note \*). In the so-called Translation in *Clar.* 49, it is described as "the handie skirmish." It seems to be the same as the conflict designated by the term *bellum* in these Annals, under the years 475 and 478.

<sup>4</sup> *Or, in this year*.—*Uel huc*, B. Not in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cremthainn*.—*Cramthainne* (in the genit. form), A. More usually written *Crimthainne*, in the genit. case; nom. *Crimthainn*; although it is *Cremthainne* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 246.)



(iii. oc. lxxxi.) Quier Iarlaði mic Triana ceptu episcopu Aðromaðai. Romane eclepie Felix æluitt episcopu opðinatuf, uixit annu xii. uel xiii. Ab initio muni iuxta .lxx. interpretef ū. dccc. lxxxi. Secundum Hebreof autem iii. oc. lxxxi. Ab incarnatione secunđum Hebreof dccc. xxxiiii. Secundum Dionysium uero dccc. lxxxi.

Íct Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ii.º bellum Oche in quo cecidit Ailill molt .i. la Lugair mac Laegaire 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca. Ac Conchobro filio Neræ urque ad Cormac filium Airt anni ccc. iiii. Ac Cormac urque hoc bellum c. xxi., ut Cuana reuprit.

- b. Íct Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º iii.º iugulatio Chraumthain mic Enna Ceinnrelaigh mic Breagail belaid mic Riada baiceada mic Caðair moir, regis Iagen. (Uel in hoc anno cað Ocha secunđum aliof, la Lugair 7 la Muircheartaigh mac Eirca 7 la Ferghur Ceirball mac Conaill ctemtainn, 7 la Riada lon mac rið dal Aðairðe).

<sup>1</sup> *Third.*—Iarlathi, son of Trian, is set down in the *Book of Leinster* list of St. Patrick's successors at Armagh (p. 42, col. 8), as the fourth in order; and is said to have been from Cluainfiacfa (Clonsfackle, co. Tyrone); but under the reigns of the "Kings after the Faith" in the same MS. (p. 24b), Iarlathi is described as "third Bishop."

<sup>2</sup> *Felix.*—Felix III., consecrated on Sunday, March 6, 483; died 24 February, 492. His Pontificate therefore lasted only 8 years, 11 months, and 18 days; and not 12 years, or 13, as in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *From the beginning, &c.*—The remaining entries for this year, which appear in an old hand in A, are not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ocha.*—The date above given for this battle (which was fought in Meath, as stated in the Life of St. Kieran, and near Tara, as Animosus asserts in his Life of St. Brigid (Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 551b, and notes 9 and 10, p. 565), seems to be a year too soon, the correct date being 483, under which it is also entered. The battle of Ocha forms an important era in Irish history, many events recorded in the Irish Chronicles being dated from it. See the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 478, where the particulars of the battle are more fully detailed, and O'Donovan's notes on the subject.

<sup>5</sup> 116. This calculation must surely be wrong. The death of Cormac

Iarlathi, son of Trian. third bishop of Armagh. Felix,<sup>1</sup> ordained 46th bishop of the church of Rome, lived twelve years, or thirteen. From the beginning of the world, according to the Seventy Interpreters, 5579 years; but according to the Hebrews, 4685. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 734 years; but according to Dionysius, 481.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 452. The battle of Ocha,<sup>2</sup> in which [482] Ailill Molt fell, *was gained* by Lugaid, son of Laegaire, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca. From Concobhar Mac Nesa to Cormac Mac Airt, 308 years. From Corinac to this battle, 116;<sup>3</sup> as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 483. The killing of Crimthann,<sup>4</sup> son [483] of Enna Cennselach, (son of Breasal Belach, son of Fiacha Baicceadha, son of Cathair-mór), King of Leinster. (Or in this year, according to others, the battle of Ocha *was gained* by Lugaid, and by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and by Fergus Cerbhall, son of Conall Crimthainn, and by Fiachra Lon,<sup>5</sup> son of the king of Dal-Araidhe.)

Mac Airt is entered in the *Annals of the Four Masters* under A.D. 266. O'Flaherty, however (*Ogygia*, p. 341), places the accession of his son and successor, Cairbre Lifechair, in A.D. 279, the year, it is to be assumed, of King Cormac's death. The addition of 116 years to this number would, according to this calculation, give A.D. 395 as the date of the battle of Ocha, which is unquestionably wrong. The *Chronicon Scotorum*, which gives the battle of Ocha under A.D. 482, states that 207 years intervened between the time of Cormac Mac Airt and the said battle. The MS. Clar. 49, has "A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit." This would be more near the mark.

<sup>1</sup> *Crimthann*. — Corruptly written *Chraumthoin* in A., and *Chraumthain* in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiachra Lon*, or "Fiachra the Fierce."—In O'Connor's ed. of these *Annals* the name is printed "*Fiachra Aon*." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 478) erroneously call him son of Laegaire, as he was really son of Caelbad. See Reeves's *Ecd. Antiq.*, pp. 330, 339.

<sup>3</sup> *Dal-Araidhe*.—A large district, including the southern half of the county of Antrim, and the northern half of Down. In O'Connor's ed. of these *Annals*, the name is inaccurately printed *Dalriada*. For a full account of Dal-Araidhe, see Reeves's *Ecd. Antiq.*, pp. 334–348.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., L.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º iiii.º  
Initium regni Lugdech mic Laeðaire hoc anno.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (p., L.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º ii.º  
bellum primum Granaerao; Coirppi mac Neill ix.  
ðiallaig uictor erat, in quo cecidit Pincat. Uel filius  
Erce uictor ut alii dicunt. Uel hic suum Crémthaino  
mic Enna Cheinnrealaig.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
iii.º Uel hoc anno primum bellum Graine in quo  
Muircheartaig mac Earca uictor erat.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., L. 2.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
iiii.º (iiii. dc. xxi.) Quies sancti Meil episcopi in  
Ardro auct.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 13.) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
v.º (iiii. dc. xciii.) Quies sancti Ciannaini cui  
sanctus Patricius euangelium largitus est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 24.º) Anno domini cccc.º lxxx.º  
ix.º (iiii. dc. xcvi.) Quies Mic Caille episcopi.  
bellum Cinn loynao (no Ceall loynaið i maið fea),  
ubi cecidit Oengur filius Naothraic ri Muðan, ut  
Cuana scripsit.

Fol. 18va. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 5.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º  
(iiii. dc. xxi.) Zeno Augurur uita decerit tam sui

<sup>1</sup> *Commencement.* — This entry is written in pale ink in A., in the hand of the person who has made most of the additional entries in that MS.

<sup>2</sup> *Granaerao.* — The name of this place is differently written in some Chronicles. The Four Masters give the name (in the genit. form) *Granaerao*, which in the nom. would be 'Granard,' and would be somewhat like the form above given. But under the very next year (486) the name is written 'Graine,' as in the *Chron. Scotorum* (484). *Annals of Clonmacnoise* at 497, and in Keating. The version of these Annals in Clar.

49 has 'Granard.' At 494 (*infra*) these Annals further vary the orthography by giving 'Granaret.' The place is now called Graney, and is situated in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Or, in this year.* — Uel hic, B. Not in A.

<sup>4</sup> *Graine.* — The entry of this event is not fully given in B., which does not refer to the victory of Muirchertach Mac Erca.

<sup>5</sup> *Mc.* — First bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford; said to have been Patrick's nephew. Some call him a Briton. His foreign extraction

Kal. Jan. A.D. 484. The commencement<sup>1</sup> of the reign [484.]  
of Lugaidh son of Laeghaire, in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 485. The first battle of Granaerad.<sup>2</sup> [485.]  
Coirpre, son of Niall-Noighiallach, was victor. In it fell  
Fincath. Or Mac Erca was victor, as others say. Or,  
in this year,<sup>3</sup> the killing of Crimthann son of Enna  
Ceinnselach.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 21.) A.D. 486. Or, in this [486.]  
year, the first battle of Graine,<sup>4</sup> wherein Muirchertach  
Mac Erca was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 487 (4692). Rest of [487.]  
Saint Mel,<sup>5</sup> the bishop, in Ardagh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 13.) A.D. 488 (4693). Rest of [488.]  
Saint Cíanan,<sup>6</sup> to whom Saint Patrick presented the  
Gospel.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 489 (4694). Rest of [489.]  
Mac Caille,<sup>7</sup> the bishop. Battle of Cenn-Iosnado (or Cell-  
losnaigh,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Fea), in which fell Aengus son of  
Nadfraech, King of Munster, as Cuana has written.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 490 (4695). Zeno<sup>9</sup> [490.]  
Augustus departed *this* life, in the 17th year and 6th

might account for the absence of his  
pedigree from the ancient lists.

<sup>1</sup> *Cíanan*. — The founder of the  
church in East Meath which was  
called, *par excellence*, 'Daim-liag,' or  
the 'Stone-church.' Saint Cíanan  
was tenth in descent from Cian, son  
of Oíillill Oluim, King of Munster (ob.  
234, *Four Mast.*), who gave name to  
the various tribes of *Cíanachta*.

<sup>7</sup> *Mac Caille*. — After the name  
Mac Caille in B., and Clar. 49, the  
word "Mannensis" has been added.  
But this is an idle gloss, as it con-  
founds two persons who were quite  
distinct. St. Patrick is stated to have  
converted an unbeliever in Magh-inis  
(or Lecale, co. Down), called Macal

dus, Mac Cuil, or Mac Fail, who after-  
wards became bishop of Man. (See  
*Trias Thaum.*, p. 16; and *Book of*  
*Armagh*, fol. 6.) The Mac Caille  
whose obit. is above given was a  
totally different individual, being the  
saint commemorated in the Calendar,  
at April 25th, as the bishop who  
placed the veil on the head of St.  
Brigid, and whose church was at  
Cruachan-Brig-Eile, in Ui-Failge (i.e.  
near the well-known Hill of Croghan).

<sup>8</sup> *Or Cell-Losnaigh*, &c. — The alias  
reading is not in B. See note under  
A.D. 491.

<sup>9</sup> *Zeno*. — This entry is taken from  
Marcellinus; but a clause necessary  
to the sense is omitted here. The

imperii annis computatis anno xiii.<sup>o</sup> mense sexto. Hic rex menses et rex menses Marciani adouit annum quem non numerant cronica. Anartarrur imperator creatur ert. (Uel hic cat̃ cell ornat̃, secundum alios. Mac Earca uictor, rex Cairil uictur).

b.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xcii). Dicunt pcoiti hic patricium archiepiscopum defunctum (pope).

¶ Ct. Ianair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 27.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> (iiii. dc. xciii.) Bellum ppoča. Romane ecclesiae xliiii<sup>us</sup> Galaur episcopus ordinatur annis uixit iii. Bellum secundum Granairer. Patricius archiepiscopus (uel archiepiscopus et apostolus) pctorum quiescit c.<sup>mo</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> anno etatis sue, 16 ¶ Ct. Aprili, lx.<sup>o</sup> autem quo uenit ad Hiberniam anno ad baptizantur Scotor. Ab initio mundi secundum .lxx. interpretetur u. dcccc. xlii. Iuxta autem Hebreor iiii. dc. xciii. Ab incarnatione iuxta Hebreor dcc. xlii. Ab incarnatione secundum Dionysium cccc [xcii].

¶ Ct. Ianair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iii. Cath Tailten for Laiḡniu ria Cairpui mac Neill.

¶ Ct. Ianair. (i. p., l. 20.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Bellum secundum Granairer in quo cecidit

original is "tam sui imperii annis quam Basilisci tyrannidis computatis, anno xvii., mense vi." He reigned from Feb., 474, to 9th April, 491. This includes the period of Basiliscus' usurpation, who, in the third year of Zeno, by Verina's instrumentality, drove the Emperor into Isauria, and took possession of the throne, creating his son Marcus Cæsar. But he was dethroned by Zeno in August, 477, after a 20 months' usurpation.

<sup>1</sup> *Anastasius*.—Crowned April 11, 491. These Annals are, therefore, only a year behind the common reckoning at this period.

<sup>2</sup> *Cell-osnaid*.—This is also the form of the name in Tigernach and Keating. The Annal. Inisfall., at 484, have Cend-losnai. In the entry above for last year (489) the place is called 'Cenn-losnada,' or 'Cell-losnaigh,' and is stated to have been in Magh-Fea. Keating says that Cell-osnaid was situated in the county of Carlow, four miles to the east of Leighlin. It is now called Kellistown, and gives name to a parish chiefly comprised in the barony of Carlow. Dr. O'Donovan states that 50 years ago the remains of an ancient church and Round Tower were

month, the years as well of his reign [as of the tyrant Basiliscus] being computed. These 6 months, and 6 months of Marcian, add a year which the chronicles do not count. Anastasius<sup>1</sup> is created Emperor. (Or, in this year, the battle of Cell-osnaidh,<sup>2</sup> according to others; Mac Erca was victor; the King of Cashel vanquished.)

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 16.) A.D. 491 (4696). The [491.] Scoti say that Patrick, the Archbishop, died this year.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 27.) A.D. 492 (4697). Battle of [492.] Sruth.<sup>4</sup> Gelasius having been ordained 47th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 3 years. Second battle of Granai-ret.<sup>5</sup> Patrick, the arch-apostle<sup>6</sup> (or archbishop and apostle) of the Scoti, rested on the 16th of the Kalends of April, in the 120th year of his age, and also the 60th year after he had come to Ireland to baptize the Scoti. From<sup>7</sup> the beginning of the World, according to the LXX. Interpreters, 5946, but according to the Hebrews, 4697. From the Incarnation, according to the Hebrews, 746. From the Incarnation, according to Dionysius, cccc [xcii].

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 9.) A.D. 493. The battle of Tailtiu [493.] was gained over the Leinstermen, by Cairpri, son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 494. The second [494.] battle of Granai-ret,<sup>8</sup> in which fell<sup>9</sup> Fraech, the son of

still existing, which are now all effaced. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 489, note). The site of the Round Tower, however, is marked on Sheet 8, Ordnance Survey Maps, co. Carlow. The entry is added in a very coarse hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> *This year.*—This entry seems to be antedated by two years.

<sup>4</sup> *Sruth.*—*Σροτα*, in the gen. case. Tigernach calls it "Srath;" but the *Annal. Inisfall.* (485) have the entry more fully, thus:—"The battle of *Srath-Conaill*, in which fell Fiacha, son of Finchad, King of Leinster, and Eochu, son of Cairpre, was victor."

<sup>5</sup> *Granai-ret.*—See note under A.D. 485, respecting this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Arch-apostle.*—*Αρχιεπιστολῦ*. The altered reading *uel archiepiscopus et apostolus* is interlined in the old hand in A. *Αρχιεπισcopus* in B., without the *apostolus*.

<sup>7</sup> *From.*—The remaining entries for this year are not in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Granai-ret.*—See above, under 485, note<sup>2</sup>. B. commences the entry with a "Vel hic."

<sup>9</sup> *Fell.*—*Κεκρίστω*, B. *Κεκρίστω*, A.

Præd mac Finnchara (mic Garphchon mic fochar mic Eachach lamhoir mic theireancorb) ru laigen. Eochu filiur Coirpri (.i. Eochu mac Cairbri mic Oilella mic dunluing mic Enna niað) uictor fuit.

- .d. Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Solur defectur apparuit. Quier Mic Cuilinn Episcopu lurgan. Expugnatio Duin letglaipri. Uel hic cat Talten.

Ict. Ianair. (4ª p., l. 12ª.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xlviii.º Anartariur pontifex ordinatur uixit annis duobus. Mochoe n-Oenoroma quiescit. Cormacci episcopi Artomacha heperur Patricu quier. Uel hic bellum pecunium Spane, in quo cecidit Præd mac Finnchara ru laigen vergabair Eachu mac Cairbri uictori fuit.

Fol. 18ab

Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23). Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Uel hic expugnatio Duin letglaipre. Bellum inni moer i cric oia n-Gabla for laigniu. Muirceptað .i. filiur Eirce uictor erat. Hoc anno ingenr terremotur ponticam concurret prouinciam. Quier Chuinneba mic Catmoða, .i. Mac Cuilinn episcopu lurgu.

Ict. Ianair. (6ª p., l. 4.) Anno domini cccc.º xc.º u.º. Romane ecclesie xl.º iur Simačur episcopu pactur, uixit annis .xv.º. Bellum in quo mac Eirce uictor erat. Bellum Slenina Miðe ru Cairbre mac Neill for laigniu. Uel hic Mochoe n-Oenoroma pecunium librum alium.

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—This parenthetic addn. is in an old hand in A. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Eochu.*—The orig. of the parenthesis here is om. in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Cormac.*—In the margin in A. he is called Episcopu Cormac Cric inni Ernaide ("Bishop Cormac of Crich-in-Ernaidhe.") See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D., 496, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Grans.*—Granaiet, in B. See above, under 485, note 2. The text

from this to the end of the entries for this year is wanting in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year.*—Uel hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi.* -- Downpatrick. See under 495.

<sup>7</sup> *Crich-ua nGabla*—O'Connor's ed. has *Crich Congabhla*. But the version in Clar. 49 has "O'Gawla's Country" It was the name of a territory in the south of the present

Finchad (son<sup>1</sup> of Garrchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochu Lamhdoid, son of Messincorb), King of Leinster. Eochu, son of Cairpri (*i.e.*, Eochu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cairpri, son of Ailill, son of Dunlang, son of Enna Niadh) was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 495. An eclipse of [495.] the sun appeared. Rest of Mac Cuilinn, bishop of Lusk. The storming of Dun-lethglaissi. Or, in this year, the battle of Tailltiu.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 12.) A.D. 496. Anastasius [496.] having been ordained 48th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived two years. Mochoe of Oendruim rested. The rest of Cormac,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Armagh, successor of Patrick. Or, in this year, the second battle of Grane,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Fraech, son of Finnchad, King of Laighen-desgabhair. Eochu, son of Cairpri, was victor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 23.) A.D. 497. Or, in this [497.] year,<sup>5</sup> the storming of Dun-lethglaissi.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Inne-mor in Crich-ua-nGabra<sup>7</sup> *was gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach, *i.e.*, Mac Erca, was victor. In this year a great earthquake shook<sup>8</sup> the province of Pontus. The rest of Cuinnidh (son of Cathmugh, *i.e.*, Mac Cuilinn),<sup>9</sup> bishop of Lusk.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 498. Simacus,<sup>10</sup> ordained [498.] 49th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived 15 years. A battle<sup>11</sup> in which the son of Erc was victor. The battle of Slemhain<sup>12</sup> of Meath *was gained* by Cairbre, son of Niall, over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year,<sup>13</sup> Mochoe of Aendruim [rested], according to another book.

county of Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 497, note *l*.

<sup>1</sup> *Shook*.—Concluytt (for con-  
cuytt), A. B.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Cuilinn*.—The origl. of this  
parenthesis is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Simacus*.—Symmachus, a Sardinian,  
was ordained Pope on Sunday, Nov.  
22, 498. He sat till July 19, 514,  
that is, for 15 years, 7 months, and

27 days. The length of his Pontifi-  
cate is given as 12 years in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is not in B.  
Neither is there any indication in A  
as to where the battle was fought.

<sup>12</sup> *Slemhain*.—Now divided into  
Slanebeg and Slanemore, two town-  
lands in the parish of Dysart, co.  
Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *This year*.—This entry is not in



- .b. Íct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum. Quier 1buir epircopí .ix. Íct. maií.  
Íct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 26<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup>. Muirceptaí uictorí fuit, et moirí epircopí 1bair .ix. Íct. maií. An 8oirgel nóí do íerub Maísa íuibírgel da laíhíuí íein, 7 íaire íarínabair, í'íagííail hoc anno. Caí éiní aílíe íor íaíííu ía íairíbí mac Neill.  
Íct. 1anair. (3<sup>a</sup> p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> bellum íegairíe in quo cecíuít Daui (no Duac) íingí uíhí .i. íí Connacht. Muirceptaí mac íaríca uictorí fuit.  
Íct. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Caí ííromí íochíuíbí ía íaíííu íor huií Neill.  
.b. Íct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 29<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Cíppan moiríu íeít, epircopí o íeítí íheppain oc íemuir. bellum íhíann ía íííeían. Uel híc moirí epircopí 1bair.  
Íct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> iiíi.<sup>o</sup> [Moirí ííuítí íic Maílíon.  
Íct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>mo</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Quier íeppíic ííic íairíthínn éíóíair.

B. The death of Moches of Aendrum (or Nendrum: Mahoe Island, in Strangford Lough, co. Down), is entered before under the year 496, at which date his obit is also given by the Four Masters. See Reeves's *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, 187, sq.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—This entry is left unfinished in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Victor*.—It is to be feared that there is some confusion here, and that the battle mentioned in the last entry, the site of which is not there specified, was the one in which the victory was obtained, here credited to Muircher-tach. But *Clar.* 49 says M. was victor "toto anno."

<sup>3</sup> *Found this year*.—Bede's Chroni-

con says:—"Corpus Barnabæ apostoli, et Evangelium Matthæi ejus stylo scriptum ipse revelante, reperitur." The entries for this year in B., though substantially the same as in A., differ slightly in arrangement.

<sup>4</sup> *Cend-Ailbhe*.—O'Connor's ed. of *Ann. Ul.* incorrectly has *Cnoc-Ailbhe*. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, 494, note g) conjectures that C'enn-Ailbhe was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the co. Kildare.

<sup>5</sup> *Segais*.—Pronounced like *shayish*. It was the old name of the Curlew Hills, near Boyle, county Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Or Duach*.—Davi (or Dui seems to be the nomin. form of the name, gen., Duach. The epithet *tenga-unha*

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 15.) A.D. 499. Battle.<sup>1</sup> Rest of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May. [499.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 500. Muirchertach was victor,<sup>2</sup> and death of Bishop Ibar on the 9th of the Kalends of May. The Gospel which St. Matthew Evangelist wrote with his own hands, and the relics of Barnabas, were found this year.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Cend-Ailbhe<sup>4</sup> was gained over the Leinstermen by Cairbre, son of Niall. [500.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 7.) A.D. 501. The battle of Segais,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dauí (or Duach)<sup>6</sup> tenga-umha, i.e., King of Connaught. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [501.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 502. The battle of Druim-Lochmuidhe was gained by the Leinstermen<sup>7</sup> over the Ui-Neill. [502.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd. m. 29.) A.D. 503. Cerpan died—a bishop from Fert-Cherpain<sup>8</sup> at Tara. The battle of Manann by Aedhan.<sup>9</sup> Or, in this year the death of Bishop Ibar. [503.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 504. Death of Bruide, son of Maelchon.<sup>10</sup> [504.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 505. Rest of Bishop Mac Cairthinn, of Clochar. [505.]

signifies "of the brazen tongue." O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 494, note p) says that he was otherwise called Duach Galach, i.e., the Valorous, and was the son of Brian, who was brother of Niall Nine-hostager. But this is an error. Duach Galach succeeded Ailill Molt as King of Connaught about A.D. 463; and two Kings (Eogan Bél and his son Ailill Inbanda) intervened between Duach Galach and Duach Tenga-umai. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 1.

<sup>7</sup> By the Leinstermen.—The transl. in *Clar.* 49 wrongly says, "against Leinstermen by O'Neales."

<sup>8</sup> *Fert-Cherpain*. — Or "Grave of Cerpan." In the Book of Armagh, Tirechan writes (fol. 10, b. a.), "Fundavit [Patricius] aeccliesiam i Carric Dagri, et alteram aeccliesiam immruig Thnaithe, et scripsit elimenta *Cerpano*." The site of Fert-Cherpain is marked on Petrie's plan of Tara (*Essay*, plan facing p. 129).

<sup>9</sup> *Aedhan*.—He was not yet born. This entry belongs to 581 or 582, as does the next to 583. This is a remarkable prolepsis, and the error must have existed in very ancient authorities, for it occurs in Tigernach at 504, 505, in anticipation of 582, 583.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelchon*.—See under 583.

Fol. 186a.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> bellum Arda corann, et morr Luḡdaḡ filii Laoḡaire, et ut alii dicunt, Domhangart mac Nírrē pēti recepuit anno xxxi.<sup>o</sup> Quies Mic Nírrē Contaire episcopi.

- b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic morr Luḡdaḡ filii Laoḡaire, 7 caḡ Arda corpano.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6<sup>a</sup> p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum Fíemhonn for Fíachāig mac Neill. Fíalḡi bērpaiḡe uictor fuit.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> bellum recunthum Arda corpann, ut alii dicunt.

- b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (i. p., l. 27<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Quies Dhonnai episcopi. Defectur solis contigit. Natuitar sancti Ciapani filii artipici. Uel hic bar Luḡdaḡ mic Laoḡaire recunthum librum monachorum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 9<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Quies Erci episcopi Slane. Dubḡaḡ (α Θρυμ δαρḡ), erpuḡ airo Máḡai, obuit. Muirḡeartach mac Earca regnare incipit.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the year 464, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Reti secessit*.—This expression is very obscure, and may be a blunder for 'vita secessit,' or for 'requiescit,' according as the transcriber took Domangart for a king or an ecclesiastic. This entry and the one which follows are fused into one in B., which has 'Domhangart mac Nírrē episcopus Connepe hic quiescit.' There was no Domangart bishop of Connor. But Mac Nisse, i.e., Oengus, whose death is recorded under the year 513, *infra*, was the first bishop, and founder of Connor. The subject is further complicated by the marginal entry, 'Domangart episcopus,' which

occurs in A., in a very old hand. In the entry of his death in *Tigernach* (A.D. 505), Domangart is called "King of Alba." At A.D. 559 *infra*, the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, is given. This Domangart was the son of Fergus Mor Mac Nisse, and 3rd King of the Dalriadic Scots. Five years was the length of his reign, according to the best authorities. It was in the year 502, according to *Tigernach*, that the colony went over to Scotland; and, allowing three years for the joint reign of Lorn and Fergus, the date of Domangart's accession would be 505, and his obit (after a reign of five years) A.D. 510. It is worthy of observation that 35 years is

Kal. Jan. A.D. 506. The battle of Ard-Corann,<sup>1</sup> and [506.]  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, and as others state,  
Domhangart Mac Nisse *reti secessit*<sup>2</sup> in the 35th year.  
Rest of Mac Nisse,<sup>3</sup> bishop of Connor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 507. Or, in this year,<sup>4</sup> the death of [507.]  
Lugaid son of Laegaire, and the battle of Ard-Corann.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 508. [508.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 5.) A.D. 509. The battle of [509.]  
Fremhonn *was gained* over Fiacha son of Niall. Failghi  
Berraide was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 16.) A.D. 510. The second battle [510.]  
of Ard-Corann, as others say.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 27.) A.D. 511. The rest of [511.]  
Bishop Bron.<sup>6</sup> An eclipse of the sun happened. Birth  
of Saint Ciaran<sup>7</sup> son of the Carpenter. Or, in this year,  
the death of Lugaid son of Laegaire, according to the  
Book of the Monks.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 9.) A.D. 512. The rest of Erc, [512.]  
bishop of Slane. Dubthach from Druim-dearbh,<sup>9</sup> bishop  
of Armagh, died. Muirchertach Mac Erca begins to  
reign.

the length assigned to his son Comgall's  
reign by these Annals (*infra*, 537), from  
which date, if 35 years be deducted,  
we get the year of the migration.  
See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 433-436.

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Nisse*.—See under A.D. 513.

<sup>4</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, B.  
7 (for et), A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—See under the  
year 464, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Bishop Bron*.—Bishop of Cashel-  
Irra, now called Killaspugbrone  
(‘church of Bishop Bron’), a little  
to the west of Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder of Clonmac-  
noise. His obit, in the 34th year of  
his age, is given *infra*, at 548, which  
would refer his birth to the year 514,

the true year, and the year at which  
Tigernach has it.

<sup>8</sup> *Book of the Monks*.—*Secunoum*  
*librum monachorum*, A. Not in  
B., nor in Clar. 49. The word  
*monachorum* is written in an ab-  
brev. form in A.; but there can be  
no doubt as to the way in which it  
should be represented in full. There  
is no other reference to a “*liber mon-*  
*achorum*”; and the name here may  
possibly be a mistake for “*liber*  
*Mochod*,” or “Book of Mochod,”  
referred to *infra*, at 527.

<sup>9</sup> *From Druim-dearbh*.—Not in B.,  
though Clar. 49 has “*de Druimderb*.”  
The addition also occurs in the Ann.  
Four Mast. at this year.

Íct. 1anair. (4<sup>a</sup> p., L. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Cairppri daimarḡit (mac Eataċ mic Crimtoinn mic Feig mic Deaġa duiḡnn mic Reoċaċa mic Colla da crich) ri Airḡiall. Mac Niri .i. Cenḡur eprcop Coinḡere quieuit.

Íct. 1anair. (5 p.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Romane ecleḡie l<sup>ur</sup> ḡormiḡta eprcopur oḡḡinatur, uiait annir .ix.

Fol. 186b. Íct. 1anair. (6 p., L.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> bellum ḡroma deḡe ḡor Failḡi. Fiaċa uictor erat. Deinḡe campur Míḡe a Laḡenir ḡublatur erḡ. Natiuitar Comḡail deannċair.

Íct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Quier Dapercae Cille pleibe Cuilinn .111. non ar iulii. Uel pecunium alium librum natiuitar Ciapain hoc anno. Caċ ḡroma deḡaċḡe riā Fiaċaċ mac Neill ḡor Failḡe m-beḡraġe. Inḡe maḡ Míḡe a Laḡenir ḡublatur erḡ, ut Cennḡaelao cecinir.

ḡiḡal dia reacht m-bliarao,  
ḡa ri uigḡe a ċrḡḡe;  
Caċ inn ḡromaiḡ deḡaġaġi,  
ḡa de docheap maḡ Míḡe.

An ri aile arḡbeḡrḡ,  
Fiaċa mac Neill nī ċelair,  
ḡa rap tar cḡemla cīlī  
Caċ Fḡemon [Míḡe] meḡair.

Íct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 4.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Anarḡairur imperator ḡubita moḡte peḡuentur erḡ, maior octogenario peḡuit. Regnauit annor .xx. 111., meḡribur ḡuobur, uiebur .xx. ix.

<sup>1</sup> *Eocha*.—The original of the parenthesis is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mac Nisi*.—See under the year 506, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Failghí*, i.e., Failghí Berraide,

whose victory over Fiacha son of Niall, in the battle of Fremonn (Frewin, co. Westmeath), is recorded at 509, *supra*. This battle is entered in the Ann. Four Mast. under 507. See O'Dono-

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 513. Cairpri Daim-argit (son of Eocha,<sup>1</sup> son of Crimthand, son of Fiag, son of Deaga-duirn, son of Reochaid, son of Colla Dacrich), king of Airghialla, [died]. Mac Nisi,<sup>2</sup> i.e. Aengus, bishop of Connor, rested. [513.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., . .) A.D. 514. Hormisda, having been ordained 50th bishop of the Church of Rome, lived nine years. [514.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. . .) A.D. 515. The battle of Druim-derge *was gained* over Failghi.<sup>3</sup> Fiacha was victor. Thereupon the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen. Birth of Comgall of Bangor. [515.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 23.) A.D. 516. The rest of Darerca of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, on the 5th of July. Or, according to another book, the birth of Ciaran in this year. The battle of Druim-dergaidhe *was gained* by Fiacha son of Niall, over Failghi Berraide; after which the plain of Meath was taken from the Leinstermen, as Cennfaelad sang:— [516.]

His seven years' vengeance  
Was the wish of his heart.  
The battle in Druim-dergaidhe—  
By it the plain of Meath was lost.

The<sup>4</sup> other king they mention—  
Fiacha son of Niall—hide it not—  
Over him, contrary to a false promise,  
The battle of Fremhon [of Meath] was won.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 517. The Emperor Anastasius was overtaken by a sudden death. He died over eighty years old. He reigned 27 years, 2 months, and 29 days.<sup>5</sup> [517.]

van's notes under that year, respecting the extent of the lands lost to the Leinstermen, as the result of their defeat.

<sup>1</sup> This stanza, which is not in B.,

is added in the lower margin of fol. 186 in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Days*. — The numbers of the months and days are added in an old hand in A.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> Natuirtar Colum Cille eodem die quo Dute mac Dronaig doirmuirt. Quier Darercae que Moninne nominata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., luna 26.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> 12.<sup>o</sup> Conlaeth eppcop Cille taro mortuur ert. bellum Deanae i n-drumbair Dneß, in quo cecidit Ardogal filiur Conaill filii Neill. Colggu moo Cluathu rex Orientalium, ocur Muirceptað mac Ercu uictorep erant. Comgall denncuir natu ert secunroum [aliop].

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> Caimneach Achair bó nátu ert secunroum quorðam.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 18.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1. p., l. 29.<sup>a</sup>) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Cath Deana i n-drommaib Dneß in quo cecidit Ardogal mac Conuill cneðmainne mic Neill secunroum aliop. Duiði mac Dronaig obuit. Colum cille natu ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. x.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 111.<sup>o</sup>) bellum Cairni filii Neill, 7 Deoiß (Eppcop) Arda capna. Quier rante Driugtae anno .lxx. aetatu ert pue.

Fol. 19aa. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> 1111.<sup>o</sup> Iohannir Romane eclesie papa L.i.<sup>us</sup> duobur annir in rebe Petri uiuit, Constantinopolim uenit, qui cum

<sup>1</sup> *Colum Cille*.—The birth of Colum Cille is also entered *infra*, at 522, which is the date adopted by Ussher. (*Index Chron. ad an.*) Tigernach gives it at 520.

<sup>2</sup> *Darerca*.—The "rest" of Darerca is entered before, at 516.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Cluath*.—In A. and B. the words "son of Cluath" are represented by moo cluathu, which seems corrupt. The name in the corresponding entry in the Ann. Four Mast.

is mac Loit, "son of Loit." But the Chron. Scot. (518), has Moclote, altered by Rod. O'Flaherty to *Mac Cloithe*, or son of *Cloth*. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 39, note 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Others*.—The corresponding Latin is not in A. or B. In fact, even the word *secunroum* is neither in B., nor in Clar. 49. See 601 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *According to some*.—*Secunroum* quorðam. Not in B. St. Caimnech's birth is again entered under 526.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 15.) A.D. 518. The birth of Colum Cille,<sup>1</sup> on the same day in which Buite, son of Bronach, slept. The rest of Darerca,<sup>2</sup> who was called Moninne. [518.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 519. Conlaedh, bishop of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Detna, in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall, son of Niall. Colgu, son of Cluaeth,<sup>3</sup> King of Airthera, and Muirchertach Mac Erca, were victors. Comgall of Bangor was born, according to [others<sup>4</sup>]. [519.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 7.) A.D. 520. Cainnech of Achadh-bó was born, according to some.<sup>5</sup> [520.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 521. [521.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 522. The battle of Detna,<sup>6</sup> in Droma-Bregh, in which fell Ardgall, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall, according to others.<sup>7</sup> Buiti, son of Bronach, died. Colum Cille was born.<sup>8</sup> [522.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 523 (alias<sup>9</sup> 524). The battle of Cainri,<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, and [the rest] of Beoid, bishop of Ard-carna. Rest of Saint Brigit, in the 70th<sup>11</sup> year of her age. [523.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn. .) A.D. 524. John,<sup>12</sup> the 51st Pope of the Church of Rome, having lived two years in the See of Peter, came to Constantinople; and when, on [524.]

<sup>1</sup> *Of Detna.*—Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Others.*—The orig. of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the marg. in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Born.*—The entry in B. is uel hic nascitur Colum Cille, "or here, the birth of Colum Cille." See under 518.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias.*—The suggested correction is in a very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Battle of Cainri.*—There is some error in this entry, which it is very hard, if not impossible, to rectify.

Niall had no son named Cainri. The name might have been so written, by mistake, for Cairbrí.

<sup>11</sup> *In the 70th.*—The death of St. Brigit is recorded in these Annals, from different authorities, at 523, 525, and 527. Tigernach has it at 526. Early authorities state that she survived St. Patrick 80 years, in which case the year of her death would be 523. See *Chronicon Scotorum*, A.D. 523.

<sup>12</sup> *John.*—Iñohanñ, A.



petrius Rauennam uenisset, Teotonicus rex Arrianus  
eum cum comitibus carceris afflictione peremit,  
cuius corpus de Rauenna translatum in basilica  
beati Petri sepultum est, post duos annos 7 .ix.  
menses 7 dies xiii.

Κτ. ιαναρ. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.° u.°  
Dormitatio sancte Brigide anno .lxx. etatis sue.  
Ailill episcopus Ardi Macá quiuit.

Κτ. ιαναρ. (6 p.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.° ui.°  
Natiuitas Caimnig Achaid bo. Morir Illaind mic  
Dunlainge mic Enna níad mic Dneairil belaiḡ. Anno  
regiae urbis .i. Constantinopolim conditae, c.xc.iii.,  
Iustinus imperator Iustinianum ex sorore sua nepo-  
tem, iam uirum a se nobilissimum designatum quoque  
regni sui successoremque creauit, Κτ. Απριλ. Ipse  
uero quarto ab hoc mense uita decerit, anno imperii  
ix.° mense ii.° Paupatio sancti Ailbe.

b. Κτ. ιαναρ. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.°  
uii.° Felix Romane ecclesie episcopus rexit annis .iiii.  
mensibus ix. diebus .xiiii. Iohannis et dies .xiii. et  
mensibus .ii. et diebus .xiii. Felix episcopus quartum  
annum, et sepultus est in basilica Petri beati  
apostoli. Bellum Cinneic et bellum Aca righe for  
Laigniu. Muirceptaic mac Ercae uictor fuit. Uel hic  
dormitacio Brigidae secundum librum Mochoo.

Κτ. ιαναρ. (2 p., l. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° xx.° uiiii.°  
Natiuitas Coemair bpucc. Benedictus monachus  
claruit.

<sup>1</sup> *St. Brigit.*—See under 523.

<sup>2</sup> *Ailill.*—A mutilated note in the  
marg. in A. suggests that he was of the  
Ui-Bresail. In the List of the Suc-  
cessors of St. Patrick, contained in  
the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3),  
this Ailill, who is there called "pri-  
mus," as well as his successor, Ailill  
"secundus," is stated to have been  
from Drimchád, in Ui-Bresail. The

death of Ailill "the second" is entered  
under 535 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cainnech.*—St. Canice, Patron St.  
of Ossory. His birth is also entered  
*supra*, at 520. Tigernach places his  
birth at 517, which seems the true  
date, as his obit is given at 599 *infra*  
(=600), in his 84th year, according  
to Tigern.

<sup>4</sup> *Saint Ailbhe.*—Founder and Patron

his return, he had arrived at Ravenna, Theodoric, the Arian king, put him and his companions to death under the rigour of imprisonment. His body, removed from Ravenna, was buried in the church of St. Peter, after two years, and nine months, and seventeen days.

Kal. Jan. (Thursday.) A.D. 525. The repose of St. Brigit,<sup>1</sup> in the 70th year of her age. Ailill,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh, rested. [525.]

Kal. Jan. (Friday.) A.D. 526. The birth of Cainnech,<sup>3</sup> of Achadh-bo. Death of Illand, son of Dunlaing, son of Enna Niadh, son of Bresal Belach. In the 197th year after the foundation of the regal city (*i.e.*, Constantinople), on the Kalends of April, the Emperor Justin appointed as his successor on the throne Justinian, his nephew by his sister, who had, long before, been designated "*Nobilissimus*" by him. He died in the fourth month following, in the 9th year and 2nd month of his reign. Rest of Saint Ailbhe.<sup>4</sup> [526.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 24.) A.D. 527. Felix, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 4 years, and 9 months,<sup>5</sup> and 14 days (and the 17 days<sup>6</sup> of John, and the two months and 13 days of Felix, make the fourth year); and he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The battle of Cenn-eich, and the battle of Ath-sighe, *gained* over the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. Or, in this year, the repose of Brigid,<sup>7</sup> according to the Book of Mochod.<sup>8</sup> [527.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 5.) A.D. 528. Birth of Coeman Brecc. Benedict, the monk, attained celebrity. [528.]

of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, county Tipperary). His death is also entered under 533 and 541, *infra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Months*. — menꝝbur, B.; menꝝe, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Days*. — The original of the parenthesis here, which in A. seems very corrupt, is not represented in the text of B.

<sup>3</sup> *Repose of Brigid*. — See note under 523, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Book of Mochod*. — See note on the "Book of the Monks," under 511 *supra*. The clause *pecunium librum* Mochod is only found in A. (*al. man*.) and Clar. 49.

Fol. 19ab.

|Ct. 1anair. (3 p.) Anno domini ccccc. xx.º 1x.º

|Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º Corpus  
 sancti Antonii monachi viuina reuelatione perceptum  
 Claxantopiam perducitur, et in eclesia sancti Iohannis  
 baptistae humatur.

.b.

|Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 1.º  
 In hoc anno Dionysius patriarcha cyprius ciclor, inci-  
 pient ab anno dominice incarnationis v.º xx.º qui est  
 Diocletiani cc.º 7 xl. ui.º.

|Ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º 11.º  
 111. bellum in hoc anno gesta uno, et porrito ergense  
 ecc leccam lias, Felix repulturn est in basilica beati  
 Petri apostoli. Bellum Eblinne pia Muirceptac  
 mac Erce, 7 cat muiḡi Cilbe for Laigniu, 7 cat Cilbne  
 for Conachta, 7 cat Almuine, 7 cat Cinnneic for  
 Laigniu, 7 orḡain na Cliaic in uno anno. Cat Aca riḡ.  
 Muirceptach mac Earca uictor erat.

|Ct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º  
 111.º Demeirio Muirceptaig filii Erce, .i. Muircep-  
 taig mic Muirceadair mic Eoḡain mic Neill .ix. ḡial-  
 laiḡ, in solio pleno uino, in arce Cletis puppa doinn.  
 Quier Cilbe imleca ibuir. Doniratuir romanur  
 episcopus redit annis .11. diebus xx. ui., repulturnque  
 est in basilica beati Petri apostoli.

<sup>1</sup> Year 520.—This should be the year 532.

<sup>2</sup> The 246th.—Should be "248th," Dioclesian having been proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 284. The old hand adds "Dion. Exiguus," in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> Three battles.—In orig. (A.) .111. bellum. The entry seems quite unintelligible, being, as it stands "tria bellum (sic) in hoc anno gesta uno et possito (corrected from possite, by old hand) ergense ecc leccam lias." For .111. bellum, we might perhaps read ui. bella ("six battles"—this being

the number mentioned in the latter part of the entry.) But the Editor cannot attempt to explain the meaning of *possito ergense ecc leccam lias*. The introduction also of the name of Pope Felix (ob. 530), whose death and burial are referred to at the year 527, seems to indicate that some great confusion has occurred in the transcription of the text. The entry, unfortunately, is not found in B., and is only represented in Clar. 49, by "3ª Bella hoc anno." These-called "translator" who composed that version of these Annals must have had the full

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd.) A.D. 529. [529.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn.) A.D. 530. The body of St. Anthony, the monk, having been recovered by Divine revelation, is conveyed to Alexandria, and buried in the church of St. John the Baptist. [530.]

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 9.) A.D. 531. In this year Dionysius wrote his Paschal Cycle, commencing from the year 520<sup>1</sup> of the Incarnation of our Lord, which is the 246th<sup>2</sup> of Dioclesian. [531.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 20.) A.D. 532. Three<sup>3</sup> battles were fought in this one year, et possito ergense ecc lecam lias, Felix was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. The battle of Eblinne, *gained* by Muirchertach Mac Erca, and the battle of Magh-Ailbhe, *gained* over the Leinstermen, and the battle of Aidhne over the Connaughtmen, and the battle of Almhu, and the battle of Cenn-eich, over the Leinstermen, and the plunder of the Clius, in one year.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ath-sighe. Muirchertach Mac Erca was victor. [532.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 533. The drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, *i.e.*, Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, in a vat full of wine, in the fort<sup>5</sup> of Cletech, over the Boyne. The rest of Ailbhe<sup>6</sup> of Imlech-Ibhair. Boniface, bishop of Rome, having sat 2 years and 26 days, was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. [533.]

entry before him, in some ancient copy, but was probably unable to understand it, and therefore passed it by.

<sup>1</sup> *In one year.*—In uno anno. Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *In the fort.*—In axe, A. and B. But, of course, by mistake for apce. In an ancient account of the death of Muirchertach Mac Erca, contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, it is stated that his destruction was contrived by a fairy woman named *Sin* (pron. Sheen), for whose society he had dis-

carded his queen. But his relative St. Cairnech of Dulane (in Meath), having persuaded him to take back his queen, and dismiss his fairy favourite, the latter, through her fairy machinations, successfully plotted the destruction of King Muirchertach. The tale is wild and imaginative, but contains much historical information. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 527, and *Chron. Scot.*, at 531.

<sup>3</sup> *Rest of Ailbhe.*—His "rest" is also entered under 526 and 541.

Íct. Ianaip. (2 p., L. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Dormitatio Muícti discipuli Patricii xiii. Íct. septembur; sic íþre scripsit in epistola sua, Maucteur peccator preppiter, sancti Patricii discipulus, in Domino salutem. Bellum Lócapa móre eirir dá inber nua Tuatál maelgarb mac Cormaic éaeid mic Cairbre mic Heill .ix. gíallaiḡ for Cianacht. Cat Áiblinne nua Muirceartach mac Earca for Laiḡnu ut alii volunt.

.d. Íct. Ianaip. (3 p., Lu. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Huc usque Marcellinus perduxit cronicon suum. Mercurius qui et Iohannis natione romanus romano ecclesie episcopus petiit annis .ii. mensibus .iiii. diebus .ii., sepultus est in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Perditio panis. Áilill episcopus Áirí maíla obijt. Uel hic bádaḡ Muircheartaḡ mic Earca, secundum alios.

Íct. Ianaip. (5 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> vi.<sup>o</sup> Bellum Eiblinne montis. Tuatál maelgarb negavit annis .xi. Uel hic dormitatio sancti Moíta discipuli Patricii.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> vii.<sup>o</sup> Agapitur natione romanus, Romano ecclesie episcopus petiit mensibus .xi. diebus .iiii., et in basilica beati Petri apostoli sepultus est: xxii. dies dominatus, et .iiii. menses et .ii. dies Mercurii, et .xi. menses et dies .iiii. Agapiti, efficiunt annum et .iiii. menses

<sup>1</sup> *Mochta*.—(Mauchteus) A. The clause here quoted is not in B., but is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Luachair-mór*.—The Four Mast., who have the entry of this battle under A.D. 528, state that it was called the "battle of Ailbhe in Brega," and was gained over the "Cianachta of Meath." The place is now supposed to be represented by Clonalvy, bar.

of Upper Duleek, co. Meath. It is entered again, under 538.

<sup>3</sup> *As some say*.—ut alii volunt. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Áilill*.—A marg. note in A. has "do íb Dneapail beoḡ" ("of the Uí-Bresail still.") See note under 525 *supra*, regarding another bishop of Armagh of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Shabh-Eibhlinne*.—Aibhlínne, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 534. The repose of [534.]  
 Mochta, disciple of Patrick, on the 13th of the Kalends  
 of September. Thus he wrote in his epistle: "Mochta,<sup>1</sup>  
 a sinner, presbyter, disciple of Saint Patrick, sends greet-  
 ing in the Lord." The battle of Luachair-mór<sup>2</sup> between  
 two 'invers,' *was gained* by Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of  
 Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager,  
 over Cianachta. The battle of Aibhlinne *was gained*  
 by Muirchertach Mac Erca over the Leinstermen, as some  
 say.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 535. Thus far Marcel- [535.]  
 linus brought down his Chronicle. Mercurius, who was  
 also called John, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church  
 of Rome, sat 2 years, 4 months, and 6 days; and was  
 buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. Failure  
 of bread. Ailill,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Armagh, died. Or, in this  
 year, the drowning of Muirchertach Mac Erca, according  
 to others.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 4.) A.D. 536. Battle of [536.]  
 Sliabh-Eibhlinne.<sup>5</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh reigned eleven<sup>6</sup>  
 years. Or, in this year, the repose of Saint Mochta,<sup>7</sup>  
 disciple of Patrick.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 537. Agapitus, a Roman by birth, [537.]  
 bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 11 months and 8 days.  
 He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle.  
 Twenty-six days of Boniface, and 4 months and 6 days  
 of Mercurius, and 11 months and 8 days of Agapitus,  
 make up a year, and 4 months, and 10 days. The battle

A.D. 534. Now known as the Sliabh-  
 Phelim Mountains, on the confines of  
 Tipperary and Limerick.

<sup>1</sup> *Eleven years.*—A. and B. have  
 "annis xi". But Clar. 49 has ii. (for  
 'two' years), which is probably a mis-  
 take for 11. The murder of Tuathal  
 Maelgarbh is recorded *infra*, at 548,  
 and as the length of his reign was

eleven years, the date of his accession  
 must have been 532. Tuathal *Mael-*  
*garbh* was grandson of Cairbre, son  
 of Niall, and the only sovereign of  
 Ireland in this line. His surname is  
 interpreted *calvo-asper* by O'Flaherty.

<sup>7</sup> *Mochta.*—His "dormitatio" is en-  
 tered above, under the year 534.

et .x. dies. Bellum Cloenlocha ubi cecidit Mane mac Cerpbaill. Mórur Comgall mic Domangaire, xxx.º u.º anno regni.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º uiii.º Per octio panir. Bellum lochar. Tuathal maelgarb (mac Cormaic caite mic Cairbri mic Neill .ix. gíallair) uictor erat, ut alii dicunt. Silueriur natione Romanur fedit anno .i. menribur .ii. dies .x., confessor obiit.

- b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xxx.º ix.º Natiuitas Gregorii Rome. Uigiliur natione romanur episcopur romane ecclesie fedit annur .xiii. menribur .ii. diebur .xxii. Saracurriur defunctur ert; Uia palatia repulturn ert.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º

Fol. 196b.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º i.º Mórur Comgall mic Domangaire. Albeur paupar.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini cccc[c].º xl.º ii.º Bellum Torpen .i. ria Laignib, ubi cecidit mac Erce filiuir Ailella molt. Bellum Slige ubi cecidit Eugen bel rex Connacht. Ferfegur 7 Domnall, duo filii mic Erce, uictorep erant, 7 Ainmire mac Setna 7 Ninnib mac Setni.

- b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º iii.º Tuathal maelgarb iugulatur ert .i. a n-ghreallairg allta, la Maelmorda, cui puceppit Diarmaid mac Cerpbaill.

[Ct. lanair. (i. p., l. 2.) Anno domini ccccc.º xl.º iii.º Mortalitar prima que dicturn bleseo, in qua

<sup>1</sup> *Cloenloch*.—The Four Mast., at 581, place it in Cinel-Aodha (or Kinala), a district well known as O'Shaughnessy's country, and lying round the town of Gort, in the co. Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *Mane son of Cerpball*.—He was of the "Ui-Maine" of Connaught, who derived their tribe-name from

Maine, fifth in descent from Collada-crích.

<sup>3</sup> *Comgall*.—See note under A.D. 506, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Luachair*.—See this battle entered above, at 534.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*.—The parenthetic matter is not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Confessor*.—O'flaigh, A. 57, B.

of Cloenloch,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Mane<sup>2</sup> son of Cerbhall. Death of Comgall<sup>3</sup> son of Domangart, in the 35th year of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 538. Failure of bread. The battle of Luachair.<sup>4</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, (son<sup>5</sup> of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager), was victor, as some say. Silverius, a Roman by birth, sat 1 year, 5 months, 11 days, and died a confessor.<sup>6</sup> [538.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 539. Birth of Gregory<sup>7</sup> at Rome. Vigilius, a Roman by birth, bishop of the Church of Rome, sat 17 years, 6 months, and 22 days. He died at Syracuse, and was buried in the Via Salaria. [539.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 540. [540.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 541. Death of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> son of Doman-gart. Ailbhe<sup>9</sup> rested. [541.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 542. The battle of Torten<sup>10</sup> was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca,<sup>11</sup> son of Ailill Molt. The battle of Sligech, in which fell Eogan Bel, King of Connaught. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca, were victors, and Ainmire son of Setna, and Ninnidh son of Setna.<sup>12</sup> [542.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh was slain by Maelmordha, *i.e.* at Greallach-allta, to whom Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill succeeded. [543.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 2.) A.D. 544. The first mortality, which is called 'blefed,'<sup>13</sup> in which Mobi Clarainech [544.]

<sup>1</sup> Gregory.—See under A.D. 544.

<sup>2</sup> Comgall.—His death is entered before under 537, which seems the proper date. See a note on the subject at 506, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> Ailbhe.—The "quies" of Ailbhe is recorded above under the year 533.

<sup>10</sup> Torten.—So called from the Ui-Tortain, a small branch of the Airghialla, who settled near Ardraccan in Meath. They derived their name from Tortan, fifth in descent from Colla-da-crích.

<sup>11</sup> Mac Erca.—Tigernach states

that the "men of Cera" (or tribes inhabiting the barony of Carra, co. Mayo), descended from him. This battle is entered again under 547.

<sup>12</sup> Setna.—This should be "Duach," as in Tigernach and the Ann. Four Mast.

<sup>13</sup> Blefed.—See several references to this plague in the *Census of Ireland* for 1851, part V., vol. I., p. 46, where some curious information on the subject of this and other plagues is collected.



inobis claramocē obuit. Morp Comgall mic Dom-  
angairt ut alii dicunt. Diarmaid mac Bergus  
Corrybeoil mic Conaill cpenhāinne mic Neill .ix.  
giallaig pognare incipit, recuntum librum Cuanach.  
Uel hic Natiuitat Gregori recuntum alior.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini ccccc.° xl.°  
u.° Daire Colum cille fundata est.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini ccccc.° xl.° ui.°  
(aliar 47.) bellum Slighe in quo cecerrit Eugen bel (.i.  
rex Connacht), 7 Domnall 7 Bergur duo filii Muirce-  
raig mic Earca, 7 Annmire mac Setna mic Bergus mic  
Conaill gulban mic Neill .ix. giallaig, uictorey erant.

b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini ccccc.° xl.° ui.°  
Dubtaē (no Duac, do jil Cholla uair) ab Aro mača  
quieuit. Cluain mic Noir fundata est. Cat Toptan  
ria Laihnu, in quo cecidit mac Earca mic Cilella  
mult. Uel hic cat Slighe.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6° p., l. 16.) Anno domini ccccc.° xl.°  
uii.° Dormitacio filii aptiricir .i. Ciapaini, anno  
xxx. iiii. aetatis suo (uel anno 7° postquam Cluain  
mic Noir construeret cepit). Tigernac Cluana eoir.  
Mortalitay magna in qua hti paupant, Pinnio mace  
u Telouib. Colaim nepoy Craunhainan, Mac tair  
Cille culind. Sindeall mac Cenannoin abbat Cille  
achaid opumm[a] pota. 7 Columbae innrae Celtrae.  
Uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarib ru Teampach in-

Fol. 20a.

<sup>1</sup> Grogan. — Afterwards styled the  
"Great." See also under 539.

<sup>2</sup> Aliar 47. — Added in old hand in A.

<sup>3</sup> Slighe. — The river which gives  
name to the town of Sligo. This battle  
is entered above at the year 542.

<sup>4</sup> Annmire. — The remainder of this  
entry is not in B.

<sup>5</sup> Duac. k. — This is the name in B.  
and also in the list of the Comarbs  
(or successors) of St. Patrick, in the  
Book of Leinster, p. 42, col. 3. The

original of the parenthesis appears as  
a gloss in the original hand in A., and  
also in B.

<sup>6</sup> Toptan. — This battle is entered  
above at the year 542, where see note.  
The text of this and the entry which  
follows in A. is represented in B. by  
uel hic bellum toptan 7 bellum  
Slighe.

<sup>7</sup> Cenannoin. — This clause is not  
in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> Cinnia-cuic. — Cinn, co. Monaghan.

died. The death of Comgall, son of Domangart, as some say. Diarmait, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Crimthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, begins to reign, according to the Book of Cuanu. Or, in this year, the birth of Gregory,<sup>1</sup> according to some.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 545. Daire-Colum-Cille was founded. [545.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24. A.D. 546 (alias 47).<sup>2</sup> The battle of Sligech,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Eugen Bel (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Domnall<sup>4</sup> and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca, and Ainmire son of Setna (son of Fergus, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager), were victors. [546.]

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 5.) A.D. 547. Dubtach (or Duach,<sup>5</sup> of the race of Colla Uais), abbot of Armagh, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois was founded. The battle of Tortan<sup>6</sup> was gained by the Leinstermen, in which fell Mac Erca, son of Ailill Molt. Or, in this year, the battle of Sligech. [547.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 16.) A.D. 548. The falling asleep of the son of the Carpenter, *i.e.*, Ciaran, in the 34th year of his age, (or in the 7th year after he had commenced to build Clonmacnoise.<sup>7</sup>) Tigernach of Cluain-eois<sup>8</sup> [died.] Great mortality, in which these persons rested: Finnio Macc-U-Telduibh;<sup>9</sup> Colam descendant of Craumthanan;<sup>10</sup> Mac-Tail of Cill-Cuilind; Sinchell son of Cenandan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota, and Colum of Inis-Celtra. Or, in this year,<sup>11</sup> Tuathal Maelgarbh, King of [548.]

<sup>2</sup> *Macc U Telduibh*. — Corruptly written *maccuē tūib* in A. Not in B. The name is *Mac Creduib* in Clar. 49. But this is more corrupt still. Tigernach, at the parallel place, gives the name as printed above.

<sup>10</sup> *Descendant of Craumthanan*. — The Four Masters (A.D. 548) call him Colum son of Crimthann. But he was really the son of Ninnidh, who

was the fifth in descent from Crimthann.

<sup>11</sup> *This year*. — This entry is added at foot of fol. 196b. in A., in an old hand. It is represented in B., in the text, after the name of *Columba of Inis-Celtra*, merely by *uel hoc anno Tuatal maelgarbh ingularu puit*. The entry in Clar. 49 is nearly the same as in A.

teiruit i n-gneallais eilte, iugulatur o Maelthor hu mic h1, qui et ipse p[re]t[er]itum occurrur ert. Unde dicitur echt maelthor.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° xl.° ix.° bellum cuile Conaire i Ceru, ubi ceciderunt Ailill inbanna (.i. p[er] Connacht), 7 Aed fortobol .i. a bratair. Ferugur 7 Domnall (.i. da mac Muirceartaig mic Erce) uictorey erant. Uel hoc anno quier Tigernaci.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° Quier Dauidor Parannaini (p[er] h1 Suairne i parannain), episcopi Aro macha et legati totius hiberne.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° i.° bellum Cuilne in quo ceciderunt corpu Oche Muman orationibus itas Cluano. Morp Roairt p[er] h1 Conaill.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p.) Anno domini cccc.° l.° ii.° Morp Eudac mic Conleir .i. p[er] h1 Ular, a quo hu Eadac Ular nati sunt, 7 morp Dic mic Dei. Morp Crauhtain mic Druuin. Sic in libro Cuanae inueni .i. Reilci Patraic do tabairt i p[er]p[er]in i cinn t[ri]u xxi<sup>c</sup> bliathan iar n-errecht Patraic la Colum cille. T[ri]u minna uairle do raibail ip[er]in adnucal .i. a Eadac 7 p[er]p[er]celan ino aingil, 7 clocc in aibecta. 18 amlair po po rogal

<sup>1</sup> *Feat.*—echt.—Translated "great act," in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh Fortobol.*—More correctly called Aedh Fortamhail ("Aedh the Strong") by the Four Mast., at the year 544.

<sup>3</sup> *Tigernach.*—His death is among the entries for the previous year.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of.*—The parenthetic clause is added as a gloss in A., in a very old hand. There is no entry for this year in B., but Clar. 49 has the notice of David in exactly the same words as A. The name of David does not occur in any of the Lists of the Bishops of Armagh ac-

cessible to the Editor. See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), vol. 1, p. 38, where reasons are adduced in disproof of the statement above given regarding David, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2, where it is stated that this David was the same person who was called Fiacher [or Fiachra] in the "Psalter of Cashel." The name "Fiachra," occurs in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), and in other ancient lists, as the successor of Duach, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given above under the year 547. The entry is written in a coarse hand in A.

Tara, perished in Grellach-eilte, being slain by Maelmor Ua-Mic-Hi, who himself was slain immediately after. Hence is said the 'feat' of Maelmor.'

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 549. The battle of Cul-Conaire in Cera, in which fell Ailill Inbanna (*i.e.*, King of Connaught), and Aedh Fortobol,<sup>a</sup> *i.e.*, his brother. Fergus and Domnall (*i.e.*, the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Erca) were victors. Or, in this year, the rest of Tigernach.<sup>a</sup> [549.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 9.) A.D. 550. The rest of David, descendant of Farannan, (son<sup>4</sup> of Guaire, descendant of Farannan), Bishop of Armagh, and Legate of all Ireland. [550.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond.) A.D. 551. The battle of Cuilen,<sup>a</sup> in which the Corco-Oche of Munster were slain, through the prayers of Ita of Cluain.<sup>6</sup> Death of Fothad, son of Conall. [551.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed.) A.D. 552. Death of Eacha, son of Conled, *i.e.*, King of Ulad, from whom the Ui-Echach of Ulad are descended; and death of Bec Mac Deiche.<sup>7</sup> Death of Craumthan, son of Brian. Thus I find in the Book of Cuanu, viz.:—The relics of Patrick were placed in a shrine, at the end of three score years after Patrick's death, by Colum-cille. Three splendid *minna*<sup>8</sup> were found in the tomb, to wit, his goblet, and the Angel's [552.]

<sup>a</sup> *Cuilen*.—Written *Cuilne* in Irish text. But *Cuilne* is the genit. form, the nom. of which may be *Cuilen*. (Compare *colinn*, "caro;" gen., *colno*, Ebel's *Zuess*, p. 41.) As the Corco-Oche of Munster were certainly located in what is the present county of Limerick, if this suggestion is correct, the site of the battle was probably the present village of Cullen, near the Limerick Junction, but situated within the limits of the county Tipperary. Keating (at reign of Diarmait mac Cerbhaill) calls the event the battle of *Cill-Cuile*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ita of Cluain*.—St. Ita of Cluain.

The site of St. Ita's church, anciently called Cluain-Credail, is now known as Killeedy, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Bec Mac Deiche*.—His death is entered at 557 *infra*, where the name is written *Bec Mac De*, the more usual form.

<sup>8</sup> *Minna*, plur. of *minn*, or *mind*, which signifies a crown, diadem, or precious thing. The term was also generally applied to reliquaries, on which oaths were sworn; and thus came to signify, in a secondary sense, an oath.

int aingel do Colum cille inna minna .i. in coac̃ do ðun  
7 clac in ardechta do Aps mača 7 foirela inn aingil  
do Colum cille fein. 18 aipe do garar foirela in  
aingil de, ar ip a laim in aingil appoet Colum cille  
he. Uel hic quier Dauidir episcopi Aps macha et  
legati.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Natiuitar  
Lugdag mic u Ochao. Paptir (.i. lepra) que uocata  
ert in raiñethpore.

¶ Ct. lanair. Anno domini ccccc.º Lº iii.º Cathub  
mac Pergus episcop Aps cinn obit. Colman mac  
mac Diarmata deipg mic Pergus ceppeoil mic  
Fol. 20ab. Conaill Cnehtainne mic Heill .xx. giallaig, quem  
Dubploir iugulaunt. Ecclesia Denncuir fundata ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. lanair. (7 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º  
Pelagius natione romanus pedit annis .xx. diebus  
.xviii. sepultus ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli.  
Mortalitas magna hoc anno .i. in epon Conaill .i. in  
buithe Conaill.

¶ Ct. lanair. (2 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º  
Morr Pergus (uel Piacac̃) nepotir Ibdag, peger Uloth.

¶ Ct. lanair. (3 p., L. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.º Lº ii.º  
Iugulatio Colmani moir mic Diarmata quem Dubploir  
iugulaunt. Ceana Tempa la Diarmait mac Cepbaill,  
et fuga ante pilum Macléon, et morr Gabrain mic  
Domangairt. Oprenuinur ecclesiam i cluain septa fun-  
dauit. Morr Eatac̃ mic Conlaic̃ piḡ Ulaḡ. Morr Eic̃  
mic de pproetac̃.

<sup>1</sup> *Therest of David*.—Added in coarse hand in A. See the note under the year 550 in reference to the person called David, Bishop of Armagh and Legate of all Ireland. The foregoing entry is not in B., nor in Clar. 43.

<sup>2</sup> *Samthroc*.—In the Cambridge Cod. Canon. Hibern. (p. 134) *trusc* is glossed by "scabiem;" which would prove, without the gloss *lepra* in the

entry, that the "samthroc" was a cutaneous disease.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman*.—This entry is faultily constructed. The death of Colman is again entered under 557, in more accurate terms. See under A.D. 599.

<sup>4</sup> *Founded*.—The foundation of the church of Bangor is again entered at the year 558.

<sup>5</sup> *Cron-Conaill*.—This is further ex-

Gospel, and the Bell of the Testament. This is how the Angel distributed the treasures for Colum-cille, viz.:—the goblet to Down, and the Bell of the Testament to Armagh, and the Angel's Gospel to Colum-cille himself. The reason it is called the Angel's Gospel is, because it is from the Angel's hand Colum-cille received it. Or, in this year, the rest of David,<sup>1</sup> Bishop of Armagh, and Legate.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 553. The birth of Lugaid Mac Ui Ochaë. The distemper (*i.e.*, leprosy), which is called the Samthrosca.<sup>2</sup> [553.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 554. Cathub, son of Fergus, bishop of Achad-cinn, died. Colman<sup>3</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whom Dubslait killed. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>4</sup> [554.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 4.) A.D. 555. Pelagius, by birth a Roman, sat 11 years and 18 days. He was buried in the church of St. Peter the Apostle. A great mortality in this year, *i.e.*, the *cron-conaill*,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, the *buidhe-conaill*. [555.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 15.) A.D. 556. Death of Fergna (or Fiacha), descendant of Ibdach, King of Ulad. [556.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 26.) A.D. 557. The slaying of Colman<sup>6</sup> the Great, son of Diarmait, whom Dubslait slew. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the flight before the son of Maelchon, and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart. Brendan founded a church in Cluain-ferta. The death of Eacha,<sup>7</sup> son of Conlaedh, King of Uladh. The death of Bec Mac De, the prophet.<sup>8</sup> [557.]

plained by *buidhe-conaill*. *Crón* means 'saffron-colour,' and *buidhe* 'yellow.' The term is usually written *crom-conaill*. (See *Census of Ireland*, 1851, part 5, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.) But the form *cron-conaill* seems the more correct. The second member of the name, 'conaill,' is evidently the same as the word *connall* (gl. *stipulam*: *Reliq. Celt.* 38). The disease was of

the nature of jaundice. It seems to have been the same kind of disease as that which proved so fatal in 548. It was variously Latinized *flava pestis*, *flava icteritia*, and *icteritia*.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman*.—See under the year 554.

<sup>7</sup> *Eacha*.—The death of this person is also entered under the year 552 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Prophet*.—The epithet *prophetæ* (or 'propetæ,' as in A.), is not in B.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° iii.° Ecclesia  
Benncair fundata est.

- b. †Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° ix.° Feirr Teſſira  
la Diarmaid mac Cerbail 7 moir Gabrain mic  
Domangaire secundum alior. Immirge re mac  
Maelcon (.i. bhuide rex). Cat Cuile oíemne.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° bellum Cuile  
oíemne for Diarmaid mac Cerbail, ubi .iii. milia  
cecidērunt. Fergur 7 Domnall da mac mic Erce (.i. da  
mac Muirchertach mic Muirtheadh mic Eogain mic  
Neill), 7 Ainmire mac Seſni, 7 Nainnir mac Duad (ru  
Connacht) uictoreſ epant, 7 Aed mac Echach tirm-  
channa ru Connacht. per orationeſ Colum cille  
uicerunt. Praechan mac Temnan iſe do rigne in n-erbe  
n-oruad do Diarmaid. Tuasatan mac Omain mic  
Sairan mic Cormaic mic Eogain iſe ſola in erbe  
n-oruad tar cenn. Maſlaine ro cing tarre qui ſolur  
occipit est. bellum Cuile uirgen.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini ccccc.° l.° i.° Uel hic  
bellum cuile uirgen i Teſſai for Diarmaid mac  
Cerbail re n-Aed mac brenain. Diarmaid fugit.

Fol. 20ba. bellum Mona uairre.

The death of Bec Mac De is entered  
above at the year 552, where the  
name is differently written.

<sup>1</sup> *Founded*.—See under 554, where  
the foundation of the Church of Ban-  
gor is also recorded. In Clar. 49, in  
the passage parallel to the present,  
the word 'finita' is used instead of  
'fundata.' But Clar. 49 is a very  
poor authority.

<sup>2</sup> *According to others*.—Secundum  
alior. In B. only.

<sup>3</sup> *Expedition*.—This entry is not in  
B., nor in Clar. 49. The Irish word  
immirge means a hosting, expedi-  
tion, or assembly. Skene (*Chron. of  
the Picts and Scots*, p. 344) under-

stands immirge (or as he writes it  
*Immirge*) to mean "expulsion." But  
this is wrong.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Cul-dreimne*.—The os-  
tensible cause of this battle was the  
execution, by King Diarmait Mac  
Cerbhaill, of Curnan, son to the King  
of Connaught, who was forced from  
St. Columba's protection, to which he  
had fled, and the desire on the part of  
the Northern Hy-Neill to revenge the  
insult offered to their kinsman. The  
real cause would seem to have been  
the rivalry of the two great families.  
In the account of the battle in the  
*Ann. Four Mast.*, at 555, however, an  
additional cause is assigned, namely

Kal. Jan. A.D. 558. The church of Bangor was founded.<sup>1</sup> [558.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 559. The Feast of Tara by Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill; and the death of Gabran, son of Domangart, (according to others<sup>2</sup>). An expedition<sup>3</sup> by the son of Maelchon (*i.e.*, King Bruide). The battle of Cul-dreimne. [559.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 560. The battle of Cul-dreimne,<sup>4</sup> gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, in which 3,000 fell. Fergus and Domnall, two sons of Mac Erca (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>5</sup> of Muirchertach, son of Muiredach, son of Eogan, son of Niall), and Ainmire, son of Setna, and Nainnid, son of Duach, King of Connaught,<sup>6</sup> were victors, and Aedh, son of Echa Tirmcharna,<sup>7</sup> King of Connaught. Through the prayers of Colum-Cille they conquered. Fraechan, son of Temnan,<sup>8</sup> it was that made the Druids' *erbe*<sup>9</sup> for Diarmait. Tuatan, son of Diman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eogan, it was that threw over head the Druids' *erbe*.<sup>9</sup> Maglaine that passed over it, who alone was slain. The battle of Cul-Uinsen. [560.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 561. Or, in this year, the battle of Cul-Uinsen, in Tebhtha, was gained over Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill, by Aedh son of Brennan. Diarmait fled. The battle of Moin-Daire. [561.]

a decision given by King Diarmait in a dispute between Colum Cille and St. Finnen. See O'Donovan's notes on the subject, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 555. That it was considered an era in the life of St. Colum Cille appears from Adamnan's words, who dates the arrival of St. Colum Cille in Britain as occurring in the 'second year after the battle of Cule-Drebene.' The name Cooledrevny is now obsolete, but Colgan states that the place was in the territory of Carbury, near Sligo, on the north. (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 452.) It must therefore have been in the neighbourhood of Drumcliff.

<sup>1</sup> *Two sons*.—The clause within brackets is interlined in original hand in A. It is not in B. The notice of this battle is more briefly given, under the year 559, in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *King of Connaught*.—Not represented in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Tirmcharna*.—Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Temnan*.—'Tenusan,' in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, and other authorities. These particulars are not in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Druids' erbe*.—*erbe* *noṛuad*—The meaning of this 'Druids' *erbe*, some kind of charmed invention, or obstacle, has not been yet explained.



[Ct. 1a aiar. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini cccc.º lx.º ii.º  
 bellum Mona daire lothair for Cruithnu re n-uib  
 Neill in tuairceirt. Baetan mac Cinn co n-uib Cruith-  
 nuib notuic fpu Cruithnu. Genur Eugain 7 Conaill  
 mercebe conducti inna Lee 7 aipbe Eolargg.

Sinrit faebra rinrit fir  
 1 moir moir Daire lothair,  
 Adbar compoma do ceirt,  
 Secht ruz Cruithne im Aeo m-brec.

Fillret da mac [mic] Ercu  
 Cummai in chetnai;  
 Fillir in ru Ainmepe  
 Le relbaib setnai.

Pictir cat Cruithne n-uile,  
 [Ocur] poploirfret Eilne;  
 Pictir cat n-Gabru lipe  
 Ocur cat Cuile theimne.

Deirtair giallno iar congail  
 [Ayr riar] im chnarr nauch,  
 Forggur Domnall Ainmipe  
 Ocur Nanoró mac Duach.

18 alaino fepar alluab,  
 Gabair Baetan for in rluag.  
 Fo la Baetan fuilc burbe;  
 Deirao a enen fuiri.

<sup>1</sup> The account of this battle in Clar. 49 is as follows:—"The battle of Moindoire Lothair upon the Cruhena, by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin with two of Cruhena fought it against the rest of the Cruhena. The cattle and booty of the Eolarga were given to them of Tirconnell, and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading as wages."

<sup>2</sup> *Sharp weapons.*—These four stanzas are written in the lower margin, fol. 20ab, in A. They are not in B. A note in the top marg., fol. 20b in A., states that the stanzas above printed should be inserted where they are here introduced.

<sup>3</sup> *Seven.*—VII., A.

<sup>4</sup> *They bear.*—Deirtair (lit. "are borne"). Deirair, *Four Mast.*, at

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 562. The battle of [562.]  
 Moin-daïre-lothair *was gained* over the Cruithni, by the  
 Ui-Neill of the North. Baetan, son of Cenn, with two  
 of the Cruithni, fought against the Cruithni. The Lee  
 and Arda-Eolairg were given to the Cinel-Eogain and  
 Cinel-Conaill, as a reward.<sup>1</sup>

Sharp weapons<sup>2</sup> stretch, men stretch,  
 In the great bog of Daire-lothair—  
 The cause of a contention for right—  
 Seven<sup>3</sup> Cruithnian Kings, including Aedh Brec.

The two sons [of Mac] Erca return  
 In the same manner.  
 The King Ainmire returns  
 With the possessions of Setna.

The battle of all the Cruithni is fought,  
 [And] they burn Eilne.  
 The battle of Gabhair-Lifè is fought,  
 And the battle of Cul-dreimne.

They bear<sup>4</sup> pledges after valour,  
 [Thence westwards] about . . . . . ,  
 Fergus, Domnall, Ainmire,  
 And Nandidh, son of Duach.

Splendidly<sup>5</sup> he bears his course—  
 Baetan's steed—upon the host.  
 Pleasing to Baetan of the yellow hair.  
 'Twill bear his burden upon it.

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A.D. 557. Depuy, *Chron. Scot.*, at  
 A.D. 563.

<sup>1</sup> *Splendidly*.—This stanza is written on the top margin of fol. 20b, in A. It is not in B. Although printed by O'Donovan in connexion with the

battle of Cul-dreimne, *Four Mast.*, at 555, it seems to belong to the poem of which the foregoing is a fragment, relating to the battle of Moin-daïre-lothair, in which the name of Baetan occurs.

Αἰῶν μακ ριαῖραῖ μοριτυρ. Ναυιγatio Colum Cille  
 αἰ inrolam lae, anno etatir ρue xl.° 11.° iugulacio  
 Colman mior mic Diarmoda.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 2.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.° 11.°  
 uentur magnur factur ert. Morρ Larre o Daiminir.  
 Uel hoc anno drenaino fundauit ecclesiam cluana  
 penta.

| Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 13.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°  
 111.° Occirrho Diarmato mic Cerpbuill .i. la hAeθ  
 n-duθ mac Suibne, cui puccerperunt duo filii mic Erce,  
 Pergus 7 Domnall. Quier drenbain dīpor ut alii  
 dicunt. bellum Gabrae līpī 7 morρ Daimin daim-  
 airgīt.

| Ct. 1anair. (6 p., L. 24.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°  
 u.° bellum Gabrae līpī. Pergus 7 Domnall uictorep  
 erant. Morρ quoque Domnall filii Muircherthaig  
 mic Earca, cui puccerperit Ainmire mac Setnū. Iur-  
 inur minor annir .xī. ut dēda dicīt regnauit.

| Ct. 1anair. (7 p.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.° u1.°  
 Iohanner natione romanur redit annir .xii. menribur  
 .xī. diebur .xxii., et in basilica beati Petri apōtoli  
 repulturn ert. Pecht in Iarðoman.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° lx.°  
 u11.° Pecht in Iarðoman la Colman m-bec mac n-Diar-  
 mato 7 Conall mac Comgail.

<sup>1</sup> *Island of Ia.*—Iona. B. has merely *de hībepnīa*, and does not refer to the age of Colum Cille at the time of leaving Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Laisre.*—There were three famous saints of this name, who generally appear in Irish hagiology, with the devotional prefix *Mo* ("my"), in the form *Molaisi*, namely, Molaisi, son of Cairill, abbot of Leithglinn; Molaisi, son of Declan, abbot of Inishmurray, and Molaisi, son of Nadfraech, abbot of Daimhinis, the one in question. He founded the church of Daimh-inis,

'Bovis insula,' in Loch-Erne, now called Devenish, near Enniskillen. The death of Molasse (above called Laisre) is entered again at the year 570.

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain-ferta.*—Omitted from the entry in B. The foundation of the church of Cluain-ferta (or Clonfert, co. Galway), by St. Brendan, is entered before under the year 557.

<sup>4</sup> *Diarmait MacCerbhaill.*—Properly, Diarmait son of Fergus Cerbhaill (or Cerbheoil). In the Ann. Four Masters, the Chron. Scotorum and other Chronicles, it is stated that

Aedan, son of Fiachra, dies. Voyage of Colum-Cille to the Island of Ia<sup>1</sup>, in the 42nd year of his age. The slaying of Colman the Great, son of Diarmait.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 563. A great storm [563.] occurred. The death of Laisr<sup>2</sup> of Daimhinis. Or, in this year, Brenaind founded the church of Cluain-ferta.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 13.) A.D. 564. The murder of [564.] Diarmait MacCerbhaill,<sup>4</sup> i.e., by Aedh Dubh<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, to whom succeeded the two sons of Mac Erca, Fergus and Domnall. The repose of Brendan of Birr, as others say. The battle of Gabair-Liphe; and the death of Daimin Daimairgit.

Kal. Jan. (Frid.) A.D. 565. The battle of Gabair- [565.] Liphe. Fergus and Domnall were victors. Also the death of Domnall, son Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire son of Setna. Justin the younger reigned, as Bede says, eleven years.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.) A.D. 566. John, a Roman by [566.] birth, sat twelve years, eleven months, and twenty-six days, and was buried in the church of St. Peter<sup>6</sup> the apostle. An expedition into Iardoman.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 567. An expedition [567.] into Iardoman,<sup>8</sup> by Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall.

King Diarmait's head was buried in Clonmacnois, and his body in Connor.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh." He was King of Dalaradia, whose father Suibhne Araidhe had been put to death by King Diarmait, and he had in early life been taken in fosterage by Diarmait. But Diarmait having been warned against Aedh, the latter was banished into Alba (Scotland), whence he returned to perpetrate the deed recorded in the above entry. Aedh afterwards fled back to Scotland, and took the clerical habit in one of the Columban Monasteries. But he

returned to Ireland, and became King of Ulad in 581; and was himself slain in 587. Adamnan gives a very bad account of him. See Reeves's *Eccl. Antiqu.*, p. 279.

<sup>2</sup> *Peter*.—πετρον, A.

<sup>7</sup> *An expedition into Iardoman*.—This entry is not in B. See the next entry.

<sup>8</sup> *Iardoman*.—"The Western region." In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 565, it is stated that Colman Beg, son of Fergus, son of Diarmait, and Conall son of Comgall, King of Dal-Riada, brought a sea fleet

†ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 27.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º  
un.º Occirrio Ainmireā mic Setna la fersur mac  
Neillen.

Fol. 204b.

†ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 9.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º  
ix.º iugulatio fersura mic Neillen. Oena, abb  
cluana mic Noir, 7 itae cluana credail, dormiunt.  
Sillar obuit. Aedān .h. fiaēraē obuit.

†ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 20.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º  
α morte πατριου c. anni. Uel hoc anno quier  
Molarrē vaiminnre.

b.

†ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 1.) Anno domini ccccc.º lxx.º 1.º  
Occirrio da aeu Muireadaix .i. doetán mac Muirceptaiξ,  
7 Echair mac Domnaill .i. mic Muirceptaiξ mic Epa,  
tertio anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tigernaiξ ní  
Ciannachtas gleanna géimin occiror eorum erat.  
Moenu eppcop cluana fersa dhrenairto quieuit. Morp  
Domain mic Cairill. Uel hoc anno occirrio Diarmoda  
mic Cearbuill. In hoc anno capta ert in muirξeil.  
Quier dhrenuinn dhra ut alii dicunt.

(μυρκόβλαχ) to *Sol* and *Ile*, and  
carried away spoils therefrom. Here  
we have the *Sol* and *Ile* of the Four  
Mast. corresponding to the Iardoman  
of these Annals. In the Book of  
Leinster (p. 24b) the expedition to  
*Iardoman* is stated to have been  
i fól 7 in ilí ("to *Sol* and *Ile*"),  
agreeing with the Four Masters.  
The latter is *Islay*; and the former  
is either *Seil* or *Colonsay*—not *Coll*,  
which is too far off, although  
O'Donovan thought so (note ad an.  
565, F. M.). *Islay* was at this time  
in the possession of the Scots, as  
appears from Adamnan's life of St.  
Columba (ii. 23), having been occupied  
by Muiredach, son of Aengus, who  
was first cousin of Conall's grand-  
father Domangart. Conall's territory  
lay in Cowall, and this expedition  
was probably against the rival house

of Gabhran. But it is strange that  
Colman Beg, whose territory lay very  
near the centre of Ireland, was ad-  
venturous enough to engage in mari-  
time warfare.

<sup>1</sup> *Ainmire*. — Called "Ainmorius  
filius Setni" by Adamnan. Vit.  
Columb. i., 7. See again under A.D.  
575.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergus*. — Slain in the following  
year by Aedh son of Ainmire, in  
revenge of his father.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergus*. — The Four Mast. say  
(568) that Fergus was slain by Aedh,  
son of Ainmire, in revenge of his father.  
The entry is repeated under 576.

<sup>4</sup> *Ita of Cluain-credail*. — See note  
on *Cuilen*, under 551, *supra*. The  
death of St. Ita is repeated under the  
year 576, where the repose of Oena of  
Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Gildas, is  
also repeated.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 27.) A.D. 568. Murder of Ain- [568.]  
mire,<sup>1</sup> son of Setna, by Fergus<sup>2</sup> son of Nellen.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 9.) A.D. 569. The slaying of [569.]  
Fergus<sup>2</sup> son of Nellen. Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois,  
and Ita of Cluain-credail,<sup>4</sup> fell asleep. Gildas died.  
Aedhan Ua Fiachrach<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 20.) A.D. 570. From the [570.]  
death of Patrick one hundred years.<sup>6</sup> Or, in this year,  
the repose of Molasse of Daiminis.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Janair. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 571. The assassina- [571.]  
tion of two grandsons of Muiredach, viz. :—Baetán son  
of Muirchertach, and Eochaid son of Domnall (*i.e.*, son of  
Muirchertach Mac Erca) in the third year of their reign.  
Cronan, son of Tigernach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-  
geimin, was their slayer. Moenu, bishop of Cluain-ferta-  
Brenaind, rested. The death of Deman son of Cairill.  
Or, in this year, the killing of Diarmait Mac Cerbhaill. In  
this year the 'muirgeilt'<sup>8</sup> was captured. The repose of  
Brendan<sup>9</sup> of Birr, as others say.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedhan Ua Fiachrach*.—This may be the Aedan 'son' of Fiachra, whose obit is given above at the year 562.

<sup>2</sup> *One hundred years*.—The entry at 552 would refer the death of St. Patrick to the year 492, but this to 470. Tigernach indicates 571 as a hundred years after that event. Again, in these Annals, the year 663 (and in Tigernach 664) is set down as 203 years from the death of St. Patrick. See at the years 999, 1013, *infra*. According to these computations 471 is the latest date. The death of *Sen Patrick* is entered above under the year 461, which partly explains the confusion of dates.

<sup>3</sup> *Molasse of Daiminis*.—Called "Laisre," under A.D. 563, where see note.

<sup>4</sup> *Muirgeilt*.—"Sea Wanderer." Sometimes called *Murgein*, "sea-

born," and *liban*, "sea-woman." The entry is fuller in Tigernach. "In this year was caught the *Muirgeilt* on the shore of Ollarba, in the net of Beoan, son of Innli, fisherman of Comgall of Bangor;" to which the *Four Mast* add "that is, Liban, daughter of Eochaid, son of Mairid." The legend concerning her (see *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 39, sq.) is, that she was daughter of Eochaid, King of the tract now covered by Lough Neagh, who was drowned by its eruption about the time of the Christian Era; that she was changed into a salmon, and traversed the sea until she allowed herself to be captured on this occasion. Under the names *Muirgen* and *Liban*, she appears mentioned in the Calendar at Jan. 27, and Dec. 18.

<sup>5</sup> *Brendan*.—See under A.D. 564. The death of St. Brendan, of Birr, is

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 12.) Anno domini ccccc. lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 ii.<sup>o</sup> Bellum Feimhin in quo uictur ert Colman modicur  
 riliur Diarmato, et ipse euarit. Uel hic bellum  
 Gabrae lipi for Laiḡniu. Uel hoc anno bar Dom-  
 naill mic Muircheartaig mic Earca, cui ruccerit  
 Ainmire mac Setnai. Uel sic bellum tola 7 for-  
 tola .i. nomen camporum etir Oile 7 Orraighe, 7  
 etir Cluain ferta Molua 7 Saiḡer. Piaḡra mac  
 Baetan uictor erat.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 23<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 iii.<sup>o</sup> Bellum tola 7 portola in regionibur Cruinne.  
 Morr Conaill mic Comḡaill anno regni xui. rui,  
 qui obtulit inrolam iae Columbe cille.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup>  
 iiii.<sup>o</sup> Magna conuentio Orroma ceata in qua erant  
 Colum cille ocuṛ Aeb mac Ainmireḡ.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>

recorded in *Tigernach* under the year 573, which is probably the true date, although the *Mart. Donegal* and the *Four Mast.* have his obit under A.D. 571.

<sup>1</sup>*Femhin*.—Commonly called Magh-Feimhin, a plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, county Tipperary. The *Annals of Inisfallen*, which have the entry of this battle under 565, state that Colman Bec was slain therein by the men of Munster. But *Tigernach* (at 573) and the *Four Masters* (at 571) agree with this chronicle in recording the escape of Colman Bec, whose death is mentioned, *infra*, at A.D. 586, and again at 592.

<sup>2</sup>*Gabair-Liphe*.—‘Gabair of the Liffey.’ The situation of this place has not yet been fixed; but Father Shearman, a very good authority,

states that it was the name of a district comprising “the hilly country bounded by the Dublin Mountains on the north; on the east by the River Liffey, from its source in Kippure to Ballymore-Eustace;” its western boundary including “the hills from Tipperkevin, by Rathmore, to Athgoe, towards Tallaght, and the hill of Lyons.” *Loca Patriciana*, p. 28, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>3</sup>*Tola and Fortola*.—This entry is in the margin in B, and also in A. (in which it is partly obliterated). The *Four Masters* (at 571) have but the name of Tola, which O'Donovan (*Loc. cit.*, note i.) identifies with Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>4</sup>*Ele and Ossory*.—Ele, called from its occupants Ele-O'Carroll, comprised the present baronies of Ballybritt and

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 12.) A.D. 572. The battle of Femhin,<sup>1</sup> in which Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, was vanquished; but he escaped. Or, in this year, the battle of Gabair-Liphe<sup>2</sup> over the Leinstermen. Or, in this year, the death of Domnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Erca, to whom succeeded Ainmire, son of Setna. Or thus, the battle of Tola and Fortola,<sup>3</sup> viz., the names of plains between Ele and Ossory,<sup>4</sup> and between Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.<sup>5</sup> Fiachra, son of Baetan,<sup>6</sup> was victor. [572.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 23.) A.D. 573. The battle of Tola and Fortola, in the territory of the Cruithne.<sup>7</sup> The death of Conall, son of Comgall,<sup>8</sup> in the 16th year of his reign, who granted the island of Ia to Colum-Cille. [573.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 4.) A.D. 574. The great Convention of Druim-Ceta,<sup>9</sup> at which were Colum-Cille, and Aedh son of Ainmire. [574.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 15.) A.D. 575. A spark of leprosy,<sup>10</sup> [575.]

Clonlisk; in the south of the King's County; from which the territory of Ossory, now partly represented by the baronies of Upperwoods and Clandonagh, in the Queen's County, is divided by the Slieve-Bloom Mountains.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua and Saighir.*—The former, commonly called Clonfertmulloe, is now known as Kyle, a parish in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's County. Saighir, or Seirkieran, is a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra, son of Baetan.*—Otherwise called Fiachra Lurgan, afterwards King of Ulidia. His death is recorded under the year 625, *infra*, where the name is Fiachna.

<sup>7</sup> *The Cruithne.*—The Picts. In the entry of the battle of Tola and Fortola under the preceding year (572) the site of the battle is fixed in the

south of the present King's County, which was hardly Pictish territory; though Fiachra, son of Baetan, the victor, was an Ulster chieftain.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall, son of Comgall.*—See under A.D. 567, *supra*, where Conall is mentioned as leagued with Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, in a maritime expedition.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Convention of Druim-Ceta.*—*Magna contio*, for *M. conuentio*, A., B., and Clar. 49. The word *μορτοσι*, 'great assembly,' is added as a gloss over *contio* in B., and in the margin in A. On the date and place of this famous Convention, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, page 37, note *b*.

<sup>10</sup> *Leprosy.*—This entry is misplaced in the MSS., being introduced into the middle of the record of the battle of Teloch, which should probably follow it, as in the printed text in the next page (66).



Scintilla leppae et habundantia nucum inau-  
rita. Bellum Telochio i ciunn tise, in quo cecidit  
Dunac mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de  
pocur filiorum Gabrain ceciderunt. Mopp Drendain  
mic Druin. Uel hic occipio Annmire mac Setna, de  
quo dictum est:—

Femen an tan robai ni,  
Nir bo mennot naé deilai;  
Indiu is forberg a li  
La hAnnimire mac Setnai.

Fol. 21aa. | Ct. lanair. (6 p., L. 26.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxx.°  
un.° Bellum Telochio. Initium regni Tiberii Constantiniani  
qui regnavit annis .iii. Quier Drendain Clona septa.  
Iugulatio Meða mic Echaé Tirmearna (aliar Timpim,  
mic Persura mic Muireðaiḡ inasail mic Eoḡan rreid  
mic Duac ḡalaiḡ mic Druain mic Eathaé muḡmeðoin)  
la hui Druin. Primum periculum Uloch in Eurania.  
Uel hic iugulatio Persura mic Neilline, 7 Oena abb  
Cluana mic Noir, 7 itae Cluana cpeðail, 7 ḡillap.

| Ct. lanair. (7 p., L. 7.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxx.°  
un.° Quier epremp Eichen Cluana pota Doetan  
Reueppio Uloch de Eumania. Peridlmid finn abb Aro  
maða quieuit.

| Ct. lanair. (1 p., L. 18.) Anno domini ccccc.° lxx.°

<sup>1</sup> *Of Teloch.*—Teloch, A.; teloco, B. Cenn-tire, in which Teloch was situated, and which signifies 'Head of the region,' was the territory of the Cinel-Gabrain.

<sup>2</sup> *Brendan, son of Brian.*—Chief of TeBa. He was brother of Cremthann, mentioned at the year 552, and father of Aedn, whose death is recorded at 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Femen.*—See under the year 572. This *rann*, which is written in *nl. man.* in A., and in original hand in B., seems taken from a poem in praise of some king of Munster, after whose death Magh-Femhin was wasted by

Ainmire, son of Setna. The death of Ainmire is recorded above under 588.

<sup>4</sup> *Teloch.*—Teloco (gen. of Teloch), A. See under 575.

<sup>5</sup> *Brendan.*—He died, according to his Acts and the *Four Masters*, on the 16th of May, in the 94th year of his age, at Enach-duin, in the nunnery of his sister Briga, and was buried at Clonsfert. Enach-duin, now Annadown, county Galway, had been granted to him by the King of Connaught; and it is probable that the nunnery there was founded by him, and placed under his sister's superintendence. See under the year 582

and an unheard of abundance of nuts. The battle of Teloch,<sup>1</sup> in Cenn-tire, in which fell Duncath, son of Conall, son of Comgall, and many others of the allies of the sons of Gabran. The death of Brendan, son of Brian.<sup>2</sup> Or, in this year, the killing of Ainmire, son of Setna, of whom was said :—

Femen,<sup>3</sup> when there was a King,  
Was not a place without valour.  
To-day, crimson is its aspect  
By Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 26.) A.D. 576. The battle of Teloch.<sup>4</sup> The beginning of the reign of Tiberius Constantinus, who reigned seven years. The repose of Brendan,<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-ferta. Murder of Aedh, son of Eocha Tirmcarna (alias<sup>6</sup> Timrim, son of Fergus, son of Muiredach Mael, son of Eoghan Srebh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eocha Muighmedhoin), by the Ui-Briuin. The first adventure of the Ulidians in Eufania.<sup>7</sup> Or, in this year, the murder of Fergus, son of Nellin,<sup>8</sup> and [the repose of] Oena, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and of Ita,<sup>9</sup> of Cluain-credail, and of Gildas.<sup>9</sup> [576.]

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 7.) A.D. 577. The rest of Bishop Etchen,<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-fota-Baetain.<sup>11</sup> The return of the Ulidians from Eumania.<sup>12</sup> Feidilmidh Finn, abbot of Armagh, rested. [577.]

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 18.) A.D. 578. The repose of [578.]

*infra*, where the entry of St. Brendan's death is repeated.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias*.—The clause within brackets, which is not in B., is interlined in A. in a very old hand.

<sup>7</sup> *Eufania*.—Under next year the name is written 'Eumania.' *Tiger-nach* has 'Eamania.'

<sup>8</sup> *Fergus, son of Nellin*.—See under A.D. 569.

<sup>9</sup> *Ita, Gildas*.—The obits of these two persons are not in B. under this

year; but they occur therein, as in A., at 569.

<sup>10</sup> *Bishop Etchen*.—He is best known as the bishop at whose hands St. Columba received holy orders. See the curious legend concerning him in Colgan's AA. SS., p. 306, b., n. 17, and the Introduction to the Obits of Christ Church, p. liv. See under 583.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-fota-Baetain*. — Clonfad, par. of Killucan, county Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup> *Eumania*.—See note<sup>7</sup>.

uiii.<sup>o</sup> Quies Uinniani episcopi, mac nepotir Riatač. Benedictur natione romanur redit annur .iiii. menre .i. diebur .xx. ix., repulturn ert in basilica beati Petri apostoli. Occurio Aedā mic Geno, et morir Druidiği rezir nepotum Failgi.

.b. Kt. Ianair. (2 p., l. 29.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> bellum oronia mic Erce, ubi Colgu filius Domnall filii Muirceptaiğ mic Muirceadaiğ mic Eoğain cecidit. Aed mac Ainmireč uictor exiret. Pecht Orc la h-Aedān mac Gabrain. Cennalac rex pictorum moritur.

Kt. Ianair. 4 p., l. .) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> Uel hic bellum Orōma mic Ercaae. Morir Bactan mic Cairill. Pecht Orc.

Kt. Ianair. (5 p.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> bellum Manonn in quo uictor erat Aedān mac Gabrain mic Domangairt. Morir Fergna mic Cairbleine.

Fol. 21ab. Kt. Ianair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Morir Feradaiğ mic Duac rezir Orraiği. Delagur natione romanur redit annur .x. menribur .ii. diebur .x. bellum manant fpu Aedān. Morir Fergna mic Cairbleine. Uel hoc anno quies Dhrēnainn Eluana pēpta pecunium alior.

<sup>1</sup> *Vinnian*.—Erroneously printed Umanian by O'Connor. This was St. Finnian, of Magh-bile, or Movilla, the patron saint of the Ulidians.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Geno*.—This entry is not found in any of the other Annals. At 587, *infra*, the entry 'Mors nepotum Geno' occurs.

<sup>3</sup> *Brudig*.—In the list of kings of Ui-Failgi, or Offaly, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3,) the name of a 'Bruidgin, son of Cathair,' occurs immediately before that of Aedh Roin, whose death is entered within at the year 603. And in the

Pedigree of the Ui-Failgi, in the same authority (p. 314, col. 2), a Bruidgi is set down as fourth in descent from Ros Failgi, the ancestor of the Ui-Failgi.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-mic-Erca*.—This place has not been identified. Colgu's father, Muirchertach, bore the matronymic of *Mac-Erca*, and from him this place may perhaps have derived its name. See under 580 and 585.

<sup>5</sup> *Or, in this year*.—Uel hic, in B. only.

<sup>6</sup> *Bactan, son of Cairell*.—Entered again at 586, with a 'vel hic.'

Vinnian,<sup>1</sup> the bishop, son of Ua Fiatach. Benedict, a Roman by birth, sat four years, one month, twenty-nine days; and was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle. The killing of Aedh, son of Geno,<sup>2</sup> and the death of Brudig,<sup>3</sup> King of the Ui-Failgi.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 29.) A.D. 579. The battle of [579.]  
Druim-mic-Erca,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Colgu, son of Domnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eogan. Aedh, son of Ainmire, remained victor. An expedition to the Orkneys by Aedhan, son of Gabran. Cennalath, King of the Picts, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. .) A.D. 580. Or, in this year,<sup>5</sup> [580.]  
the battle of Druim-mic-Erca. The death of Baetan, son of Cairill.<sup>6</sup> The expedition to the Orkneys.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Thursd.) A.D. 581. The battle of Manonn,<sup>8</sup> [581.]  
in which Aedhan, son of Gabran, son of Domangart,<sup>9</sup> was victor. The death of Fergna, son of Caiblein.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 582. The death of [582.]  
Feradach, son of Duach, King of Ossory. Pelagius, a Roman by birth, sat ten years, two months, and ten days. The battle of Manand against<sup>10</sup> Aedhan. The death of Fergna,<sup>11</sup> son of Caiblein. Or, in this year, the repose of Brenaind, of Cluain-ferta, according to others.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Orkneys*.—This is, of course, a repetition of the entry under the year 579. The Orkneys are also noticed at the years 681 and 1013, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle of Manonn*.—Dean Reeves thinks that this was the name of "the debateable ground on the confines of the Scots, Picts, Britons, and Saxons, now represented in part by the parish of Slamannan (*Sliabh Manann*, 'Moor of Manann'), on the south-east of Stirlingshire, where it and the counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Linlithgow meet." *Adamnan*, p. 371, n. d.

O'Donovan was surely wrong in thinking Manann the Isle of Man. (Frag. of Annals, 581.)

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Domangart*.—In A. only.

<sup>4</sup> *Against*.—*γπν*, A., probably a mistake for *πν*, "by" (i.e., "won by"); in which case the entry would seem a repetition of that under 581. Not in B. Clar. 49 has 'per.'

<sup>5</sup> *Fergna*.—A repetition of the entry at 581.

<sup>6</sup> *According to others*.—*περουνου αλιου*, in B. only. The death of St. Brendan is entered above at the year 576.

b. |ct. 1anair. (7 p., L. 13.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Quier Fergurro episcopi Duna letglaise qui fundauit Cill bion. Mauricius annis .xxi. pignauit ut dea et iudocur dicunt. Morr bruide mic Maelcon regis pictorum, et morr feradaiḡ mic Duac regis Orrige. Uel hoc anno quier Etchen.

|ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 24.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° iiii.° (alia 85.) Quier mic Nippe abb cluana mic u Noir, .xiii.° anno. Morr Aeda [mic] Suibne, regis Moenmaiḡi.

|ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 5.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° u.° Occurio baetan mic Ninneḡo filii Duac (alia mic ferḡura ceannḡata) filii Conaill sulban regis Tempo, qui uno anno pignauit. Cummaene mac Colmain ḡis mic Diarmata, 7 Cummaene mac Libraen filii Illannon mic Cerpail occiderunt eum consilio Colmain .i. oc leim inḡ eic. Uel hoc anno caḡ Opoma mic Erce.

|ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 16.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° ui.° bellum Daeḡe in quo cecidit Colman bec mac

<sup>1</sup> *Of Dun-lethglaise.*—The name was originally written (in the genit. form) ḡma letglaise (of Druim-lethglaise) in A., as in B., but a rude attempt has been made in the former MS. to alter opoma (ḡma) to Duna, to make the name Dun letglaise (Dun-lethglaise), the usual form. See Reeves's *Ecc. Antiq.*, pp. 41, 144, 224. At the year 589 *infra*, however, the name of the place is as originally written in the present entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Bruide, son of Maelcon.*—Tigernach, too, has the obit of Bruide at 583. But, by a strange prolepsis, the death of Bruide is entered above at 504, and in Tigernach at 505. For the *mors* of Bruide at 504, in his edition of the Ann. Ult., Dr. O'Connor proposes *natiuitas*, an emendation which, as Dean Reeves observes

(Adamnan, 148, note d), "harmonises very well with the true date of his death, as it allows a period of 78 years for the term of his life, but is open to the objection that in both authorities the 'Battle of Manann by Aedhan,' is entered under the preceding year (503), although Aedhan was not yet born, and the true date of that battle is 582: which creates a suspicion that these entries were taken from an earlier record whose chronological system was different, or that they were displaced through carelessness in the scribe."

<sup>3</sup> *Feradach.*—The death of Feradach is also recorded under the preceding year. The *Four Mast.* at 582, and *Tigernach* at 583, state that he was slain by his own people.

<sup>4</sup> *Bishop Etchen.*—See under 577,

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 583. The repose of [583.]  
Fergus, bishop of Dun-lethglaise,<sup>1</sup> who founded Cill-Bien.  
Mauricius reigned twenty-one years, as Bede and Isidore  
state. The death of Bruide, son of Maelcon,<sup>2</sup> King of  
the Picts; and the death of Feradach,<sup>3</sup> son of Duach,  
King of the Osraighe. Or, in this year, the repose of  
Etchen.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 24.) A.D. 584 (alias 85). The [584.]  
repose of Mac Nisse, abbot of Cluain-mic-u-Nois, in the  
17th year.<sup>5</sup> Death of Aedh [son of] Suibhne, King of  
Moenmagh.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 5.) A.D. 585. The assassina- [585.]  
tion of Baetan, son of Ninnidh, son of Duach (alias, son  
of Fergus Cennfada<sup>6</sup>), son of Conall Gulban, King of  
Tara, who reigned one year. Cummaene, son of Colman  
Bec, son of Diarmait, and Cummaene, son of Libraen, son  
of Illannan, son of Cerbhall, killed him, at the instance  
of Colman—namely, at Leim-ind-eich. Or, in this year,  
the battle of Druim-mic-Erce.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 16.) A.D. 586. The battle of [586.]  
Daethe,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait;

where the death of this prelate is entered also.

<sup>1</sup> *The 17th year, i.e., of Mac Nisse's abbacy.*—The death of his predecessor, Oenu, is entered above under the year 569, and again at 576. Mac Nisse's death is entered also under 590 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergus Cennfada.*—The orig. of this clause is interlined in an old hand in A., and in the orig. hand in B. The death of Baetan is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 567; but *Tigernach* has it at 586, agreeing with these Annals. Fergus Cennfada was otherwise called Duach. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, Geneal. Table at p. 342.

<sup>3</sup> *Battle of Druim-mic-Erce.*—This

battle is also referred to at the years 579 and 580.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Daethe.*—The name of this place is written *daete* in A. and B., although O'Connor prints *Dromaethe*. O'Donovan, under an extraordinary misconception, states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 572, note) that Cod. Clar. 49 has 'Bellum Dromaethe,' whereas it really reads 'Bellum Doothe.' See under 592, *infra*. The record of this battle under this year, in A., B., and Clar. 49, is somewhat confused, the notice of the death of Daigh, son of Cairill, being introduced into the middle of it. The Editor has taken the liberty of putting it in its proper place in the text.

Διαρματο. Αέθ mac Αιμμιρεθ υιοτορ ερατ; 7 in quo cecidit Libraen mac Illannodon mic Cearḡaill. Daig mac Cairill obuit. Uel hic morr Baetan mic Cairill riḡ Ulaḡ.

- b. | Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 27.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uii.° Quier Cairlaen episcopis Aro maḡa. Quier Senaic episcopis Cluana Irairo. Morr nepotum Geno. Conuerrio Constantini ad Dominum, 7 nix magna, 7 iugulatio Aḡa nigrū mic Suibni, i Luinḡ.

Fol. 21ba. | Ct. 1anair. (7<sup>a</sup> p., l. 9.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° uiii.° Quier erpuic Aḡa filii ḡrucc. Aḡ mac ḡrenḡain rex Teḡba mortuus est, (i. aré po eḡbair Deḡmhaig do ḡolum cille.) Eodemque tempore aertar corruḡa et picca contigit.

| Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 20.) Anno domini cccc.° lxxx.° ix.° Morr Feibelmḡie mic Tigernaig rexir Muman. Bellum Leirpeio la Aḡan mac Gabrain. Bellum Maigí oḡtar pe mḡrannuḡ mac Echach porr uu Neill. Uel hoc anno quier Pexḡura episcopis ḡroma leaḡlaire qui fuitaunt Cill m-ḡrain.

| Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 1.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

<sup>1</sup> Baetan.—See under 580.

<sup>2</sup> Carlaen.—A marg. note in A. gives his name as "Ciarlaech," and states that he was from *Crich ua Niallain*, "the territory of Ui-Niallain," now Oneilland West, in the county of Armagh. His day in the Calendar is the 24th of March. In the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), his name is written 'Caurlan'; and he is stated to have ruled 4 years, and to have been from *Domaach mic U Garba*, and of the Ui-Niallain. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 744.

<sup>3</sup> *Grandsons of Geno*—nepotum Geno.—Clar. 49 has "nephewes of Geno." This Geno is not noticed in

the other Annals. The assassination of his son Aedh is recorded under the year 578, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Constantine*.—He had been King of Cornwall; but abandoned the throne, and became a monk under St. Carthach (otherwise called Mochuda), at Rahin, in the present King's county, whence he passed over to Scotland, and founded the church of Govan on the Clyde. He suffered martyrdom in Cantyre, where there is a church, Kilchoustand, called after his name. His festival, in the Calendars of both Scotland and Ireland, is March 11. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note e.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh Dubh*.—"Black Hugh."

Aedh, son of Ainmire, being victor. And in which fell Libraen, son of Illannon, son of Cerbhall. Daigh, son of Cairill, died. Or, in this year, the death of Baetan,<sup>1</sup> son of Cairill, King of Uladh.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 27.) A.D. 587. The repose of [587.] Carlaen,<sup>2</sup> bishop of Armagh. The repose of Senach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. The death of the grandsons of Geno.<sup>3</sup> The conversion of Constantine<sup>4</sup> to the Lord; and great snow; and the murder of Aedh Dubh,<sup>5</sup> son of Suibhne, in a ship.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 9.) A.D. 588. The repose of [588.] Bishop Aedh, son of Brecc.<sup>6</sup> Aedh, son of Brendan, King of Tethba, died. (It was he that presented Dermhagh<sup>7</sup> to Colum-Cille.) And, in the same time, there was a scorching and drougthy summer.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 20.) A.D. 589. The death of [589.] Fedelmith, son of Tigernach, King of Munster. The battle of Lethreid *was gained* by Aedhan, son of Gabran. The battle of Magh-ochtair *was gained* by Brandubh, son of Echa, over the Ui-Neill. Or, in this year, the repose of Fergus, bishop of Druim-lethglaise,<sup>8</sup> who founded Cill-Bian.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 1.) A.D. 590. An eclipse of the [590.]

Lord of Dalaradia, and afterwards King of Ulster. The murder by him of Dermot MacCerbhaill, King of Ireland, is recorded above under the year 564. Adamnan gives a bad character of him (*Vit. Columbae*, i. 36).

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh, son of Brec*.—Better known as Aedh Mac Bric. Founder of Kilara, in Westmeath. Also venerated at Sliabh Liag (Slieveleague), in the Co. Donegal. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in the Co. of Westmeath. His life has been published by Colgan

(AA., SS.), at Feb. 28th. See under 594 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dermhagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. Added as a gloss in A. Not in B. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 585, Brenainn, the father of Aedh, is represented as the person who presented Durrow to St. Columba. But this is an error. The death of Aedh son of Brendan (or Brenann) is entered again under 594 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Druim-lethglaise*.—See the entry under 583, where the name has been altered, so as to read Dun-lethglaise.



Dispectio solis .i. mane tenebrorum. Uel hic quies  
Mic Niri abbaib Cluana mic Noir.

.b. Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 12.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.° 1.  
Obitur Lusioe lir moer. Natiuitar Cummeni longi.  
Matutina tenebrora. Inicium regni Aetha mic  
Ainmireach.

Ict. Ianair. (5 p., l. 23.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.  
11.° Morir Aengura mic Amlngaro. Gregorius  
natione romanus, ex patre Gordiano, redit annis  
.xiii. mensibus .ui. diebus .x. Fuit tempore impera-  
toris Mauricii et Phocas; recundo anno regni eius-  
dem Phocatis seu Phoe sepultus est in basilica  
beati Petri apostoli ante sepulcrum. Uel hoc  
anno cat bealaig baite in quo cecidit Colman beag  
mac Diarmoda a quo clann Cholmain .i. .h. Ma-  
leachlainn et ceteri. Aeth mac Ainmireach uictor erat.

Ict. Ianair. (6 p., l. 4.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.  
111.° Bellum Geirtoe ru Cianachtae; oc eudonn mor  
ro mebaro. Racha mac Baetan uictor erat (.i.  
Racha mac Baetan mic Cairill mic Muireadai  
muinnberg.)

Ict. Ianair. (7 p., l. 15.) Anno domini ccccc.° xc.  
1111.° Quies Colum cille .u. iur iunoi, anno aetatis

<sup>1</sup> *Mac Nissi*.—See under the year 584. This entry is added in a coarse hand in A. In text, in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Lismore*.—This is the Lismore of Scotland, whose founder, Molua (or Moluag, as the Scotch call him), was in after times the patron saint of the diocese of Argyle. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 371, note g.

<sup>3</sup> *Gregory*.—St. Gregory the Great. Styled *behoir*, "of the golden mouth," by the *Four Mast*. (A.D. 590); a name given to him by the Irish so early as 634; for Cumman writes in his Paschal Epistle of that year—"Ad Gregoril papæ, urbis Romæ epis-

copi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et oris aures appellatione donati) verba me converti." (Ussher, *Sylog.* xi; Wks. vol. iv., p. 439). Gregory the Great was consecrated on Sunday, the 3rd of Sept., 590, in the 9th year of the Emperor Maurice. He was buried on the 12th of March, 604, in the 3rd year of the Emperor Phocas, having governed the See of Rome for 18 years, six months, and ten days. Gregory was son of Gordian, a wealthy senator, and Sylvia, a lady of rank and piety. O'Connor adds "Sed secundum Bedam, Gregorius quieuit xiv. anno ab hoc loco infra." (*Rer. Hib.*

sun, that is, a dark morning. Or, in this year, the repose of Mac Nissi,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 12.) A.D. 591. The death of [591.] Lugaid of Lismore.<sup>2</sup> The birth of Cummen the Tall. A dark morning. The beginning of the reign of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 23.) A.D. 592. The death of [592.] Aengus, son of Amalgaid. Gregory,<sup>3</sup> a Roman by birth, son of Gordian, sat 13 years, 6 months, and 10 days. He was [Pontiff] in the time of the Emperors Mauricius and Focas. In the second year of the reign of the same Foccas, or Foca, he was buried in the church of Saint Peter the Apostle, in front of the sacristy. Or, in this year, the battle of Bealach-Dhaithe,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Colman Bec, son of Diarmait, from whom [are descended] the Clann-Colmain,<sup>5</sup> viz., the Ui-Maelechlainn and others. Aedh, son of Ainmire, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 4.) A.D. 593. A battle [against] [593.] Geirtide, King of Cianachta.<sup>6</sup> At Eudon-mor it was won. Fiachna, son of Baetan (*i.e.*, Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Baetan, son of Cairill, son of Muiredhach Muinderg), was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 15.) A.D. 594. The repose of [594.] Colum-Cille,<sup>8</sup> on the 5th of the Ides of June, in the 76th

*Script.*, vol. 4, p. 32). But this is not in any of the texts. See under 605 *infra*, and O'Donovan's note *z*, *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 590.

<sup>4</sup> *Bealuch-Dhaithe*. — O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, 572, note *n*) that the site of this battle was Ballaghanea, par. of Lurgan, co. Cavan. The name of the place is written (in the genitive case) *Daethe* (or *Doethe*) under 586 *supra*, where see note.

<sup>5</sup> *Clann-Colmain*.—This sept were really descended from Colman Mór (brother of Colman Bec), whose death is entered *supra*, at 554 and 557.

<sup>6</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Cianachta* of

Brega; a tribe occupying the S.E. portion of the county Meath, probably the barony of Duleek.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*.—The parenthetic clause, which is in the marg. in A, occurs by way of gloss in B. Fiachna was lord of Dalaradia, king of Ulidia. The death of his father, Baetan, is entered at 580 *supra*, and his own death at 625 *infra*. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, pp. 202, 340, 353.

<sup>8</sup> *Repose of Colum-Cille*.—Regarding the date of St. Colum-Cille's death, see the learned note of Dean Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 309, sq.

ρue lxx. ui. Morp Eugain mic Gabrain. Uel hoc anno quier ep̄rcor Aetha mic Drucc 7 Aetha mic Brenainn.

b.

Fol. 216b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 26.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Bellum Rafo in druad. Bellum Airto rendaim. Iugulatio filiorum Aethain .i. Druain 7 Domangairt. Bellum Copainn.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 7.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Occirio Cumarcraig mic Aetho la Druannuð mac n-Eðac̄ 1 n-Dun bucat. Bellum montir Cuac̄ in regionibur Mumon, ubi Riac̄na mac Baetain uictor erat. Morp Tibratit filii Calggair.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 18.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.° ui.° Quier Baeteni abbatir iae. Occirio (aliam bellum) Duin bolg ubi cecidit Aeth mac Ainmirec̄ la Druannuð mac Eðac̄, 7 Deacc mac Cuanað rex nepotum micc Uair. Eocho abb Airto maða quieuir. Augurtonir uenit in Angliam. Inuicium regni Colmain riðmeðo 7 Aetha plaine rimul.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., L. 29.) Anno domini cccc.° xc.°

<sup>1</sup> *Eugan*.—In the valuable "Genealogical Table of the Dalriadic Kings," compiled by Dean Reeves, facing p. 498, in his splendid edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, the name is 'Eoghanan.' The Dean identifies him with 'Iogenanus,' the brother of Aedan (son of Gabran), whom St. Columba wished to inaugurate as King of the Scotch Dalriada, in the place of his brother Aedan (lib. iii., cap. v.)

<sup>2</sup> *Bishop Aedh*.—His obit is entered above, under 588.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh, son of Brenann (or Brendan)*.—See above, under 588.

<sup>4</sup> *Rath-in-druadh*.—*Aed-Sendaim*.—The sites of these battles have not been satisfactorily identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedan*.—A marginal note in A.

adds that he was the son of Gabran, son of Domangart.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Buchat*.—Dunboyke, par. of Hollywood, co. Wicklow. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 593, note d, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 29

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cua*.—The ancient name of the range of mountains now known by the name of Knockmoldown, in the N.W. of the co. Waterford. This battle is again entered at 602.

<sup>8</sup> *Calggach*.—First written "Gal-gaig" (genit. of "Galgach") in A. But the copyist has written a C over the first G, by way of suggesting that the name should be "Calggair" (nom. "Galgach.") This name has been rendered classical by Tacitus' account of the battle fought between

year of his age. The death of Eugean,<sup>1</sup> son of Gabran. Or, in this year, the repose of Bishop Aedh,<sup>2</sup> son of Brecc, and of Aedh, son of Brenann.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 26.) A.D. 595. The battle of Rath-in-drudh.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Ard-Sendaim. Murder of the sons of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> viz. :—Bran and Domangart. The battle of Corann. [595.]

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 7.) A.D. 596. The slaying of Cumascach, son of Aedh, by Brandubh, son of Eocha, in Dun-Buchat.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sliabh-Cua,<sup>7</sup> in the regions of Munster; in which Fiachna, son of Bactan, was victor. The death of Tibraitte, son of Calggach.<sup>8</sup> [596.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 18.) A.D. 597. The repose of Baitheni,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The slaughter (or battle<sup>10</sup>) of Dun-bolg,<sup>11</sup> in which fell Aedh, son of Ainmire, by Brandubh, son of Echa, and Bec, son of Cuanu, King of Ui-mic-Uais.<sup>12</sup> Eecho,<sup>13</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Augustin came to England. The beginning of the joint reign of Colman Righmidh and Aedh Slaine. [597.]

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 29.) A.D. 598. Ailither, abbot [598.]

Galgacus and Agricola, at the Grampian Hills. The ancient name of Derry was *Daire Calgaich*, which is Latinized by Adamnan *Roboretum Calgachi* (lib. i., cap. ii.)

<sup>9</sup> *Baitheni*. — See, regarding this person, Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Or battle*.—Added as a gloss in A. For 'occisio,' B. reads 'bellum.'

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-bolg*.—'Fort of Sacks.' For the situation of this place, and the causes which led to the battle, see O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 594, note h., where a full summary is given from the account of the battle of Dun-bolg contained in the *Bórama Tract*, *Book of Leinster*, p. 294, b., sq.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—A name borne by

a powerful sept of the Airghialla, who were settled in or near the present county of Armagh, a branch of which emigrated southwards, and gave name to the district now corruptly called the barony of *Moygoish*, county Westmeath. See Reeves's *Eccl. Ant.*, p. 387.

<sup>13</sup> *Eecho*.—In the List of the *Comarbs* of St. Patrick, *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3, he is called Eochaid son of Diarmait, and the length of his abbacy is limited to *three* years, which differs considerably from the period assigned in other ancient Lists published by Dr. Todd. (*St. Patrick*, pp. 177, 179).

um.<sup>o</sup> Ailsear ab Clono mic Noir paupar. Quier  
Cainniū in Aethio bó ut Cuana vocet.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. (6 p., L. 10.) Anno domini cccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup>  
ix.<sup>o</sup> Quier Cainniū panti, 7 bellum Saxonum in quo  
uictur ert Aedon. iugulatio Suibne mic Colmaen  
moer (mic Diarmoda veirg mic Ferfura ceppbeoil  
mic Conaill cnehtainne mic Neill .ix. gillaig), la  
hAeth plane, i m-bri dam for Suaniū .i. puulur.

[Ct. 1anair. (1. p., L. 21.) Anno domini ccccc.<sup>o</sup> Ter-  
pomotur i m-bairchiu. Morp brenoin mic Coirpri  
[mic] Feicheni. Sic inueni in libro Cuanaē. bellum  
Slemne, 7 bellum Cule coil, 7 paupa Comgail, 7 morp  
Oodaē mic Aeda in ipso anno perfecta erpe. Uel  
hoc anno quier Cholun cille in nocte dominica.

- [Ct. 1anair. (2. p., L. 2.) Anno domini xc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Quier  
Comgail Bennair. bellum Slenne in quo Colman  
pimib rex generis Eugain uictor erat, 7 Conall cu  
mac Aetho mic Anmirec fugitiuus euarit. bellum  
Fol. 22aa. Cule coil in quo Piacna mac Demain fugit.  
Piacna mac Baetan uictor erat. Morp hUatac  
mic Aetho. bellum Eirpior.

<sup>1</sup> *Repose of Cainnech*.—See under 526 *supra*, note 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Battle of the Saxons*.—This seems to be the battle recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at A.D. 603, as fought between Aegthan, King of the Scots, against [recte with] the Dalreods, against Æthelferth, King of the Northumbrians, at Dægsanstan (Dawston in Cumberland), where all his (Aegthan's, or Aedan's) army is said to have been slain. Bede also refers this battle to the year 603. (*Hist. Eccl.* i., 34.)

<sup>3</sup> *Son*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in very old writing.

<sup>4</sup> *Suaniū*.—Supposed to be the an-

cient name of a river near Geshill, in the King's County. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, under 596, note o.

<sup>5</sup> *Coirpre* [son of] *Feichen*.—The name is Coirpri Feicheni in A., but 'Coirpri mic Feicheni' in B., and in the *Four Mast.* Clar. 49 has 'Cairbre St. Feichin,' which is a blunder. In the *Geneal. Table of the Hy-Maine*, given by O'Donovan (facing p. 97, *Tribes &c. of Hy-Maine*) Cairpri Mac Fechine is set down as the son of a Feradach, and 5th in the line of descent from Maine Mor, from whom the Hy-Maine sept was named. See also the *Work* referred to, at p. 15.

<sup>6</sup> *Slemain, Cuil-coil, Comgall, Odda*.

of Ciúain-mic-Nois, rested. The repose of Cainnech<sup>1</sup> in Achadh-bó, as Cuana states.

Kal Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 539. The repose of [539.] Saint Cainnech,<sup>2</sup> and the battle of the Saxons,<sup>3</sup> in which Aedan was vanquished. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor (son<sup>4</sup> of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerr-beoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of Niall Nine-hostager), by Aedh Slane, in Bri-dam on the Suaniu,<sup>5</sup> i.e. a stream.

Kal Jan. (Sund., m. 21.) A.D. 600. An earthquake [600.] in Bairche. The death of Brendan, son of Coirpre [son of] Feichen.<sup>6</sup> Thus I have found in the Book of Cuanu: the battle of Slemain,<sup>7</sup> and the battle of Cuil-coil,<sup>8</sup> and the rest of Comgall,<sup>9</sup> and the death of Odda<sup>10</sup>, son of Aedh, took place in this year. Or, in this year, the repose of Colum-cille, on Sunday night.

Kal Jan. (Mond., m. 2.) A.D. 601. The repose of [601.] Comgall<sup>11</sup> of Bangor. The battle of Slemain,<sup>12</sup> in which Colman Rimidh, King of Cinel-Eogain,<sup>13</sup> was victor, and Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, escaped by flight.<sup>14</sup> The battle of Cul-coel, in which Fiachna, son of Deman, fled. Fiachna, son of Baetan, was victor. The death of Uata,<sup>15</sup> son of Aedh. The battle of Echros.<sup>16</sup>

—These entries are recorded under the next year, which is the correct date according to the enumeration of these Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Comgall*.—His birth is entered at 515, and again at 519, *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Of Slemain*.—Slenne, for Slemne, A. B. Supposed to be now represented by Slanemore and Slanebeg, in the parish of Dysart, near Mullingar, county Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Cinel-Eogain*.—But also joint-monarch of Ireland. See above under 597.

<sup>10</sup> *Escaped by flight*.—ԴճԻՄԻՐ ԵՍԻՐԻՐ, A. ԴճԻՄԻՐ ԵՍԻՐԻՐ, B.

The death of Conall Cu is recorded *infra*, under 603.

<sup>11</sup> *Uata*.—Written ΟΥΑΤ, gen. of ΟΥΑΤ, under last year. In the Chron. Scot., at A.D. 592, where he is called King of Connaught, the name is written *Uadu*; but *Uata* by the *Four Mast.*, 597. From him was derived the name *Clann-Uadach*, "descendants of Uadu," the tribe-name of the O'Fallons of Roscommon, whose patronymic was also derived from Fallomhan, the great-grandson of Uadu.

<sup>12</sup> *Echros*.—See under next year.

[ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º 11.º  
 Quier Finnatain fili nepotij Eðað. bellum Eðroir  
 imMuiruire inter genur Coirppu 7 nepoter Piaðrað  
 Muirpce. Maelcothais rex nepotum Piaðrað in  
 pugam eueppur ert. Omnia que scripta sunt in  
 anno subsequeute inueni in libro Cuanað in isto erpe  
 perfecta. Sinell episcop campu bılı [quiueit.] Cað  
 fíleide Cua imMuirain.

b. [ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º 111.º  
 iugulatio Colmain pimeðo (mic ðaðeain brygi mic  
 Muirceptais mic Earca) a uiro de genere iuo qui  
 uocatur ert Locan Diolmana:—

Cedu riðe cedu peðt,  
 Cedu nept for riðraða,  
 Inro Colmain pumio ri  
 Rombi Locan ðiðnaða.

iugulatio Cæðo pláne (mic Ðiarmoda ðeipt mic  
 Feargura Cerrðeoil mic Conaill Cpeimtainne mic  
 Neill noigiallaid) o Chonall mac Suibne, qui pæ-  
 nauerunt Temoriam æquali potestate simul.  
 iugulatio Cæðo poim rex nepotum Pailegi 1 pæðgi  
 mic Mæccnaen for bry loða ðeimðioðe, eodem die  
 quo iugulatur ert Cæð pláne. (Cæð gurtan comalta

<sup>1</sup> *Battle of Echros.*—O'Donovan identifies this place with Aughris, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirisc*, i.e., the "Sea Plain."—A district in the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. For its exact situation, see O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note b, and the Map prefixed to the same Work.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bile.*—Now Movilla, near Newtownards, in the co. Down. See O'Donovan's important note on *Magh-Bile*, *Four Mast.*, 602, note t.

<sup>4</sup> *Sliabh-Cua.*—Already entered under 596.

<sup>5</sup> *In Munster.*—ImMuðain, A. More correctly imMuirain, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Baetan, &c.*—This clause is interlined in A. and B. by later hands.

<sup>7</sup> *Who was called.*—The equivalent of this clause, "qui dictus est Locan Diolmana," is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dithnada.*—A variation of the epithet Dilmana. These lines, which are not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 21b in A., with a mark

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 13.) A.D. 602. The repose of [602.]  
 Finntan son of Ua-Echdach. The battle of Echros<sup>1</sup> in  
 Muirisc,<sup>2</sup> between the Cinel-Coirpri and the Ui-Fiachrach  
 of Muirisc.<sup>3</sup> Maelcothaig, King of the Ui-Fiachrach, was  
 put to flight. All things which are written in the fol-  
 lowing year, I find in the Book of Cuanu to have taken  
 place in this. Sinell, bishop of Magh-Bile,<sup>4</sup> [rested]. The  
 battle of Sliabh-Cua<sup>4</sup> in Munster.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 24.) A.D. 603. Assassination of [603.]  
 Colman Rimidh (son of Baetan Brigi, son of Muircher-  
 tach Mac Erca), by a man of his kindred (who was called<sup>7</sup>  
 Locan Dilmana).

Notwithstanding kingship, notwithstanding law,

Notwithstanding power over chieftains ;

Behold ! Colman Rimid, a king—

Locan Dithnada<sup>8</sup> slew him !

Assassination of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmaid<sup>9</sup> Derg, son  
 of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainne, son of  
 Niall Nine-hostager), by Conall, son of Suibne. They [*i.e.*  
 Colman Rimidh and Aedh Slaine] reigned<sup>10</sup> together at  
 Tara with equal power. The assassination of Aedh Roin,  
 King of the Ui-Failgi, in Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen<sup>11</sup> (on the  
 brink of Loch-Semdidhe), on the same day in which

of reference to their proper place in  
 the text.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Diarmaid, &c.*— This  
 clause is interlined in A. and B.  
 O'Connor has created some confusion  
 in his edition of these Annals, by  
 making this clause a continuation of  
 that above given (see note 6) in con-  
 nexion with the name of Colman  
 Rimidh ; thus giving both kings the  
 same pedigree, which is wrong.

<sup>10</sup> *Reigned.*— This entry is very  
 loosely constructed in both A. and B.  
 The events are recorded by the *Four*  
*Mut.*, under A.D. 600, in a much  
 more simple and intelligible way.

<sup>11</sup> *Faethgi-mic-Meccnaen.* — “ The  
 Fair-green of Mac Meccnaen.” *Faith-  
 che-mic-Meccnain*, Chron. Scot. (604 ;  
*F. mic Meccnain*, *Four M.* (600).  
 The so-called Translator of *Clar.* 49  
 renders it by “ the field of Macnaen.”  
 The parenthesis which follows (inter-  
 lined in A. and B.) fixes the *faithche*  
 as on the brink of Loch-Semdidhe, or  
 Lough-Sewdy. The name is now  
 obsolete, but there can be little doubt  
 that the “ green ” occupied the site of  
 the present village of Ballymore-  
 Lough-Sewdy, barony of Rathcon-  
 rath, co. Westmeath.



Conall, 7 báetal bile, ronnsonraí), annae uictam  
eirt:—

Ní' bo aráiníu nó aríle  
Dona h-ogamb tairé tairíne;  
Conall nó bí Aed flane;  
Aed flane nó bí Seibne.

Aed búirí n cenul Maeni [occirur eirt]. Morir  
Chonall Chuu mic Aeda mic Ainmire. Cui cen  
maíar moríarí ríur.

[Ct. íanar. Anno domini oc.º iii.º bellum  
slaeðre in quo uictur eirt ðranouð mac Eada.  
Nepoter Heill uictorep erant, .i. Aed Uareoac, in  
quo tempore pignauit. Insulatio ðranouib pegrí  
lagen a genepe suo per uolum (mac Eathach mic  
Muireadaið mic Aeda mic íeðlím mic Enna Ceinn-  
realaíð mic Labraoa mic ðreagail belaið mic  
íada banceada mic Caíar íoir.) Tríginta anníur  
pignauit in lagíua, 7 a caí na Damcluaia nó  
maríad. No gomab e ðaran íaeðoreð .i. oirínnneað  
ðeandóite íine íoiríaríeab, ut poeta uiait .n.

ðaran íaeðoreð íeol co íe,  
Oirínnneach ðeandóite íine;  
E ní balð gan ðranóal íraí,  
Ro íaríð ðranouð mac Eathach.

Poccar anníur .iiii. pignauit. Obíur Láirren abbatar  
íae.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—This clause is added in  
*al. man.* in A. Interlined in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Of which was said*.—Unde dictum  
est, A. Not in B. The verses which  
follow (and which also are not in B.)  
are in the top marg. of A., fol. 22a;  
another, but more corrupt, copy being  
written in the lower margin, fol. 21b.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuath-Tuirmhe*. — O'Donovan  
(*Four Mast.*, 600, note g) says that

this was a Bardic name for Bregia,  
'from Tuirbhe, or Turvey, near  
Swords, in the county of Dublin.'

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Buidhe*.—He was king, or  
chieftain, of the Cinel-Maine (or des-  
cendants of Maine, son of Niall Nine-  
hostager), whose territory was in  
later times known as Tethbha, or  
Teffia, a district comprising the  
western part of the present county of

Aedh Slane was assassinated, (Aedh<sup>1</sup> Gustan, Conall's foster-brother, and Baethal Bile, that killed him); of which was said :<sup>2</sup>—

Not wise was the counsel  
For the heroes of Tuath-Tuirmhe ;<sup>3</sup>  
Conall that slew Aedh Slánè ;  
Aedh Slanè that slew Suibne.

Aed Buidhe,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Maini, [slain]. Death of Conall Cuu,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Cu-cen-mathair<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 604. The battle of Slaebhre, in which [604.] Brandubh, son of Eacha, was vanquished. The Ui-Neill were victors, (*i.e.*, Aedh Uaridnach, who then reigned). The killing of Brandubh, King of Leinster, by his own tribe, through treachery : (son of Eacha, son of Muiredach, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Enna Cennselach, son of Labraidh, son of Bresal Belach, son of Fiacha Baiceda, son of Cathair Mor). He reigned thirty years in Leinster, and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain. Or it may have been Saran 'Saebhderg,' *i.e.*, the 'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine, that killed him, as the poet said :—

False-eyed Saran, a guide hitherto,  
'Herenagh' of Senboth-sine,  
Was he, no falsehood, without bright judgment,  
That killed Brandubh son of Eacha.

Foccas<sup>7</sup> reigned seven years. Death of Laisren abbot of Ia.

Westmeath, with adjacent parts of Longford and King's cos. See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1207, note s, and Ir. Topog. Poems, note 85. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 600) and the *Chron. Scot.* (604) state that Aedh was slain by Conall son of Suibhne, on the same day on which Aedh Slane was killed.

<sup>5</sup> *Conall Cuu.*—Said to have been defeated in the battle of Slemain, *supra*, 601. O'Connor thinks the name

signifies 'Conallus placidus,' and not 'Conallus canis,' as O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.* 600, note k).

<sup>6</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*, *i.e.*, "Canis sine matre." The record of his obit here is decidedly wrong, and for "mortui sunt", we should probably read "natus est," as his death is recorded *infra*, at 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Foccas.*—The Emperor Phocas. This and the following entry are not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º u.º Quier Deugnai abbatir Benncoir. Morir Aedain mic Gabrain (mic Domangairt, ριξ Alban). Iugulatio filiorum Baetan .i. mic Cairill. Secundo anno Phocas imperatoris, Gregorius papa secundo deam migravit ad dominum. Donatio rogante statuit sedem romane et apostolice ecclesie caput esse omnium ecclesiarum, quia ecclesia Constantinopolitana primum re omnium ecclesiarum prebatur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º ui.º Uel ut alii dicunt hic migravit Gregorius ad Christum, scilicet hoc anno.

Fol 22ab .b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 9.) Anno domini dc.º ui.º Morir Fiachrae caic mic Baetan la Cruicniu, 7 quier Aedac mic Daill. Sabunianur natione Turcor sedem Petri tenuit anno .i. mehirbur .u., diebur .ix., et sepultus est in basilica Petri.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., L. 20.) Anno domini dc.º uiu.º Occurio Sechnurac mic Garbain, 7 morir Conail mic Daimeit, 7 quier Lugrac mic U Ochae.

<sup>1</sup> *Beogna*.—Written Deugnai (the gen. case) in A. and B. O'Connor has erroneously printed the name 'Bengnai,' and Latinized it *Benignus*, in his ed. of these Annals. His festival is given as 22 Aug., in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where the name is Beoghna.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedhan*.—The *Chron. Scotorum*, in giving his obit at the year 606, adds that this was the 37th year of Aedhan's reign, and the 88th, or 86th, of his age. But Aedhan died in the 74th year of his age, according to Tigernach.

<sup>3</sup> *Sons of Baetan*.—The death of this Baetan is entered, *supra*, under the years 580 and 586. The *Chron. Scot.*, which records the murder of

Baetan's sons at the year 606, adds that they were slain in 'Dun-Mogna,' *a filio matris suae*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 330. col. 4), the slayer of the sons of Baetan is stated to have been his brother, Maelduin, and the place where they were slain is called *Dún-Mugnae*.

<sup>4</sup> According to Bede.—See Bede's *Ecccl. Hist.*, Book II., chap. I.

<sup>5</sup> *He*, i.e., the Emperor Phocas. Vid. Paul. Diacon., *de Gest. Reg. Longobard.*, lib. 4, cap. 37.

<sup>6</sup> *Fiachra Caech*, i.e., 'Fiachra the one-eyed.' Cpaié (gen. of cpaeé), A. Written Fiachra cpaié in B., and printed *Fiachrait* by O'Connor, who has fused the name and the epithet into one. Skene prints the

Kal. Jan. A.D. 605. The repose of Beogna,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Bangor. The death of Aedhan,<sup>2</sup> son of Gabran, son of Domangart, King of Alba. Assassination of the sons of Baetan,<sup>3</sup> son of Cairill. In the second year of the Emperor Phocas, Pope Gregory migrated to the Lord, according to Bede.<sup>4</sup> At the request of Boniface, he<sup>5</sup> had decreed the See of Rome and of the Apostolic Church to be the head of all Churches, for the Constantinopolitan Church used to describe itself the first of all Churches. [605.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 606. Or, as others say, in this place Gregory migrated to Christ; to wit, in this year. [606.]

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 9.) A.D. 607. The death of Fiachra Caech,<sup>6</sup> son of Baetan, by Cruithni<sup>7</sup>; and the repose of Aedh, son of Dall.<sup>7</sup> Sabinian, by birth a Tuscan, held<sup>8</sup> the See of Peter one year, five months, and ten days, and was buried in the Church of Peter. [607.]

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 20.) A.D. 608. The killing of Sechnasach,<sup>9</sup> son of Garban, and the death of Conall, son of Daimin, and the repose of Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche.<sup>10</sup> [608.]

entry of Fiachra Caech's death (*Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, p. 346,) as if he regarded Fiachra as a Scottish personage; but Fiachra was evidently the son of the Baetan above mentioned (580, 586).

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Dall.*—*Dall* (gen. of *dall*) A. and B. O'Connor prints *Domhnall* ('of Domhnall'); and Clar. 49 has 'Donill.' The word *quiet* would imply that the person referred to was an ecclesiastic. There is no corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>8</sup> *Held.*—The words *petri cénit*, in the original text, omitted in A., are supplied from B.

<sup>9</sup> *Sechnasach.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (605), and *Chron. Scot.* (609), Sechnasach is stated to have been

King of Cinel-Boghaine, a tribe located in the district corresponding to the present barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Lugaid Mac-Ui-Oche*, i.e., 'Lugaid, son of the descendant of Oche.' His birth is entered under the year 553, *supra*. He is better known by his *alias* name Molua, which is the form used in *Tigernach*. His father was one Carthach, of the Munster tribe Corco-Oche, mentioned *supra*, at 551. Hence the description Mac-Ui-Oche. Lugaid, or Molua, founded the church of Cluain-ferta-Molua, or Clonfert-Mulloe, now known as Kyle, in the barony of Clandonagh, Queen's co. O'Connor erroneously prints the name *L. mac Cnochoe*.

¶Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 1.) Anno domini dc.º ix.º Morp  
 Aedó mic Colggen regir na n-Áirċer. Morp Sillan  
 mic Cumminn abbatir Ċennċoir, 7 morp Aedain anco-  
 ritae Ċennċoir, 7 morp Maelehumai mic Ċastain.  
 Senaċ (o ċluain uċingriċi), abb Áirċ maċa, quieuit.  
 Finir cronici luebh.

¶Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 12.) Anno domini dc.º x.º  
 Fulminatur ert exarċitur uloċ im mċairċiu fulmine  
 terribili. Morp Maeleuin mic Aeni regir Mog-  
 uornae, 7 morp Eugain mic Ċcaċ Laiċ. Quier Colman  
 Elo. Sic ert in Libro Cuanach, Aed roin 7 Aed Laiċen.

b. ¶Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 23.) Anno domini dc.º xi.º  
 Morp Aedó alodain fili Domnaill regir Tempo.  
 bellum Odbae re n-Oengur mac Colman, in quo  
 cecidit Conall laeċbpeċ filius Aedó rláne. Maeleoda  
 regnare incipit hoc anno.

¶Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 4.) Anno domini dc.º xii.º Quier  
 Finntain Oentraiċ abbatir Ċennċoir. Morp Colman  
 uaċ[aiċ]. bellum Cairċ Legion ubi ranci occi-  
 runt, 7 cecidit Solon mac Conaen rex Ċritanorum.  
 Ċraċliur annor .xxii. regnat.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedan*.—This entry, which is not in B., is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-U-Aingriċi*.—In the List of Successors of St. Patrick, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, cols. 3-4), Senach, who is called *garbh* ('rough') is stated to have been from *Cluain. h. mic Gricci* ('Plain of the descendant of Gricci's son'), and of the *Ui-Niallain*; and it is further added that Senach was 'a blacksmith in Orders, from Kilmore.' The Kilmore here referred to is probably Kilmore, in the bar. of O'Neilland West, co. Armagh. See Todd's *St.*

*Patrick*, p. 180. The clause is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Chronicle of Eusebius*.—This cannot refer to the genuine chronicle of Eusebius, who died A.D. 340, but may possibly allude to some copy thereof, with additions, known to old Irish Annalists.

<sup>4</sup> *Echa Laiċh*.—The *Echodius Laiċ* of Adamnan (*Vit. Columb.*, i., 7). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 33, note h.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh Rois*.—*Aedh Laighen*.—The preceding statement, "Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu," seems to refer to the imperfect conclusion of the

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 1.) A.D. 609. Death of [609.]  
Aedh, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera. Death of  
Sillan, son of Cummin, abbot of Bangor; and death of  
Aedan,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Bangor; and death of Maeluma, son  
of Baetan. Senach (from Cluain-U-Aingrighi<sup>2</sup>), abbot of  
Armagh, rested. End of the Chronicle of Eusebius.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Frid. m. 12.) A.D. 610. The army of [610.]  
Uladh was struck by terrible thunder in Bairche. The  
death of Maelduin son of Alen, King of Mogdorna; and  
the death of Euan, son of Echa Laibh.<sup>4</sup> The repose of  
Colman Elo. Thus it is in the Book of Cuanu. Aedh  
Roin<sup>5</sup> and Aedh Laighen.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 23.) A.D. 611. Death of Aedh [611.]  
Aldan,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, King of Tara. The battle of  
Odba *was gained* by Oengus, son of Colman, in which  
fell Conall Lægh-bregh, son of Aedh Slánè. Maelcobha  
begins to reign in this year.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 4.) A.D. 612. The repose of [612.]  
Finntan of Oentraibh,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Bangor. The death of  
Colman Uath[ach]<sup>8</sup>. The battle of Caer-legion,<sup>9</sup> in which  
holy men<sup>10</sup> were slain, and Solon son of Conaen, King of  
the Britons, fell. Heraclius reigns 26 years.

entry that follows, and not to the  
"quies" of Colman Elo (St. Colman  
of Linn-Elo, or Linnally, in the  
King's Co.), the date of whose death  
is given in the Irish Annals generally  
as 610. Of Aedh Roin and Aedh  
Laighen, nothing is known, at least  
to the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—An *alias* name for  
Aedh Uaridnach, King of Tara. See  
under the year 604 *supra*. The  
accession to the throne of the real  
Aedh Aldan (or Aedh Allan) is entered  
at the year 733 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Oentraibh*.—The Irish form of the  
name of Antrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Uathach*.—"The hateful." Writ-  
ten *uath* in A. and B.; but *uathach*  
(genit. of *uathach*) in Chron. Scot.  
(613).

<sup>9</sup> *Caer-legion*.—Chester. The An-  
glo-Saxon Chron. records this battle  
under the year 606. See Thorpe's  
ed., London, 1861. See also Bede's  
account of it, *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 2,  
Chap. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Holy men*.—*ſcī*, for *sancti*,  
A., B.

Fol. 22ba. ]ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.º xiii.º  
Tolpa pota abb Cluana mic u Noir paupat. Stella  
uira ert hora uuia vici.

]ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.º xiiii.º  
Iugulatio Maelicoba mic Aetho in bello montir (beal-  
gaðain) Tueð (uel cað Sleibhe truim). Suibni menn  
uictor erat et regnavit porc eum. Quiser Diarmato  
tertio abbatir Cluana irair. Bellum Fionairi ei  
legg in riadai. Coeman brecc quieuit.

b. ]ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.º xu.º  
Morir Suibne mic Craeðeni regir Cianaðtae glinne  
gaíthín, 7 morir Aethain mic Mongain regir Dalriata  
(no arairde), 7 morir Petrain epircor lurgan. Eo  
[anno] Aeth 7 Crutan aréni obierunt. Comburtio  
ðenncoir.

]ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.º xº u.º i.º  
Comburtio martirum Ega. Comburtio Donnain Ega  
hi xu. ]cal. Mai cum .cl. martirubur, 7 occirio Torchae,  
7 lorcað Conoiri. Urque hunc annum peruprit Irio-  
dorur Cronicon ruum, ita dicent, Eraclur dehinc  
quintum annum agit imperii, hoc ert anno quinto

<sup>1</sup> Tolua.—Tolpa, A., B., and Clar. 49. But "Tolua" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, which have his obit under the year 609.

<sup>2</sup> *Sliabh-Tueth*.—Originally written moñ tueth in A., over which a second hand has added τῖρ beal-gaðain, as if to correct the name to *montis Bealgadhain*, or *Sliabh-Belgadhain* (as in MS. B.) The alias reading which would fix the site of the battle at *Sliabh-Truim* (now known as "Bessy Bell" Mountain, in the bar. of Strabane) is added in the margin in A. and B. Clar. 49 has simply "in bello Montis Belgadhain." But the *Four Masters* write the name *Sliabh-Toadh*; and the *Chron. Scot.*

has "in bello montis Toath (or Taeth)"; whilst in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25a) Maelcobha is stated to have been slain in the battle of *Sliabh-Toad*. Keating writes "*Sliabh-Bealgadhain*."

<sup>3</sup> *At*. — ei (for ec, or ic) A., B. O'Conor prints ic ("at.") Clar. 49 has "at Legg-in-Riada." The name signifies "the stone of punishment." The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Coeman Brec*.—His birth is recorded *supra*, at the year 528; so that he lived to the age of 86.

<sup>5</sup> *Dalriata* or [*Dal*]araide.—Over the name *dalriata*, in A., the copyist has written τ ἀραιος (or *araide*) rightly correcting the name to *Dala-*

Kal. Jan. (Tues.; m. 15.) A.D. 613. Tolua<sup>1</sup> the Tall, [613.]  
 abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, rests. A star was seen the  
 eighth hour of the day.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 26.) A.D. 614. The killing of [614.]  
 Maicobha son of Aedh, in the battle of Sliabh-Tueth\*  
 (Sliabh-Belgadain; otherwise, the battle of Sliabh-  
 truim.) Suibne Menn was victor, and reigned after him.  
 The repose of Diarmait, third abbot of Cluain-Iraid.  
 The battle of Fidnacha, at<sup>2</sup> Legg-in-riaddai. Coeman  
 Brec<sup>4</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 7.) A.D. 615. The death of [615.]  
 Suibne, son of Crachen, King of the Cianachta of Glenn-  
 gaimhin, and the death of Aedhan son of Mongan, King  
 of Dalriata or [Dal]araide<sup>5</sup>; and the death of Petran,  
 bishop of Lusca. In the same year<sup>6</sup> Aedh, and Critan  
 Areni, died. Burning of Bangor.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 18.) A.D. 616. The burning of [616.]  
 the martyrs of Egg. The burning of Donnan<sup>7</sup> of Egg,  
 on the 15th of the Kalends of May, with 150 martyrs;  
 and the devastation of Torach,<sup>8</sup> and the burning of  
 Condere. Isidore wrote his Chronicle down to this year,  
 thus saying:—Heraclius completed the fifth year of his  
 reign from this time,<sup>9</sup> which is in the fifth year of the

raide, of which Aedhan was King.  
 See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 340.

<sup>1</sup> *In the same year.*—Co in A. and  
 B., the word anno being omitted in  
 both MSS. Clar. 49 has *eo an.*  
 O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals,  
 has joined Co to the following name  
 Clet, and formed from the conjunc-  
 tion the unusual form of name "Eac-  
 haeth."

<sup>7</sup> *Donnan.*—The original of this  
 entry is added over that of the pre-  
 ceding entry in A., and partly in B.  
 Regarding St. Donnan of Egg (or  
 Donnan Ega, as he is generally called),

see Reeves' *Admon.*, Additional  
 Note K., p. 288, where much curious  
 information on the subject is given.

<sup>8</sup> *Devastation of Torach.*—*torach*,  
 is the word used for "devastation,"  
 in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Chron.*  
*Scol.* has *usurpation*. Torach is Torry  
 Island, off the N.W. coast of Inverclyde.  
 The devastation of Torach is men-  
 tioned under the year 612 by the  
*Four Masters*, who have no notice of  
 the massacre of Donnan's people above  
 recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *From this time.*—nothing, A., B.,  
 and Clar. 49.



imperiū θρακλι et quarto religiosiſſimi principis  
ſcribitur; ſunt ab exordio mundi anni usque ad θρακλι  
annum preſentem, hoc erit quintum, ū. dccc. xiiii.

[Ct. Ianaip. (1 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.º xº uiii.º  
Int immairicc in Eiluin in die parča. Iugulatio  
Colggen mic Suibni 7 moſſi fiaċraċ mic Conaill, 7  
iugulatio Feſgura fili Colmain maſni .i. o Anſartaċ  
hū Mercain do muinntir blatine:—

Mai dom iſeora com tēch,  
hūa Mercain Anſortach,  
Uisque doſbach doibiuſi do,  
ſobit ſono Feſgura.

IN tan doſegat buſone  
Cenuil Colmain ſech cūlne,  
Iarimoiſet diſurdu  
ſil Mercain im blatinu.

Coemgin ſlinne da loċa 7 Comſall eppcop, 7 eppcop  
Eogan Raċa riċhe, quieuerunt. Inoſraċ Maċa, et  
terremotuſ in Gallia.

[Ct. Ianaip. (2 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.º xº uiii.º  
Libet abbaſ Achar do Caimiſ. Moſſi ſillan  
abbatuſ campū dūli. Moſſi Aċdo ċennain 7 ſingin  
mic fiaċraċ.

<sup>1</sup> *Of the most religious.*—Religioſiſſimi, A. Sesibutus was King of the West Goths in Spain, A.D. 612–620.

<sup>2</sup> *Eiluin.*—Eiluinu, in B., which O'Connor inaccurately prints *Eili unu*, and he then translates the entry "*Disceptatio in Eili hoc anno in Die Pasche*," which is worse. The place alluded to was not any of the territories called Eile. Elphin, in the co. Roscommon, may possibly have been intended.

<sup>3</sup> *Colgu.*—The killing of this person, whose name is written *Colggen*

in the genit. case in A. and B., is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 618.

<sup>4</sup> *Anſortach Ua Mescaim.*—This name is written *Anſartech .h. Mescill* in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), where it stated that he slew Fergus "in the battle of *Blatteine*."

<sup>5</sup> *Blatini.*—See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha.*—St. Kevin of Glendalough. The *Chron. Scot.*, and the *Martyr of Donegal* (at June 8), give his age as 120 years. This and the remaining entries for

reign of Heraclius, and the fourth of the most religious<sup>1</sup> prince Sesibutus. From the beginning of the World to the present year, that is the fifth, of Heraclius, there are 5814 years.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 29.) A.D. 617. The conflict in [617.] Eiluuin<sup>2</sup> on Easter Day. The killing of Colggu,<sup>3</sup> son of Suibne; and the death of Fiachra, son of Conall; and the killing of Fergus, son of Colman Mór, by Anfartach Ua Mescaín,<sup>4</sup> of Muintir-Blatini.

If to me, to my house, should come  
Mescaín's descendant, Anfartach,  
Poisonous water I would give him,  
Because of the slaying of Fergus.

When bands of the Cinel-Colman  
Shall go past Cuilne,  
They will question, therefor,  
The Sil-Mescaín in Blatini.<sup>5</sup>

Coemgin of Glenn-da-locha,<sup>6</sup> and Bishop Comghall,<sup>7</sup> and Bishop Eogan, of Rath-sithe,<sup>8</sup> rested. The devastation of Macha,<sup>9</sup> and an earthquake in Gallia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 10.) A.D. 618. Liber,<sup>10</sup> abbot [618.] of Achad-bo-Cainnigh [rested]. The death of Sillan, abbot of Magh-bile. The death of Aedh Bennaín,<sup>11</sup> and of Fingin son of Fiachra.

this year, added in the margin in A., are partly illegible. The text is therefore taken from MS. B. See under the year 621.

<sup>7</sup> *Comghall*.—In Clar. 49, Comghall is called Bishop of Daire (Derry). But this must be an error.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-sithe*.—Now Rashee, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, prints this entry very inaccurately, and translates "Comgall Episcopus et Episcopus Eogan Ecclesie Sancti collis spiritum, seu lemorum, quieverunt in *Raedmach*." He seems to have taken

the *ἡγορασθό μαχα* ("devastation of Macha") of the following entry for the name of a place. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 68, note p.

<sup>9</sup> *Devastation of Macha*. *ἡγορασθό μαχα*.—See last note. Possibly *Macha* may be for *Ard-Macha* (Armagh).

<sup>10</sup> *Liber*.—Printed "Libren," with characteristic inaccuracy, by O'Connor.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh Bennaín*.—King of West Munster. His death is entered in *Ann. Four Mast.*, under the year 614, as is also that of Fingin son of Fiachra.

Fol. 226a.

.b.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º xº ix.º  
Occirio (i. immair̃ flecht i. cūch Conacht) genenir  
baetain .i. Ailealla mic baetain, 7 Maelebuin mic  
Perfura mic baetain, 7 moir̃ Fiaċraċ mic Ciaraín  
fili Ainnereċ mic Setnī.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º  
Senac̃ garb̃ abbat Cluana perta moir̃tur. Iugulatio  
Aengura mic Colmain magni .i. p̃egir nepotum Neill.  
Duncaċ mac Eugain, Neċtan mac Canonn, 7 Aċb̃  
obierunt.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º i.º  
Bellum Cind̃ deilg̃oden. Conall mac Suibne uictor  
erat. Duo fili Librain mic Illanodon mic Cerpail  
cecid̃erunt. Conaing mac Aċb̃ain vimerp̃ur̃ ert:—

Tonna mora moġalna,  
Srian roobatoisgetar,  
F̃ri cūrac̃ p̃erc̃ fann  
F̃or Conaing coir̃petar.

Moir̃ Mailembrac̃ mic Rimeb̃ mic Colmain fili  
Cobtaig̃ 7 Ailello mic Cellaiġ. Bellum Liñoir.  
Quier Coemgin ġlinne ra loċa. Bellum Cenbuig̃i in  
quo cecid̃it Colman mac Cobtaig̃. Iugulatio Ailello  
mic Cellaiġ. Moir̃ Colġgen mic Ceallaiġ.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º ii.º  
Obitur̃ Perfura abbat̃ iae. Quier mic Larpe abba-

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-slecht*.—The ancient name of a plain in the present bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. This clause is added by way of gloss in A., over the word occirio.

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Neill*.—The southern Ui-Neill. In the list of the Kings of Uisnech, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), Aengus is stated to have reigned 7 years, and to have been slain by one Domnall son of Mur-[chadh].

<sup>3</sup> *Eugan*.—Apparently the Egan (or Euganan), son of Gabran (King

of Dalriada), whose death is entered at the year 594 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Neċtan*.—A Pictish king.

<sup>5</sup> *Conaing son of Aedhan*, i.e., son of Aedhan Mac Gabhrain, King of Alba, whose death is entered above at the year 605. The verses that follow, referring to the drowning of Conaing, and which are not in B., are so corrupt that they could scarcely be set right without the expenditure of more time and trouble than the subject is worth. They are much more correctly given in the *Chron*.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 21.) A.D. 619. The murder (in [619.]  
Magh-slecht,<sup>1</sup> in the territory of Connaught) of the  
family of Baetan, viz., of Ailill, son of Baetan, and of  
Maelduin, son of Fergus, son of Baetan; and the death  
of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Setna.

Kal. Jan. (Thursd., m. 2.) A.D. 620. Senach Garbh [620.]  
abbot of Cluain-ferta, dies. The killing of Aengus, son  
of Colman Mór, *i.e.*, King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>2</sup> Duncath son  
of Eogan,<sup>3</sup> Nechtan<sup>4</sup> son of Canon, and Aedh, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 13.) A.D. 621. The battle of [621.]  
Cenn-delgden. Conall, son of Suibne, was victor. Two  
sons of Libran, son of Illandan, son of Cerbhall, were  
slain. Conaing, son of Aedhan,<sup>5</sup> was drowned:—

Great bright sea waves,  
[And] the sun, that killed him,  
At his weak wicker skiff,  
Arrayed themselves against Conaing.

The death of Maelbracha, son of Rimidh, son of Colman,  
son of Cobthach, and of Ailill, son of Cellach. Battle  
of Lindair.<sup>6</sup> The rest of Coemgin,<sup>7</sup> of Glenn-da-locha.  
Battle of Cenbuigh,<sup>8</sup> in which Colman, son of Cobthach,  
was slain. Murder of Ailill, son of Cellach. Death of  
Colggu, son of Cellach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat. m. 24.) A.D. 622. The death of [622.]  
Fergna,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ia. The rest of Mac Laisre,<sup>10</sup> abbot of

*Scot.*, under the year 622. Skene has published them as they appear in *Tigernach*, with a translation; and both text and translation are very inaccurate. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 69.)

<sup>6</sup> *Lindair*.—Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Rest of Coemgin*.—A marginal note in *al. man.* in A. adds "secundum alios." St. Kevin's death is entered before under the year 617.

<sup>8</sup> *Battle of Cenbuigh*.—The *Four Mast.*, who record this battle under the year 617, write the name of the

place *Cenn-gubha* (or *Cenn-bughbha*), which O'Donovan identifies with Cambo, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergna*.—Or, as he is sometimes called Fergna Brit, fourth Abbot of Ia. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 372.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Laisre*.—Some old annotator wrote the alias name of MacLaisre in the margin in A.; but only the letters *ep̃ . . . . .* *uabā . . .* (Bishop *i.* Daba . . .) can be read. Ware complains that his "proper name is nowhere mentioned." (Harris's *Ware*, Vol. i., p. 39.)

τιρ Αρο μαῆαε, 7 Uinei abbatir neir. Expugnatio  
Rato gualí la Fiachna mac Daetain.

Rogab tene Rat n-guailí,  
Taircio biucatan uairí,  
Ír dian aorandac ino uilc  
Tenro irparit Aeda bailc.

- b. Íct. Íanair. (1 p., L. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iii.º  
Morr Ronain mic Colmaní, 7 Colman rtellaen obuit,  
7 iugulatio doir mic Aedo Alodain. Natiuitar Adom-  
nani abbatir íae.

Íct. Íanair. (3 p., L. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º iiii.º  
Annur tenebrorur. Aedan mac Cumscailí, 7 Colman  
mac Comgellain ao Dominum mighant, 7 Ronan mac  
Tuathail, rex na n-Áiríter, 7 Mongan mac Fiach[n]ae  
Lurgan moriuntur:—

Lann Cluana airíter inoiu,  
Ámra cetnar porrriadae,  
Cormac [caem] fíu imocharí  
Ocur ílann mac Fiachach.

ÍN diar aile  
Porigniut mor vi tuathairb,  
Mongan mac Fiachnai Lurgan,  
Ocur Ronan mac Tuathail.

Maebóice fearna quieuit.

Fol. 22a. Íct. Íanair. (4 p., L. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xx.º u.º

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Gualí*.—These lines, which are not in B., are written on the top marg. of fol. 22b in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ronan*.—King of Leinster. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), Ronan son of Colman, King of L., is stated to have died *de rith fola*, "of the bloody flux."

<sup>3</sup> *Colman Stellain*. — Abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh Aldan*.—The same as Aedh

Uaridnach, King of Tara, whose death is recorded at the year 611, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia*.—I-Columcille. Not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman, son of Comgellan*.—Clar. 49 has 'Comgellan mac Colmain,' which is an error. Regarding Colman, son of Comgellan, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 92, note c.

<sup>7</sup> *Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan*. —In the List of Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p.

**Armagh, and of Vineus, abbot of Neir. The destruction of Rath-Guali by Fiachna, son of Baetan.**

Fire seized Rath-Guali,<sup>1</sup>  
 Save ye a little from it.  
 Vehemently the wicked have ignited  
 Fire in the Rath of Aedh Bolc.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 5.) A.D. 623. The death of [623.]  
 Ronan,<sup>2</sup> son of Colman; and Colman Stellain<sup>3</sup> died; and  
 the murder of Doir, son of Aedh Aldan.<sup>4</sup> The birth of  
 Adamnan, abbot of Ia.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 16.) A.D. 624. A year of dark- [624.]  
 ness. Aedhan, son of Cumuscach, and Colman, son of  
 Comgellan,<sup>6</sup> pass to the Lord; and Ronan, son of Tuathal,  
 King of the Airthera, and Mongan, son of Fiachna  
 Lurgan,<sup>7</sup> die.

The church of Cluain-airthir<sup>8</sup> to-day—  
 Famous the four on whom 'twas closed—  
 Cormac [the mild], through suffering,  
 And Illann son of Fiacha.

And the other pair,  
 Whom many tribes obeyed—  
 Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan,<sup>9</sup>  
 And Ronan, son of Tuathal.

**Maedhocc<sup>10</sup> of Ferns rested.**

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 27.) A.D. 625. The battle of [625.]

41, col. 5), the name of Fiacha Lurga (as it is there written) occurs after that of Aedh Dubh, whose death is entered under the year 587, *supra*. Fiachna is also in the List of Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8).

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-airthir*. — Dean Reeves thinks is the place now called Magheracloone, in the co. Monaghan. Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 378, note k.

The Irish text of the first of the foregoing stanzas (neither of which is in B.) is written in the lower margin of fol. 23a in A., and the second in low. marg. 22b, in orig. hand.

<sup>9</sup> *Lurgan*.—*Lurgan*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Maedhocc*.—St. Mogue, as the name is now usually written. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 624, note p.

bellum lethet midind, in quo cecidit Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Demmain uictor erat. Obsequio uoils luatha a nepotibus Neill.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p. l. 9.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° bellum arda Corran, Dalriada uictorep erant, in quo cecidit Fiachna Filius demain. bellum Cairn Feraðais i Cliu, ubi Paelthe flann Féimin uictor erat. Suairne Airne fugit Conall mac Maeluith fugit, 7 cecidit rex nepotum Maeni:—

hi torcair di Connaethaib,  
hic atcumai ino feirir,  
Maeluain, Maelruain, Maelcalcaic,  
Conall, Maeluib, Maelbherail.

Uirio quam uidit Furpreur religiorur episcopur.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 20.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ui.° (aiar 28°). bellum uoils luatha, in quo Paelan filius Colmain rex laegen uictor erat. bellum doth in quo Suibne menn mac Fiachna uictor erat, 7 Donnall mac Cebo fugit. Occipio Suibne menn mic Fiachna mic Feraðais mic Muirtheadais mic Eoðain, ri Erenn, i Taerh breni (.i. la Congal caeð mac Scannlain). paupa

<sup>1</sup> *Lethet-Midind*.—The *Four Mast.* (an. 622) say that the battle of Lethet-Midind was fought at a place called Drung. In the *Book of Leinster* the battle is simply called caeð drung, "battle of Drung," (fol. 41, col. 3). Neither place has been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Bolg-luatha*.—"Sack of Ashes." A nickname applied to Crundmael, son of Ronan, King of South Leinster (or Ui-Cennselaigh), as appears from a marginal note in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 316. He is called Crunnmael *erbuilg*, C. of the big "sack," or "belly," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at 650, and "Crunnmael Builg-luatho" at the year 646 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Corann*.—This place is also mentioned as battle-ground at the years 464, 506, and 510, *supra*. See note<sup>3</sup> under the year 464. According to the *Four Mast.* (624) and *Chron. Scot.* (627), this battle of Ard-Corrann was gained, and Fiachna slain, by *Conadh Cerr*, king of the Scotch Dalriads (and son of Eochaid Buidhe, son of Aedhan, son of Gabhran). The death of Conad Cerr is entered under the year 628 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu*.—Cliu (or Cliu Mail mic Ugaini, *i.e.*, Cliu of Mal son of Ugaini) was the d Irish name of a territory in the S.E. of the present co. Limerick. *Carn-Feradhaigh*, "Feradach's Cairn," is

Lethet-Midind,<sup>1</sup> in which fell Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna son of Deman was victor. The besiegement of Bolgluatha<sup>2</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 9.) A.D. 626. The battle of [626.] Ard-Corann.<sup>3</sup> The Dalriata were victors; in which fell Fiachna son of Deman. The battle of Carn-Feradhaigh in Cliu,<sup>4</sup> in which Failbhe Flann of Feimin was victor. Guaire Aidhne fled. Conall, son of Maeldubh, fled; and the King of Ui-Maini was slain.

There fell<sup>5</sup> of the Connaughtmen,  
At Ath-cuma-ind-seisir,<sup>6</sup>  
Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalcaigh,  
Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbresail.

The vision which Fursa,<sup>7</sup> the devout bishop, saw.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 20.) A.D. 627 (alias 28).<sup>8</sup> The [627.] BIA. battle of Bolgluatha,<sup>9</sup> in which Faelan,<sup>10</sup> son of Colman, King of Leinster, was victor. The battle of Both,<sup>11</sup> in which Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh, fled. The killing of Suibne Menn, son of Fiachna (son<sup>12</sup> of Feradach, son of Muiredach, son

supposed by O'Donovan to be the old name of Seefin, a hill in the bar. of Coshlea, in that county. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3656, note g.

<sup>5</sup> *There fell.*—*Ḥi corcáir* ("there fell not"), A., which seems a mistake for *Ḥi corcáir*. The *Four Mast.* have *ro rocáir*, which is better.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-cuma-ind-seisir.*—The "ford of the slaughter of the Six." Not identified. The orig. text of these lines (a fragment of some poem) is added, in orig. hand, in the lower marg. of fol. 23a, in A. It is not in B. The account of this battle is more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (622), where the names of the Connaughtmen slain are mentioned in the prose entry. The *Chron. Scot.* account (627) is somewhat confused.

<sup>7</sup> *Fursa.*—The death of St. Fursa is entered at the year 660 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Alias 28°.*—Added in very old hand in A. Not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Bolgluatha.*—See above under the year 625, and under 646 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan.*—In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Bk. of Leinst.* (p. 39, col. 2), Faelan, who is stated to have reigned 30 years, is called *oaltca Caemgin*, or St. Kevin's "foster-son," he having been educated by that Saint.

<sup>11</sup> *Both.*—Pronounced *Boh*. Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, interlined in B., is added in an old hand in the margin in A.



Columbanu filiū dāirōdaeni, abbatu Clono. Iugulatio Cummeni filiū Colmain. Uartatio Lagen la Domnall. Domnall mac Aēba mic Ainmiread pēgnare incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L. 1.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° uii.° bellum feda euiū, in quo Maelcaid mac Scannail rex Cruithne uictor fuit. Dal Riati ceciderunt. Conno cērr rex Dal Riati cecidit. bellum Duin ceithirnn in quo Congal caēd fugit 7 Domnall mac Aēbo uictor erat, in quo cecidit Suairne mac Forinodaen. Uel bellum fēdo euiū ubi ceciderunt nepotē Aēdaiū, Rigullon faelbae. Morp Eēdaē buiē pēgīr Pictorum, filiū Aēdaiū. Sic in Libro Cuanaē inueni. Uel pīc in Libro Duīdōalete narratur: bellum Lēitirbe etiū Cenul mic Epea 7 Cenul fepadaig, in quo Maelpīrīd cecidit. Eppaine mac fīaēna uictor erat.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L. 12.) Anno domini dc.° xx.° ix.° bellum Lēitirbe inter genū Eugaiū inuicem, in quo Maelpīrīd cecidit, 7 bellum Mītani. Tāepīrī Dreni comburitur, 7 iugulatio Dhanuūid mic Maelēcōdo.

Fol. 23ab.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., L. 23.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° bellum filiū Ailli, 7 morp Cineodon filiū Lugpīrīni pēgīr Pictorum.

<sup>1</sup> *Taerr-Breni*.—A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor renders it "in regione Brefniā!" But *Taerr-Breni* should be "Traig-Breni" ("strand of Bren"), as in the *Four Mast.*, *Chron. Scot.*, *Book of Leinster* (25a), and other authorities. O'Donovan identifies Traig-Breni (or Brena) with a strand on the shore of Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, at 623, note n. The place is again referred to at the year 629.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.—The *Four Masters* (at 623) write the name of Columban *Colman Mac Uī Bard-dani* ("C. son of the descendant of Bar-

dani"), and add that he was of the Dal-Barrdaine.

<sup>3</sup> *Fidh-coin*.—"John's Wood," or the "Bird's Wood." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelcaich*.—His death is entered at the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Conad Cerr*.—See note 3, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," a cyclopean stone fort on the summit of a hill in the par. of Dunboe, co. Londonderry.

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullon* [and] *Failbe*.—Rigullon was the son of Conang, son of Aedan Mac Gabhrain; and Failbe son of Eochaidh Buidhe, Conang's brother.

of Eoghan), King of Ireland, in Taerr-breni,<sup>1</sup> by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan. The rest of Columban, son of Barrdaeni, abbot of Cluain.<sup>2</sup> Murder of Cummen, son of Colman. The wasting of Leinster by Domnall. Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 1.) A.D. 628. The battle of Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which Maelcaich,<sup>4</sup> son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni, was victor. The Dalriata were slain. Conad Cerr,<sup>5</sup> King of Dalriata, fell. The battle of Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>6</sup> in which Congal Caech fled, and Domnall, son of Aedh, was victor; and in which fell Guaire, son of Forindan. Or, the battle of Fidh-eoin,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Aedan's grandsons, Rigullon [and] Failbe.<sup>7</sup> The death of Eochaidh Buidhe, King of the Picts, the son of Aedan. So I find in the Book of Cuanu. Or thus<sup>8</sup> it is related in the Book of Dubhdalethe: the battle of Lethirbhe,<sup>9</sup> between the Cenel-mic-Erca and the Cenel-Feradaigh, in which Maelfithrich fell. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, was victor.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 12.) A.D. 629. The battle of Lethirbhe, between the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, in which Maelfithrich fell; and the battle of Mitán. Taerr-breni<sup>10</sup> is burned; and the killing of Brandubh, son of Maelcobha.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 23.) A.D. 630. The battle of the son of Alli,<sup>11</sup> and the death of Cined,<sup>12</sup> son of Lugtren, King of the Picts.

Aedan's death is entered at the year 605 *supra*, and Conang's at 621. O'Connor prints the names of Rigullon and Failbe *re guillon Faelbe*, and translates "a servo Falbi!"

<sup>8</sup> *Or thus*.—The orig. of this entry, which is in the text in B. (at 628), is added in the margin in A. Clar. 49 has no notice of it.

<sup>9</sup> *Lethirbhe*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Taerr-breni*.—See this place referred to at 627, and note there.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Alli*.—Eadwin, son of Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in A.D. 633, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>12</sup> *Cined* (genit. *Cinedon*).—The "Cinieth filius Lutrin" of the Pictish Chronicle. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7, *et passim*.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 4<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup> bellum Cathloen regis Britonum 7 Anfrith. Comburtio Dennyoir moer in Britannia, 7 iugulatio Ronain mic Dastain. bellum aeo aublo in quo cecidit Diuill mac Fergura tuile la Mumain. Inrola Medgoeth fundata est. Mor thuthan ingean Aetha deannain mortua est.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 15.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> bellum Iuorur regis Britonum. bellum Aeo goan i n-iarpar Lipi, in quo cecidit Cremtann mac Aetho filiū Senaich ri Lagenorum.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> iugulatio duorum filiorum Aetha plane la Conall mac Suibne ecc loch Threithni ap Fhemuin .i. Congal ri breg, 7 Alill cruithne penathair ril Oluthais.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 7<sup>a</sup>.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Occisio Conall mic Suibne i tigh mic Nappraich la Diarmait mac Aetha plane. bellum Cuile coelaen re n-Diarmait mac Aetha plane, in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengurra. Ecclesia Rechann fundata est. Nix magna occidit multor in campo breg. Quier Pintain

<sup>1</sup> *Cathloen*.—Cadwalla. Regarding this king, see Reeves' *Adamnan* (notes at pp. 13, 14, 16, 34).

<sup>2</sup> *Anfrith*.—Eanfrith, son of Æthelfrith, King of Bernicia. Slain by Cadwalla, King of the Britons (in the year 634, according to *Flor. of Worcester*).

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-abla*.—"Ford of the Apple-tree." Not identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Fergus Tuile*.—O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, separates the epithet *Tuile* (which signifies a "flood") from the proper name Fergus, and prints *Tuile la mumain*, which he translates "Inundationes in Momonia!"

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Medgoeth*—Farne, or Lindisfarne (Holy Island), off the coast of Northumberland. For evidence as to

which of these islands is meant, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 374, note r. The *Four Mast.* have the entry at the year 627; but the correct date is 635.

<sup>6</sup> *Mor-Mumhan*.—Mor mugan, A. Mor mugan, B. Mor-Mumhan ("Mor of Munster") was wife to Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivan. She is described as the paragon of the Irishwomen of her time, in several old authorities. A very curious account of her life and adventures is contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 274, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Ath-goan in Iarthar Liff*.—Ath-goan has not been identified. *Iarthar-Liff*, or "West of Liffey," was a name for that part of the co. Kildare lying along the river Liffey on the west.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 4.) A.D. 631. The battle of [631.] *EL*  
 Cathloen,<sup>1</sup> King of the Britons, and of Anfrith.<sup>2</sup> The  
 burning of Great Bangor, in Britain; and the killing of  
 Ronan, son of Baetan. The battle of Ath-abla,<sup>3</sup> in which  
 Dichuill, son of Fergus Tuile,<sup>4</sup> was slain by Munstermen.  
 Inis-Medgoeth<sup>5</sup> was founded. Mor-Mumhan,<sup>6</sup> daughter  
 of Aedh Bennan, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 15.) A.D. 632. The battle of [632.]  
 Iudris, King of the Britons. The battle of Ath-goan in  
 Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Crimthann,<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, son<sup>9</sup>  
 of Senach, King of the Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 26.) A.D. 633. The murder of [633.]  
 two sons of Aedh Slanè, by Conall son of Suibhne, at  
 Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin,<sup>10</sup> viz.:—Congal, King of the  
 Brega, and Ailill Cruitire,<sup>11</sup> ancestor of Sil-Dluthaigh.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 7.) A.D. 634. Murder of Conall son [634.]  
 of Suibhne, in the house of the son of Nafraech, by Diarmait  
 son of Aedh Slanè. The battle of Cuil-Caelain by Diar-  
 mait, son of Aedh Slanè, in which fell Maelumai son of  
 Oengus.<sup>12</sup> The church of Rechra<sup>13</sup> was founded. A great  
 snow killed many in Magh-Bregh. The repose of Fintan<sup>14</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Crimthann*.—In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 89, col. 2), he is called "Crimthand Cualand" ("C. of Cualand"), and the duration of his reign set down as 28 years. The death of his predecessor, Ronan son of Colman, is given by the *Four Mast.* at 610, and in *Chron. Scot.* under 615.

<sup>2</sup> *Son*.—*ṡṡ* (*ṡṡ*) for *ṡṡ*, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Treithni on Fremhuin*.—Loch-Treithni (now called Lough-Drin, a little to the east of the town of Mullingar, co. Westmeath,) is not on the hill of Fremhuin (or Frewin), but about a mile and a half to the east of it.

<sup>11</sup> *Ailill Cruitire*, i.e., "Ailill the Harper."

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—This was Aengus (or Oengus), son of Colman Mór, whose "Jugulatio" is entered at the year 620 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Rechra* (gen. *Rechrann*).—Lambay Island, a few miles to the north of Howth, co. Dublin. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 164, note b.

<sup>14</sup> *Fintan son of Telchan*.—Otherwise called Munnu, or Mundu. He was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. In the *Felire of Aengus*, at his festival (21 October), his father, Tulchan (or Telchan), is stated to have been a Druid.

mic Telčain, 7 Ernaini mic Cnephni. Mopir ġartnain mic Foit. Ečurġ Lirr moir obur. Bellum segurre in quo ceciderunt Ločene mac Nectain cennġotai, 7 Cumurcač mac Aengurro, 7 ġartnaitġ mac [P]oitġ.

b. Ĳct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 18.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° iugulatio Ģnnani mic Piacae qui uicit Maelpitrġiġ pilum Ačbo alġoain, aliaġ uairġonaiġ, in bello Leiġirbe, 7 eġugatio Carġaiġ oi Raiġiun in diebur parca.

Fol. 236a. Ĳct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° bellum Roč 7 bellum Sailġire in una die facta runt. Conall coel mac Maelecobo, rociur Domnall, uictor erat de ġenere Euġain in bello Saelġire, 7 mopir Paelġe plainn Peimin pęġir Muman. Muchautu Raiġin paupat.

Ĳct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 10.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.° u.° bellum Ģlinne Muperon 7 obreġro Etin. Cponan mac U Loęġoe abbaġ Cluana mic U Noir obur.

Ĳct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° xxx.°

<sup>1</sup> *Ernaine*.—Otherwise called Mer-nocc (=Mo-Ernocc). According to the *Felire of Aengus* (18th Aug.), he was the founder of the churches of Rathnew (co. Wicklow), and Kildreenagh co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Ģartnan son of Foitġ*.—The "Ģarnard filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*. See note <sup>6</sup> *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Lis-mor*.—The Lismore in Scotland is here referred to; not Lismore, co. Waterford.

<sup>4</sup> *Seguis*.—See under the year 501 *supra*, note <sup>5</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Cennġota*.—"Long-head."

<sup>6</sup> *Ģartnaitġ son of Foitġ*.—This is also in B., and in Clar. 49. But it is probably only a repetition of the record of the death of *Ģartnan son of Foitġ*, just given (see note <sup>2</sup>),

as it is not found in *Tigernach*, nor in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>7</sup> *Vanquished*.—See under the year 629.

<sup>8</sup> *Flight*.—eġugatio, A. eġugatio, B. "O ionnanbaroh ("was banished"), *Four Mast.* (681.)

<sup>9</sup> *Carthach*.—Otherwise called Mochuta. See note <sup>14</sup> *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Raiġin*.—Rahan, in the bar. of Ballycowan, King's co.

<sup>11</sup> *Battle of Roth*.—Adamnan writes the name *Roth* (*Vit. Columb.* iii., 5). Better known as the "battle of Magh-rath." The place where this famous battle was fought is now known as Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. A romantic, but valuable, account of the battle has been edited

son of Telchan, and of Ernaine<sup>1</sup> son of Cresen. The death of Gartnan son of Foith.<sup>2</sup> Eochaidh of Lis-mor<sup>3</sup> died. The battle of Seguis,<sup>4</sup> in which fell Lochene son of Nechtan 'Cennfota,'<sup>5</sup> and Cumuscach son of Aengus, and Gartnaith son of Foith.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 18.) A.D. 635. The killing of [635.] <sup>BIA.</sup> Ernaine son of Fiacha, who vanquished<sup>7</sup> Maelfithrich son of Aedh Aldan (alias Uairidnach), in the battle of Leth-irbhe; and the flight<sup>8</sup> of Carthach<sup>9</sup> from 'Raithin,'<sup>10</sup> at Easter-tide.

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 29.) A.D. 636. The battle of [636.] Roth,<sup>11</sup> and the battle of Saeltirè, were fought on the same day; Conall Cael, son of Maelcoba, colleague<sup>12</sup> of Domnall, of the Cinel-Eogain, was victor in the battle of Saeltirè; and the death of Failbhe Flann of Femhin,<sup>13</sup> King of Munster. Mochuta<sup>14</sup> of Raithin rests.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 10.) A.D. 637. The battle of [637.] Glenn-Mureson<sup>15</sup> and the siege of Etin.<sup>16</sup> Cronan Mac U Loeghde, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 21.) A.D. 638. The killing of [638.]

by O'Donovan, from the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, for the Irish Archæol. Soc. (Dublin, 1842.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 200, note n.

<sup>12</sup> *Colleague*.—*γοκιυρ*. Conall Cael ("Conall the Slender") was not the colleague of King Domhnall son of Aedh in the sovereignty, but of his own brother Cellach. See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Faibhe Flann of Femhin*.—For the situation of Femhin, see p. 64, notè<sup>1</sup>. Failbhe Flann was the ancestor of the powerful Munster sept of the MacCarthy's.

<sup>14</sup> *Mochuta*.—*Muchautu*, A. Corrected to *Moctuta* in the margin. After his "effugatio" from Rahan (see notes <sup>9</sup>, <sup>10</sup>), St. Mochuta, or

Carthach, founded a religious establishment at Lismore, co. Waterford, which subsequently became a bishop's see, and was united to that of Waterford, A.D. 1363. Lanigan gives a very interesting account of St. Mochuta. *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. 2, pp. 350–6.

<sup>15</sup> *Glenn-Mureson — Etin*. — Dean Reeves thinks Glenn-Mureson was the name of "a tract in the debatable ground of West Lothian," and that by Etin was not meant Edin-burgh, as some suppose, but "*Cair-Eden* . . . . . now Carriden, a parish on the Forth, in Linlithgowshire." *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

un.º iugulatio Congaile mic Dunchada. Obiit  
Dunriče uxoris Domnall. bellum Orubaloi regis  
Saxonum. Quies Cridaen i Noenoruim 7 Aetha duið  
abbatis Cille dapo, episcoporum. Dolairri mac Cui-  
nide abbas Leiclinne paravit. Morir Ailella mic  
Aetho rónen. Eractar cum matre sua Martina annis  
.ii. regnavit.

b. Ict. Ianair. (7 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º xxx.º ix.º  
bellum Catrað cinncon. Oengur liaðana uictor  
erat. Maeluim mac Aetha bennain fuir.

Ict. Ianair. (2 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º  
Morir Maeluibricat regis Orientalium. Morir Druici  
filiu Forð. Domnall mac Aetha carpatmetatur est  
i n-Druimm ná. Naufragium reaphae familie Iae.  
Obsequio Rithae. Combustio Maeluim in inrola  
Caini. iugulatio Maeluim mic Pergrua 7 Maelu-  
uim mic Colmain.

Ict. Ianair. (3 p., l. 24.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º i.º  
Morir Domnall mic Aetho regis Hibernie in fine  
Ianuarii. Porrea Domnall brecc in bello rraið  
Cairuim in fine anni in Decembri interpretatur est  
ab Hoan rege Drutunum; annis .xii. regnavit. iugu-

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—Domnall son of Aeth, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Saxons*.—Oswald was King of the Northumbrians. He was slain by Penda, King of the 'Southumbrians,' in the year 642, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Nendruim*.—Otherwise "Naendrum." Nendrum, or Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough.

<sup>4</sup> *Aeth Dubh*.—"Black Aeth." Originally King of Leinster, which position he is stated to have resigned in the year 591, afterwards becoming abbot of Kildare. His name occurs under the form "Aed Cerr" in the

List of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Dolaissi*, son of Cuiuid.—Mac Cuiuidae, A. Dolaissi is a variation of Molaissi, and Laisren, by either of which names the Saint is better known. His festival in the Calendar is 18 April. In the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 349, col. 4), and in other old authorities, the father of St. Molaissi is called Cairill.

<sup>6</sup> *Heractas*.—Eractar, A., B. Apparently Heracleonas, son of the Emperor Heraclius. (See under 616.)

<sup>7</sup> *Cathair-Cinncon*.—O'Donovan says that this was the name of a stone

Congal, son of Dunchad. The death of Duinsech, wife of Domnall.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Oswald, King of the Saxons.<sup>2</sup> The repose of Cridan in Nendruim,<sup>3</sup> and of Aedh Dubh,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Cill-dara, bishops. Dolaissi, son of Cuinid,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Leithglinn, rested. Death of Ailill, son of Aedh Róen. Heraclas,<sup>6</sup> with his mother Martina, reigned two years.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 2.) A.D. 639. The battle of [639.] *via*. Cathair-Cinncon.<sup>7</sup> Aengus Liathdana was victor. Mael-duin, son of Aedh Bennan, fled.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 13.) A.D. 640. Death of [640.] Maelodhar Caech, King of the Airthera. Death of Bruide son of Foith.<sup>8</sup> Domnall, son of Aedh, pitched his camp in Druim-Náo. Wreck of a boat of the family of Ia. Siege of Ritha.<sup>9</sup> Burning of Maelduin in Inis-Cain.<sup>10</sup> Murder of Maelduin son of Fergus, and of Maelduin son of Colman.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 24.) A.D. 641. The death of [641.] Domnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the end of January. Domnall Brecc<sup>11</sup> was slain afterwards, at the end of the year, in December, in the battle of Srath-Caruin<sup>12</sup> (by Hoan,<sup>13</sup> King of the Britons). He reigned 15 years. The killing of Ailill, son of Colman, King of

fort near Rockbarton, bar. of Small County, co. Limerick. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note t.) See under the year 642 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Bruide son of Foith.*—The "Breidei filius Wid" of the *Chron. Pictorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ritha.*—Not identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis Cain.*—Inishkeen, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 636, note x).

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall Brecc.*—The 11th King of the Scotch Dalriada, and son of Eochaidh Buidhe (8th King), whose

obit is given above at the year 628. See under 685 *infra*, where the death of Domnall Brecc is again entered.

<sup>12</sup> *Srath-Caruin.*—The "*Srath*" (=stratum), or holm, of "Carun." Dean Reeves thinks that this battle was fought in the valley of the Carron in Stirlingshire. *Adamnan*, p. 203, note.

<sup>13</sup> *Hoan.*—Probably the *Auin*, the obit of whose son Domnall, "King of Allcluaithe," is recorded under 693 *infra*. The orig. of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in the text in B.



Fol. 238b. LATIO Ailello mic Colmain, regir genepir Loiðaine. Contantinur filiur Epaclui menribur .ui. regnauit. bellum Orru contra Britones.

[Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 5.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ii.º Morir hUairle filiae Suibni. Quier Cronain epircor Noinorpommo. bellum Cinncon. Lorcot iarannboiob mic Gartnait. Cellaç 7 Conall c[a]el, da mac Mail-çoba mic Aetha mic Ainmireç, regnare incipiunt ut alii dicunt. Conrtantinur filiur Conrtantini annor .xx. uiu. regnauit. hic subitatur quir regnauit porit Dorinnall. Dicunt alii hirtoriazaphi regnarre iiii. reges .i. Cellaç 7 Conall c[a]el, 7 duo filii Aetho Slane (mic Diarmata mic Persura cerntheoil mic Conall Cnehtainne mic Neill .ix. çiallaid) .i. Diarmait 7 blaçmac, per commixta regna.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 16.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iii.º iugulatio duorum nepotum Bogaine .i. Maelbperail 7 Maelanpait. Suin Flainn aenaiç. Morir Dperail mic Sechnapait.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 27.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º iiii.º Morir Fupurain mic Decce mic Cuanaç ru ua micc Uair. Loçeni mac Pingin ru Cruitne obiit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. 8, aliar 9.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º u.º Suin Scannail mic Decce mic Piacraç regir Cruitne. Mac Larne abb Dennçair quieuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Constantine*.—The word *imperator* is added in the margin in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Against*.—MS. A. has the abbreviation for "contra," MS. B. that for "inter."

<sup>3</sup> *Britons*.—Probably the Britons of Strathclyde. This battle is not noticed in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne*.—The *Four Mast.* (642), and the *Chron. Scot.* (641), state that she was queen of Faolan, King of Leinster,

whose obit is given by the F. M. at the year 665.

<sup>5</sup> *Battle of Cenn-con*.—Apparently an inaccurate repetition of the entry under the year 639, where the name is more correctly written "Cathair-Cinncon."

<sup>6</sup> *Gartnat*.—Evidently the "Gartnan son of Foith," referred to under the year 634 *supra*. O'Connor has strangely misunderstood this entry, which he prints wrongly, and renders

Cinel-Loeghaire. Constantine,<sup>1</sup> son of Heraclius, reigned six months. The battle of Ossa [Oswy] against<sup>2</sup> the Britons.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Wed., m. 5.) A.D. 642. Death of Uaisle, [642] daughter of Suibhne.<sup>4</sup> The repose of Cronan, bishop of Nendruim. The battle of Cenn-con.<sup>5</sup> The burning of Iarnbodb, son of Gartnat.<sup>6</sup> Cellach and Conall Cael (*i.e.*, two sons<sup>7</sup> of Maelcoba, son of Aedb, son of Ainmire), begin to reign, as others say. Constantine, son of Constantine, reigned twenty-eight years. Here it is doubted who reigned after Domhnall. Other historiographers say that four kings reigned, viz., Cellach and Conall Cael, and the two sons of Aedh Slane (son of Diarmait,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergus Cerrbheoil, son of Conall Cremthainn, son of Niall Nine-hostager), viz.:—Diarmait and Blathmac, in joint sovereignty.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 16.) A.D. 643. Murder of two [643] grandsons of Boghaine, viz.:—Maelbresail and Maelan-faith. The killing of Flann Aenaigh. The death of Bresal, son of Sechnasach.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 27.) A.D. 644. Death of Furu- [644] dran, son of Becc,<sup>9</sup> son of Cuanu, King of Ui-Mic-Uais. Locheni, son of Fingin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 8, alias 9.) A.D. 645. The [645] wounding of Scannal, son of Becc, son of Fiachra, King of the Cruithni.<sup>10</sup> Mac Lasre, abbot of Bangor, rested.

by "Comburitur postea propter boves filii Garthnat!"

<sup>1</sup> *Sons*.—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in the margin in A., is not in B., nor in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Diarmait*.—The orig. of this clause, which also is neither in B. nor in Clar. 49, is interlined in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Becc*.—This person was slain in the battle of Dun-boig, along with

King Aedh, son of Ainmire. See above, at the year 577.

<sup>10</sup> *Cruithni*.—There were the Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland. *Shannon* thought the Picts of Scotland were meant, as he has included these two entries in the extracts regarding Scotch events, taken by him from these Annals. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, (p. 248). See Reeves *Admonition*, p. 94, note 4, and Todd's *Irish Names*, Add. Notes, p. xivii.

Íct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 19, aliar 20.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Maelcoðo mac Fiaçna iugulatur ert, rex Ulot. Duncat aue Ronain iugulatur. Bellum Colgan mic Crunnmael builgg luato rið huæ Ceinnrelaið.

.d. Íct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 30, aliar 1.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Furru craitðoeð obuit.

Íct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 11, aliar 12.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ui.º Guin Raðallaið mic hUatað rið Connacht. Bellum Cairnn Conaill ubi Guaire fugit, 7 Diarmait uictor erat, mac Aedó rlaine. Morr Oengura bronbaðlæ regir Cenuil Coirppi. Cocat huæ n-Aedain 7 Gartnaið mic Accioain. Quier Furru in Darruna.

Íct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 22, aliar 23.) Anno domini dc.º xl.º ix.º Bellum Orru fpu Pante. Bellum duin Craumtain in quo cecidit Oengur mac Domnaill. Filii Maelcoða uictores erant .i. Ceallað 7 Conall c[al]el. Morr Caðuraið mic Domnaill bpucc. Morr Cronain maið bile. Hoc anno ðeoa natyr ert.

Íct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 3, aliar 4.) Anno domini dc.º l.º Quier Aedain epircopi Saxonum 7 iugulatio duorum filiorum ðlainicc mic Aedo rlaine .i. Dunchao 7 Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Crannmael Bolg-luatha*.—Mentioned by his epithet "*Bolg-luatha*" under 625 and 627 *supra*, where see notes. The death of a "Crannmael *Erbuilg*," King of the Leinstermen, is entered *infra*, at the year 655, who seems to be the same person, *Erbuilg* (of the "big sack" or "belly") being probably a variation of the epithet *Bolg-luatha*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa*.—Repeated under the next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Guaire*.—Guaire Aidhne, King of

Connaught, whose obit is given by the *Four Mast.*, and also *infra*, at A.D. 662. On the lower margin of MS. A., fol. 23b, four stanzas in Irish are written (which are not in B.), without any sign to indicate where they should be introduced into the text, if they were intended to be so introduced. The three first are ascribed to Cumeni, and the fourth to Guaire. But as they are somewhat corrupt, and contain no historical fact, it has not been considered necessary to reproduce them here.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 19, alias 20.) A.D. 646. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, King of Ulad, was slain. Duncath, descendant of Ronan, slain. The battle of Colgu, son of Crunnmael Bolg-luatha,<sup>1</sup> King of the Ui-Ceinn-selaigh. [646.]

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 30, alias 1.) A.D. 647. Fursa<sup>2</sup> [647.] *viz.* the Pious died.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 11, alias 12.) A.D. 648. The [648.] killing of Raghallach, son of Uada, King of Connaught. The battle of Carn-Conaill, where Guaire<sup>3</sup> fled, and Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, was victor. The death of Oengus Bron-bachal,<sup>4</sup> King of Cinel-Coirpri. The war of the descendants of Aedan,<sup>5</sup> and of Gartnat son of Accidan. The repose of Fursa<sup>6</sup> in Peronne.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 22, alias 23.) A.D. 649. The [649.] battle of Ossu [Oswiu] against Pante [Penda]. The battle of Dun-Cremtain, in which fell Oengus son of Domnall. The sons of Maelcobha were victors, viz.:—Cellach and Conall Cael. The death of Cathasach, son of Domnall Brecc.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cronan of Magh-bilè. In this year Bede was born<sup>8</sup>.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 3, alias 4.) A.D. 650. The [650.] repose of Aedan, bishop of the Saxons; and the killing of two sons of Bla[th]macc, son of Aedh Slanè, viz.:—Dunchad and Conall.

<sup>1</sup> *Oengus Bron-bachal*.—The "Oingusius cujus cognomentum Bronbachal" of *Adamnan* (i., 13). See Reeves' ed., p. 41, note *a*.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedan*.—Aedan son of Gabran, King of the Scotch Dalriads, whose death is recorded at the year 605 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Fursa*.—His death is entered under the previous year, and also at

660 *infra*. The 'Vision' of St. Fursa is entered above under the year 626.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—"Domnall the speckled," King of Dalriada in Scotland, whose death is recorded above at the year 641, and again, by a great mistake, under 685.

<sup>5</sup> *Born*.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has merely *natiuitat* Dece. See under the year 653 *infra*.

δλατmac mac αεδα, ιν ρι,  
 Ρuc α mac αρ υγι;  
 δερarδ hιru α ρα mac  
 ινα διγail αρ δλατmac.

Maelodran cecinit.

Α muilinn,  
 Ce ρo milt μορ οι ευρinn,  
 Νι bo comailt ραρ ρερβαιnn  
 [Α] ρo milt ρορ uδ Cερδail.

Αn men meilef ιn muilno,  
 Νι corca acht δεργευρno;  
 Ιρ οι ρογλυ ιn cρuinn μοιρ  
 Ροτα muilno Maelodran.

1ugulatio Oirreni mic Oirpgh.

- .b. [ct. 1anair (1. p., l. 14, αλιαρ 15.) Anno domini  
 oc.° l.° 1.° Obitur Segeni abatis 1ae .i. fili Ριαδnae,  
 7 quier Αιολογο mic Camain abatis Cluana mic Noir,  
 7 dormitatio Mancheni abatis Menodorcit. 1mai-  
 rucc Cule corpe ιn quo cecidit Culene mac Ροριντοan.  
 Maeldeich 7 Onēu uictores erant.

[ct. 1anair (3 p., l. 25, αλιαρ 26.) Anno domini  
 oc.° l.° 11.° (αλιαρ 3°). Μοιρ Ρερνι mic Τοτολαιν, 7  
 Τολαιγ mic Ροοιτ ρεγρ Ρictorum. 1ugulatio Conail

<sup>1</sup> *Blathmac*.—The original of this stanza is written on the lower margin of fol. 22b in A.; but it seems to belong to this place. It is not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *O, mill*.—Α muilinn. These words should be repeated, to complete the line, according to a practice frequently followed by Irish Poets. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (647), the authorship of these verses is ascribed to Maelodran. But in a curious account of the catastrophe, and the cause thereof, contained in the MS. Rawlinson, B. 502, Bodleian Lib.

(fol. 73, b 2), the composition is attributed to Ultan (i.e., St. Ultan of Ardbrackan). In this account, three persons are stated to have been killed, viz.:—Dunchad, Conall, and Maelodhar, who are represented as the sons of Diarmait MacCerbhaill (al. 564 *supra*). But this last statement must be an error. The event is thus referred to in Mageoghegan's Transl. of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 648. "The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingar,

Blathmac,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh, the King,  
 Gave his sons for . . . . .  
 Jesus shall take his two sons  
 From Blathmac, in revenge therefor.

Maelodran sang :—

O, mill,<sup>2</sup>  
 Though much of wheat thou didst grind,  
 It was not the grinding of oats  
 Thou didst grind on Cerbhall's descendants.

The stuff which the mill grinds  
 Is not oats but red wheat.  
 Of the saplings of the great tree  
 Is the 'feed' of Maelodrain's mill.

The killing of Oissen son of Osirg.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 14, alias 15.) A.D. 651. Death [651.] BIS.  
 of Segene, abbot of Ia, *i.e.*, son of Fiachna ; and the repose  
 of Aedlug, son of Caman, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; and  
 the falling asleep of Manchen, abbot of Menadrochit.<sup>4</sup> The  
 conflict of Cul-corra,<sup>5</sup> in which Culene,<sup>6</sup> son of Forindan,  
 was slain. Maeldeich and Onchu were victors.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 25, alias 26.) A.D. 652 (alias 653). [652.]  
 The death of Ferith son of Totholan, and of Tolarg son  
 of Foith,<sup>7</sup> King of the Picts. The murder of Conall

in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran." See O'Donov. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 647, note *d*.

<sup>3</sup> *Oissen son of Osirg.*—Oswine, son of Osric, King of Deira from 647 to 651, when he was slain. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, and Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, III., 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Menadrochit.*—Now Mondrehid, parish of Offerlane, in the Queen's co.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-corra.*—The "recess of the weir." O'Donovan states that this place is now known as Coolarn, near Galtrim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Culene.*—It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (648), and *Chron. Scot.* (649), that Culene was King of Ui-Failghe, or Offaly.

<sup>7</sup> *Tolarg son of Foith.*—Foith is the form in which the Irish writers generally represent the "Wid" of the Pictish Chronicle, in which the name of Talorc (for Tolarg) appears after the names of "Garnard filius Wid," and "Breidei filius Wid," with the addition "frater eorum." See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 7.

caul. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Marcan filius Tomaini.

¶ Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 6, aliar 7.) Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> iugulatio Conaill mic Moselcotha .i. la Diarmuid mac Aeda plane. Colman episcopus mace U Deluin, 7 Orpene pota, duo abbates Cluano irarito, obierunt. Duchuae Lochrae abb Fernann quiescit. iugulatio Fergurro mic Domnaill, 7 Fergurro mic Rogailnig, 7 Aedo beori, 7 Cummeni. bellum Srato etairt ubi Duncat mac Conaing cecidit. [Morr] Aedo poiri mic Maelcotha. Deo hoc anno natuŕ est.

Fol. 24ab.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> iiii.<sup>o</sup> Nem mac hui bŕn pauprat.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.<sup>o</sup> l.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> bellum Cumarcag mic Ailello in quo cecidit. Crunnmael Mac Suibne uictor erat. bellum Pante negir Saxonum. Orpu uictor erat. bellum Annae. Morr

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Cael*.—Joint-King of Ireland. See under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *Marcan*.—It is stated by the *Four Mast.* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (650), that Marcan was chief of Ul-Maine (Hy-Many).

<sup>3</sup> *Conall*.—The Conall Cael who shared the sovereignty of Ireland with his brother Cellach. Their accession is entered at the year 642 *supra*. The *Four Masters* give Conall's death under the year 656, the same year in which they have his brother Cellach's obit. See *Chron. Scot.*, p. 92, note 6, and *infra*, under the year 657.

<sup>4</sup> *By*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Mac-Ui-Telduibh*.—Son of "Ua Telduibh" ("descendant of Teldubh,") Deluin in orig. texts.

<sup>6</sup> *Duchua Lochra*.—Duchua (or Dachua) of "Luschair." Also called Mochua and Cronan. His festival is given as 22nd June in the Calendar, at which date the *Martyr. Donegal* has "Cronan, that is Mochua of Luschair, Abbot of Fearná (Ferns, co. Wexford").

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Bedri*—*Cummen*.—The *Four Masters* (649), and the *Chron. Scot.* (651), state that Aedh Bedri (or Beathra) was the son of Cummen.

<sup>8</sup> *Srath-Ethairt*.—The *Srath* (or *Strath*=stratum), or "holm," of Ethart. Not identified. Dean Reeves thinks it was the name of a place in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 375, note u. The record of this battle is more fully given in the *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 651.

<sup>9</sup> *Conang*.—The Conang, son of

Cael.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Connaught, in which fell Marcan,<sup>2</sup> the son of Tomain.

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 6, alias 7.) A.D. 653. The [653.] killing of Conall,<sup>3</sup> son of Maelcobha, *i.e.*, by<sup>4</sup> Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane. Bishop Colman Mac-Ui-Telduibh,<sup>5</sup> and Ossene Fota, two abbots of Cluain-Iraird, died. Duchua Lochra,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Ferns, rested. The killing of Fergus, son of Domnall, and of Fergus, son of Rogailnech, and of Aedh Bedri,<sup>7</sup> and of Cummen.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Srath-Ethairt,<sup>8</sup> in which Duncath, son of Conang,<sup>9</sup> was slain. [The death] of Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha. Beda<sup>10</sup> was born in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 654. Nem Mac-Ui-Birn<sup>11</sup> rests.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 655. The battle of Cumascach<sup>12</sup> son of [654.] Ailill, in which he fell. Crunnmael son of Suibhne was [655.] victor. Battle of Pante,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons. Ossu<sup>14</sup> was victor. Battle of Anna.<sup>15</sup> The death of Crunnmael Erbuile,<sup>16</sup> son of Ronan, King of the Leinstermen. The

Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> Beda.—This entry is added in *al. man.* in A. B. has Uel hic natiuitatē Beoē. The birth of Bede is also recorded at the year 649 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> Nem Mac-Ui-Birn.—“Nem, son of the descendant of Birn.” O’Conor very inaccurately prints the name *Nein mc hui Ibirubir*! The *Four Masters* state (654) that Nem was a successor of Enne of Ara. (St. Enna, or Enda, of Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay). Nem’s day in the Calendar is June 14.

<sup>12</sup> Battle of Cumascach.—The *Four Mast.* (650) call this the battle of Flescach, and add that Cumascach, son of Ailill, was Chief of Ui Cremh-thainn. The site (Flescach) has not been identified. By “battle of Cumas-

cach,” the Annalist meant that it was a battle in which Cumascach was slain. There are numerous examples of this practice throughout these Annals.

<sup>13</sup> Battle of Pante (*i.e.*, Penda).—This is one of the examples referred to in the last note. Penda was slain in the battle of Widwinfield (Wingfield), in the year 655, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>14</sup> Ossu.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians, whose death is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 670.

<sup>15</sup> Battle of Anna.—By this is meant that Anna (King of the East Angles) was slain in a battle. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has Anna’s death under the year 634. See note <sup>12</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Crunnmael Erbuile.—See at the year 646 *supra*.



Crunnmael epbuile mic Ronain pegir Lagenenrum. Morir Maelaichein Tíre da glar. Suin Raḡallaich mic Uadaē piḡ Connacht. Uel hic Fúra pecunum alior. Mochoemog Leith moir quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.º Lº ui.º Obitur Subni mic Cupti abbatir íae, 7 Ulean mic U Chonchobair. Bellum Delenn in quo interfectur ert Maeldeith mac Conaill. Morir Tolargan mic Anfrith pegir Pictorum. Morir Cellceni Lothra. Orca ert vacca ilathraḡ Briuin que .iiii. vitulos peperit.

[Ct. 1anair. (2 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.º Lº ui.º Morir Ceallaig mic Maelecoib, 7 Cellaig mic Sapan (no Ronain), 7 Fiachraē telnain, 7 Blaitmice mic Ronain mic Columb. Morir Supert pegir Clodluath, Pergaile que filii Domnaill. Uentur maḡnur. Tomain mac Taiteni moiritur.

[Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.º Lº ui.º. Dimma niger episcop Conoirpe, 7 Cummeni episcop Náenorpoma, 7 Duncab mac Aetho plane, moirtui sunt, 7 iugulatio Orchoit mic Sechnraig 7 Concenn mic Laidgnein 7 Flotubuir rex Francorum.

<sup>1</sup> *Raghallach*.—The killing of Raghallach is entered also above at the year 648. This and the two following entries, added in *al. man.* in A., are in the text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fúra*.—The death of St. Fúra is entered above, under the years 646 and 647. O'Connor prints *frosa* for Fúra, and translates "Pluvia mirabilis"! But his own blunder is more wonderful. This entry is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac-Uí-Conchobair*.—"Son of the descendant of Conchobar." See O'Donovan's *F. Mast.*, at 656, note d, *Martyrology of Donegal*, at September 4th, and under 662 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Delenn*.—This is in the genit. form. The nomin. form should probably be *Deliu*. O'Donovan thinks

that Delenn may be *Telemn*, in the west of the co. Donegal. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 654, note a.

<sup>5</sup> *Maeldeith son of Conall*.—The *Four Masters* (654) and the *Chron. Scot.* (653) have "Mældoid son of Conaing"; to which the latter authority adds "or of Conall."

<sup>6</sup> *Tolargan son of Anfrith*.—The "Talorcen filius Enfret" of the *Pictish Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in the bar. of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, bar. of North Salt, co. Kildare. This prodigy is noticed in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 1), thus:—"Vacca quatuor vitulos in una die peperit."

death of Maelaichthen of Tir-da-glas. The killing of Raghallach<sup>1</sup> son of Uada, King of Connaught. Or, in this year [the death of] Fursa,<sup>2</sup> according to others. Mochoemhog of Liath-mor rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 10.) A.D. 656. The death of [656.] Suibne, son of Curthri, abbot of Ia, and of Ultan Mac-Ui-Conchobair.<sup>3</sup> The battle of Delend,<sup>4</sup> in which Maeldeith son of Conall<sup>5</sup> was slain. Death of Tolargan, son of Anfrith,<sup>6</sup> King of the Picts. Death of Cellcen of Lothra.<sup>7</sup> There appeared a cow at Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>8</sup> which calved four calves.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 21.) A.D. 657. Death of Cel- [657.] lach<sup>9</sup> son of Maelcobha, and of Cellach, son of Saran (or Ronan),<sup>10</sup> and of Fiachra Telnan, and of Blathmac, son of Ronan, son of Columb.<sup>11</sup> Death of Guret, King of Al-Cluath,<sup>12</sup> and of Fergal<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall. A great storm. Tomain, son of Taithen, dies.

Kal. Jan. (Tues., m. 2.) A.D. 658. Dimma Dubh,<sup>14</sup> [658.] bishop of Connor, and Cummeni, bishop of Naendruim, and Dunchadh son of Aedh Slanè, died; and the slaying of Ordoith son of Sechnasach, and of Concenn son of Ladgnen, and of Flodubur<sup>15</sup> King of the Franks.

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Ireland conjointly with his brother Conall, whose death is entered above at the year 653 (where see note), and again at 663.

<sup>10</sup> *Or Ronan*.—This is the name in B. But the *Four Mast.* say that Ceallach was son of Saran, and abbot of Othan-mór, now Fahan, bar. of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Columb*.—"Colman," *Clar.* 49.

<sup>12</sup> *Al-Cluath*, genit. form *Alo-Cluath*.—The *Petra Cloithe* of Adamnan (ii., 15). Now Dumbarton in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 43, 44, and at the years 693, 721, 779 and 869, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *And of Fergal*.—*Fergaile* que,

a curious combination of *Fergaile*, the genit. case of the name *Fergal*, and the Lat. conjunction *que*.

<sup>14</sup> *Dubh*.—The "black." Latinized *niger* in the origl. texts. But Dimma is better known to the student of Eccl. History as Dimma *Dubh*.

<sup>15</sup> *Flodubur*.—*Flodubuir*, in the genit. case, in A. and B. (although O'Connor prints "*Clodubuir* [*Clodovai*].") The date of the entry might probably indicate that Clovis II. (ob. 655) was meant, rather than his son, Clothair III. (ob. 670.) But an Irish writer would be more likely to represent *Clothair* than *Clovis* by the form in the text.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. (4 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.º l.º ix. Obitur Finnani episcopi filii Rimeo, 7 Colman Glinne da locho quiescit, 7 Daniel episcopus Cinnagarab. Morir Eodaic mic Blaitmice. Conall crannamna moritur. Euganan mac Tothalaia defunctus est.

Fol. 24ba

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º Tommene (.i. mac Ronan) episcopus Arda maðae, 7 Conainn nepos Daint abb imlecho 1bair, 7 Laiðssen rapient mac Daiðbannaið, defuncti sunt. Furru in Berpuna pau-  
rauit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º i.º Cummeni longus (lxxii.º anno etatis sue quiescit) 7 Sapan nepos Crutain, rapientes, dormierunt. Bellum Ogomaiu ubi ceciderunt Conaing mac Congaile, 7 Ultan mac Ernaine rex Cianachte, 7 Cennraelað mac Ærðire. Blamac mac Aedho uictus est, socius Diarmada. Maelduin mac Furubrain mic Decce mortuus est. Maenað mac Fingini (mic Aedha duib mic Crimthainn

<sup>1</sup> *Finnan*.—The Finan who succeeded St. Aedan (ob. 650, *supra*), in Lindisfarne, and who was himself succeeded by Colman. See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, Book III., chap. 25. His day in the Calendar is variously given as Jan. 8th and Jan. 9th. Neither O'Donovan at *Four Mast.*, A.D. 659), nor Ussher (*Index Chron.*, at the years 651, 661), seems to have perceived the identity of this Finan with the successor of St. Aedan.

<sup>2</sup> *Colman*.—His obit is recorded in *Ann Four Mast.*, under 659, where it is stated that he died on December 2. But his festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, as Dec. 13.

<sup>3</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute. The *Martyr. of Donegal* gives his festival as Feb. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *Conall Crannamna*.—Son of Eo-

chaidh Buidhe, son of Aedan, and 12th King of the Scotch Dalriada.

<sup>5</sup> *Totho'an*.—The name is otherwise written Tuathalan, and is a diminutive of the name Tuathal. This is the last entry on fol. 24a of MS. A., on the upper margin of which a stanza in Irish is written, and two on the lower margin, without any marks to indicate the place in the text where they should be introduced. It is doubtful if they have any particular connection with the text at all, as they do not occur in MS. B., nor in Clar. 49. [They do not seem worth printing.

<sup>6</sup> *Ronan*.—This clause, added by way of gloss in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Conainn Ua Daint*.—“Conainn descendant of Dant.” The Latin equivalent for *Ua (nepos)* is written

Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 13.) A.D. 659. The death of [659.] <sup>B12.</sup> Bishop Finnan,<sup>1</sup> son of Rimid; and Colman<sup>2</sup> of Glenn-dalocha rested, and Daniel, bishop of Cenngaradh.<sup>3</sup> Death of Eochaidh, son of Blathmac. Conali Crannamna<sup>4</sup> dies. Euganan, son of Tothalan,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 660. Tommene (*i.e.*, son of Ronan<sup>6</sup>), [660.] bishop of Armagh, and Conainn Ua Daint,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibair, and Laidhggen the Wise, son of Baethbannach, died. Fursa rested in Peronne.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 661. Cummeni the Tall<sup>9</sup> (in the 72nd [661.] year<sup>10</sup> of his age he rested) and Saran Ua Critain,<sup>11</sup> sages, fell asleep. The battle of Ogoman,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Conaing son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernaine, King of Cianachta, and Cennfaeladh son of Gerthide.<sup>13</sup> Bla[th]mac son of Aedh, Diarmaid's colleague,<sup>14</sup> was vanquished. Maelduin, son of Furudran, son of Becc, died. Maenach, son of Finghin (son<sup>15</sup> of Aedh Dubh, son of Crimthann, son

*nepotis* in A. and B., but *nepos* in Clar. 49. For the name "Conainn," the *Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scot.* (657) have "Conaing."

<sup>8</sup> *In Peronne.*—In περρυνα, A. In πρυνα, B. Clar. 49 has "in priona," although O'Connor states (note 2, ad. an.) that this MS. reads "in propria persona!" The death of St. Fursa is noticed above under the years 646 and 647. The present entry is added in *al. man.* in A. But it is part of the original text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *The Tall.*—The orig. of this clause, added in *al. man.* in A., is part of the text in B. longur, MSS.

<sup>10</sup> *In the 72nd year.*—The birth of St. Cummeni the Tall, or Cummen *fota* ("long," "tall"), is entered at the year 591 *supra*. Much curious information regarding the alleged incestuous origin, and history, of St. Cummeni Fo'a has been published by

Dr. Todd. See *Book of Hymns*, pt. I., pp. 81-93.

<sup>11</sup> *Saran Ua Critain.*—"Saran descendant (*nepos*) of Critan." St. Saran is patron of Tisaran, in the bar. of Garrycastle, King's co.

<sup>12</sup> *Ogoman.*—The *Four Mast.* (660) add that Ogaman was oc cinn cor-broain, "at Cenn Corbadan;" but neither place has been identified. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Gerthide.*—See under the year 593, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Diarmaid's colleague.*—ποκυρ διαρμαδα. The battle of Ogoman seems to have been fought between the two brothers, Diarmaid and Blathmac (sons of Aedh Slainé), who were Joint-Kings of Ireland at this time, and whose death is entered under the year 664 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Son, &c.*—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B.

mic Feidlimið mic Aenģura mic Naðppaich), rex Muman, mortuus est. iugulatio Maelepuataig filii Egnani. Scannlan abb Luģmað quiescit.

[Ct. 1anair. (1 p., L 16.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º 11.º Quies segain mic U Chuino abb Benncoir, 7 moir ġuaire Aidne. iugulatio duorum filiorum Domnail filii Aedho .i. Conall 7 Colgu. Moir ġartnað filii Domnail, 7 Domnail mic Toðolain. Moir Tuatail mic Moirģaino. Tuenog filius Finnctin abb Bernann. Invercað episcopus, Oima episcopus, quiescerunt. Ultan mac U Chonċuðair quiescit recundum alium librum.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (2 p., L 27.) Anno domini dc.º lx.º 111.º Te[ne]bræ in [Ct. Maii in nona hora, 7 in eadem ætate coelum ardebat uirum est. Mortalitar in hiberniam peruenit in [Ct. Auguri. bellum Luðo feirnn .i. 1 Forterinn. Moir Ģernaiģ filii Diarmato mic Aedho plane mic Diarmatoa Ģeribeoil mic Conail Ģnemġainne, et Ģernemotus in Ģrittania, 7 Comģan mac U Teiģne, 7 Ģepað ab Ģenncair. Ģætan macc U Ģormaicc abb Cluano obiit. In campo Iðo Potart exaruit mortalitar primo in hibernia. A morte Patricii cc.ª 111.º prima mortalitar .cxii. Ceallað mac MaelecoĢa mortuus hic recundum alium librum.

<sup>1</sup> *Segain Mac-Uí-Chuind*—"Segain, son of Cond's descendant." His name is written "Seighin" in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, where his festival is given at September 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Guairé Aidhne*.—King of Connaught, celebrated for his hospitality. He is mentioned at the years 626 and 648 *supra*; and his obit is again entered under the year 665 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall, son of Aedh*.—King of Ireland. His obit is entered above under the year 641.

<sup>4</sup> *Gartnaidh*.—A Pictish king. The

"Gartnait filius Donnel" of the Pictish Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Finntin*.—*Fintain* (gen. of Fintan), *Four Mast.* (662).

<sup>6</sup> *Indercach*.—This name seems comp. of *in* (the defin. article in Irish) and *dercach* ("charitable").

<sup>7</sup> *Ullan*.—See above, at the year 656. This entry, added in *al. man.* in A., is in the original text in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Luth-feirnn*, i.e., in *Fortrenn*.—Luth-feirnn has not been identified. Fortrenn was "one of the seven provinces of the Picts, and lay to the west of the River Tay," according to

of Fedhlimidh, son of Aengus, son of Nadfraech), King of Munster, died. The slaying of Maelfuataigh, son of Ernain. Scannlann, abbot of Lughmadh, rested.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 16.) A.D. 662. The repose of [662.] Segain Mac-Ui-Chuind,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Bangor; and death of Guaire Aidhne.<sup>2</sup> The killing of two sons of Domnall son of Aedh,<sup>3</sup> viz., Conall and Colgu. The death of Gartnaidh,<sup>4</sup> son of Domnall, and of Domnall, son of Totholan. Death of Tuathal, son of Morgand. Tuenog, son of Finntin,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ferns; Indercach,<sup>6</sup> a bishop, Dima, a bishop, rested. Ultan<sup>7</sup> Mac-Ui-Conchobair rested, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 27.) A.D. 663. Darkness on [663.] B15. the Kalends of May, at the ninth hour; and in the same summer the sky seemed to be on fire. A pestilence reached Ireland on the Kalends of August. The battle of Luth-feirnn, *i.e.*, in Fortrenn.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè, son of Diarmait Cerrbeoil, son of Conall Cremthainne; and an earthquake in Britain; and Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne,<sup>9</sup> and Berach abbot of Bangor, [died]. Baetan, son of Ua Cormaic, abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> died. The mortality raged at first in Ireland in Magh Itho of Fothart. From the death of Patrick,<sup>11</sup> 203 [years]; the first mortality,<sup>12</sup> 112 [years]. Ceallach, son of Maelcobha dies in this year,<sup>13</sup> according to another Book.

Skene. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxx. But Dean Reeves thinks the name was applied to all Pictland. *Adamnan*, pp. 202, 332.

<sup>9</sup> *Comgan Mac-Ui-Teimhne*.—"Comgan, son of the descendant of Teimhne." In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, which gives his festival at Feb. 27, the name of Comgan is written "Commán."

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick*.—The Patrick referred to here must be "Old Patrick" (or

*Sen-Patrick*), whose death is entered *supra*, at the year 457, and again (as "Patrick" only) under 461; and not "Patrick the Archbishop," whose *quievit* is recorded at the year 492 (=493). See under 457 *supra*, note <sup>6</sup>; and under 570, note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Mortality*. — mortality, A. The plague, or leprosy, called *Sam-throsc*, mentioned at the year 553 *supra*, is probably here referred to.

<sup>13</sup> *In this year*.—h<sub>1</sub> (for h<sub>1</sub>c) A. B. See under the year 657 *supra*.



Kal. Jan. (Wedn., m. 8.) A.D. 664. A great mortality. [664.]  
 Diarmait,<sup>1</sup> son of Aedh Slane, and Bla[th]mac,<sup>1</sup> and  
 Maelbresail, son of Maelduin, died (*i.e.*, of the 'Buidhe  
 chonail').<sup>2</sup> Ultan the son of Cunga,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Cluain-  
 Iraird, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Feichen of Fabhar  
 (*i.e.*, from the same distemper, *i.e.*, the 'Buidhe chonail'),<sup>4</sup>  
 and of Aileran the Wise, and of Cronan, son of Silne.<sup>5</sup>  
 Cu-cen-mathair, son of Cathal (son<sup>6</sup> of Aedh, son of Cairbre,  
 son of Crimthan), King of Munster, dies.<sup>7</sup> Bla[th]mac of  
 Tethba, Oengus Uladh, Manchán of Liath,<sup>8</sup> and bishops  
 and abbots, and other persons<sup>9</sup> innumerable, died. Colman  
 Cas, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [and] Cummení, abbot of  
 Cluain-mic-Nois, slept.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 20.) A.D. 665. The death of [665.]  
 Ailill Flannessa, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of  
 Ainmire. Maelcaich,<sup>10</sup> son of Scannal, of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup>  
 [and] Maelduin, son of Scannal, King of Cinel-Coirpri,  
 died. Eochaid Iarlaithi, King of the Cruithni,<sup>11</sup> dies.  
 Dubhinnrecht, son of Dunchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Ai,  
 dies. Death of Cellach son of Guaire.<sup>12</sup> Guaire Aidhne<sup>13</sup>  
 died, according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 1.) A.D. 666. A mortality in [666.]  
 Ireland.<sup>14</sup> The battle of Aine<sup>15</sup> between the Arada and  
 Ui-Fidhgenti, in which fell Eugen son of Crunnmael.  
 Cernach Sotal,<sup>16</sup> son of Diarmait, rested.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcaich*.—Mentioned at 628  
*supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or  
 Picts) of Dalaraide, co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Guaire*.—The Guaire Aidhne  
 (King of Connaught) referred to in  
 the next entry.

<sup>13</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*.—See at the year  
 662, *supra*, where the death of Guaire  
 is already noticed. This entry is  
 added in *al. man.* in A. B. has  
 merely Uel hic ʒaape aróne.

<sup>14</sup> *In Ireland*.—in hibernia, B.  
 The same words seem to have been  
 added as a gloss over mortalitas in  
 A.; but they are now almost illegible.

<sup>15</sup> *Aine*.—Any, or Knockany, in  
 the barony of Smallcounty, co. Lime-  
 rick.

<sup>16</sup> *Cernach Sotal*.—The Cernach,  
 son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane,  
 &c., whose death is entered above  
 under 663. This entry is added in  
 the later hand in A.



- b. Ict. Ianair. ( p., L. .) Anno domini dc.º lx.º uii.º  
 Mortalitat̃ magna .i. an buiðe ðonall. bellum  
 ferri inter Ultu 7 Cruithne, ubi cecidit Caðurað mac  
 Lurðgeni. Nauigatio Columbañi episcopi [cum] reli-  
 quibz sanctorum ad inrolam uaccas albas, in qua  
 fundauit aeccleriam, 7 nauigatio filiorum Gartnair̃  
 ad hiberniam cum plebe pceð. Ferður mac Mucceso  
 mortuus est. Diarmait 7 ðlaðmacc da rið Erenn, 7  
 Feichin Foðair, 7 alii multi mortui sunt .i. don buið  
 ðonall, pecunium alium librum.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dc.º lx.º uiii.º Obitur  
 Cummeni aib̃i abbat̃i Iae, 7 Cruitañi abbat̃i ðenn-  
 ðair, 7 Mucuae micc hliur, 7 moir̃ Maelroðartair̃  
 mic ðuiðne reg̃i nepotum Tuirtri.

Cennfrælað cecinit :—

Ni vilu

Nach ri limra alaluu,

O breta Maelroðartair̃

Iua geimnen do ðairiu.

Itarnan 7 Corinno apud Pictonez defuncti sunt.  
 Iugulatio Maelrouin mic Maenair̃.

<sup>1</sup> *A great mortality.* —The words magna .i. an buiðe ðonall, which are not in B., are added as glosses over mortalitat̃ in A. The writing is now extremely faint. Clar. 49 has "Mortalitas magna called Buichoinnell." See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 54 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fertais.*—Ferri (genit. of ferri). See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 665, note a, where the Editor expresses the opinion that from this "Fertais" the name of Belfast (bel ferri; "mouth of the ford"), has been derived.

<sup>3</sup> *Colman.* —Columbañi (in the

genit. case), A., B., and Clar. 49; in which latter MS. an old hand has written *Colmani* in the margin. Colman's death is recorded at the year 675 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *With the relics of the Saints.*—reliquit̃ r̃conum, A., B., and Clar. 49. O'Connor, however, prints "cum reliquis Scotor." The entry of Colman's retirement to Ireland in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 24, col. 1), has cum reliquit̃ r̃con. The *Four Masters* say (667) go naomharb onle imaille r̃rui, "together with other Saints."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 667. A great mortality,<sup>1</sup> i.e., the [667.] B12. 'Buidhe chonail.' The battle of Fertais<sup>2</sup> between the Ulaid and the Cruithni, in which fell Cathusach son of Lurgein. Voyage of Bishop Colman,<sup>3</sup> with the relics of the Saints,<sup>4</sup> to Inis-bo-finde, in which he founded a church; and the voyage to Ireland of the sons of Gartnat, with the people of Sceth.<sup>5</sup> Fergus son of Muccid died. Diarmaid<sup>6</sup> and Blathmacc, the two Kings of Ireland, and Feichin of Fobhar,<sup>7</sup> and many others died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe chonail,' according to another Book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 668. Death of Cummene the Fair, [668.] abbot of Ia, and of Critan, abbot of Bangor, and of Mocua son of Ust; and the death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtri.

Cennfaeladh sang<sup>8</sup> :—

Not dearer  
Is either king than another to me,  
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne  
In his bier to Derry.

Itarnan<sup>9</sup> and Corindu died<sup>10</sup> among the Picts. Assassination of Maelduin, son of Maenach.

<sup>1</sup> *Sceth*.—The Isle of Skye. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 358, col. 3), the name is written *scetha*. For various other forms of this curious name consult Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 62, note *b*. See Armstrong's *Gaelic Dictionary*, under the word *sgiathanach*, where a good deal of nonsense regarding the etymology of the name "Skye" is printed.

<sup>6</sup> *Diarmaid*.—This entry is represented in B. by *Uel hic Diarmait 7 Ulaimac 7 Fechin moztui punt .i. non burbe conail*. ("Or in this year Diarmait, and Blai[th]mac, and Fechin died, i.e., of the 'Buidhe-

chonail.'") The decease of all three is entered above at the year 664.

<sup>7</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the bar. of the same name, co. Westmeath. For some curious notices regarding Fore, see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1176, note *s*.

<sup>8</sup> *Cennfaeladh sang*.—The following stanza, which is not in B., is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Itarnan*.—O'Connor mistook this name for the name of a place. See his ed. of these Annals at the same date.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—*deftunt punt punt*, A.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ix.° Nix magna pacta ert. Orcolt mor. iugulatio Molesuun nepotir Ronain. Morp blaēmice mic Maelcofo, 7 iugulatio Cuanai fili Cellai. Uenit genur Gar[τ]haid de hibernia. iugulatio brain finn mic Maelpothar-tai. Morp Dunchado hui Ronain.

Fol. 25aa.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° Morp Orru fili Eitilbrith regir Saxonum. Pergur mac Crunnmail moritur. iugulatio Sechnurais fili blaimic regir Temoiris, initio hiemir;

ba rrianae, ba echlarcae  
 A tech ambró Sechnafach;  
 ba himda fuidel for flaitt  
 hi tai. i m-bith mac [b]laēmice.

Dubouin rex genirur Coirppu iugulauit illum; 7 brann finn mac Maelsoctraie moritur. bellum Droma cepair. Mailrubai in britanniam nauigat.

b. [Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 26.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° i.° bellum Dungaile mic Maeltuile, 7 combustio Airto macae 7 domur Tailli fili Segeni, delecti punt ibois Morp Cummarcae mic Ronain. Mer mor. Cenn-

<sup>1</sup> *Fell*.—pacta ert, A. Not in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Famine*. — Orcolt. Otherwise written arcalt (see *Chron. Scot.* at A.D. 962). See also Stokes's ed. of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 1. O'Connor erroneously prints *Scol mor.*, and more erroneously translates "mortalitas magna armentorum." Clar. 49 reads "Great sleaing of chattle."

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Gartnat*. — genur Garthnat. See under 667. Regarding the identity of this Gartnat, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 290.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Maelfothartaigh*.—The death of another "Bran Finn," stated to have been the son of a "Maeloch-trailch," is entered under the next year.

<sup>5</sup> *Ossu*.—Oswiu, King of the Northumbrians.

<sup>6</sup> *Eitilbrith*.—Æthelfrith, slain in 617, according to the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*

<sup>7</sup> *Full of bridles*.—The original of this stanza, which is not in B, is written on the lower margin of fol. 25a in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Cinel-Coirpre*, i.e., the race of Cairbre, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were at this period seated in the present bar. of Granard, co. Longford, but whose descendants afterwards gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Carbury, in the cos. of Kildare and Sligo.

<sup>9</sup> *Bran Finn*.—Bran the "Fair."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 669. Great snow fell.<sup>1</sup> A great famine.<sup>2</sup> [669.]  
 The murder of Maelduin Ua Ronain. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, and the murder of Cuana, son of Cellach. The family of Gartnat<sup>3</sup> comes from Ireland. The assassination of Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh.<sup>4</sup> The death of Dunchad Ua Ronain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 670. The death of Ossu,<sup>5</sup> son of Eitilbrith,<sup>6</sup> [670.]  
 King of the Saxons. Fergus, son of Crunnmael, dies. The assassination of Sechnusach, son of Bla[th]mac, King of Tara, in the beginning of winter:—

Full of bridles,<sup>7</sup> full of horse-whips, was  
 The house where Sechnasach was wont to be.  
 Many were the leavings of plunder,  
 In the house in which Blathmac's son used to be.

Dubhduin, King of Cinel-Coirpre,<sup>8</sup> slew him. And Bran Finn,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelochtraich, dies. The battle of Druim-Cepais.<sup>10</sup> Maelruba<sup>11</sup> passes over to Britain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 26.) A.D. 671. The battle of [671.] <sup>BIA</sup>  
 Dungal,<sup>12</sup> son of Maeltuile; and the burning of Armagh, and of the house of Taille,<sup>13</sup> son of Segene. [Many] were destroyed there.<sup>14</sup> The death of Cummascach, son of Ronan. Great fruit. Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, begins to reign.

The assassination of a "Bran Finn." son of Maelfothartaigh, is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-Cepais*. — Not identified. Clar. 49 has "Druim-cexais."

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba*. — See under the year 672.

<sup>12</sup> *Battle of Dungal*. — *bellum 'Dungaille*. — This idiomatic form of expression is used very frequently in these Annals, to indicate that the person whose battle is thus noticed was himself slain therein. This battle is called the battle of Tolach-ard ('high hill') in *Three Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 672.

<sup>13</sup> *The "House of Taille."* — *Tech-Taille*. Now Tehelly, in the par. of Durrow, bar. of Ballycowan, King's co. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 670, note u. The *πομπη ταλλι* of the original text is printed *do mgtalli* by O'Conor, who translates it "duo Mactallii!"

<sup>14</sup> [*Many*] *were destroyed there.* — The original, *veletci runc iboig*, seems corrupt, and should probably be corrected to *et multci veletci runc ibi* (or *ibroem*). For *iboig*, O'Conor reads *ibi*, as does the "translator" (?) of Clar. 49.

paēlað mac blaðmaic regnare incipit. Expulsiō  
 "Dorpo de regno, 7 comburcio Dennaðair Driettonum.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ii.° Comburcio  
 maige lunge. iugulatio Domangairt mic Domnaill  
 brice regis Dal Riatai. Gabail Eliuin mic Cuirp 7  
 Conamail fili Canonni, 7 Cormacc [mac] Maelé-  
 foðartaið moritur. Nauigatio Paelbei abbatir iae  
 in hiberniam. Mailrubai fundauit ecclesiam  
 Aporcrosan. Constantinur filius ruperioris Con-  
 stantini regnauit annis x. 7 iii.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.° iugulatio  
 Congaile cennfoti mic Dunchado, regis Uloð. Decc  
 ðaircheinterfecit eum. iugulatio Doir mic Maeluuið  
 regis Cianaðte. Morir Scannlain mic Fingii regis  
 .h. Meið. Nuber tenuir 7 tremula ad rpeciem celestir  
 arceur .iiii. uigilia noctir ui.<sup>a</sup> peria ante parða ab  
 oriēte in occidentem per repenum coelum apparuit.  
 Luna in sanguinem uerpa ert.

Fol. 25ob. ¶ Ct. Ianair. (2 f., l. 29.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° iii.°  
 bellum Ciroðpaēlað fili blaðmaic fili Ceðo plane,  
 in quo Ciroðpaēlað interfectur ert. Pinechta mac  
 Dunchada uictor erat. iugulatio Airmedaið hui  
 Guair. Morir Nóe mic Danel. Morir fili Dante.

<sup>1</sup> *Magh-luinge*. — The "Campus  
 Lunge" of *Adamnan* (i., 30; ii., 15).  
 An establishment founded by St.  
 Colum-Cille in the island of Tiree.  
 See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 59, note f,  
 and *Ulster Jl. of Archæol.*, Vol. II.,  
 pp. 233-244.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnaill Brecc*.—See under the  
 year 641 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Elvin, son of Corp*. Eliuin mc  
 Cuirp, A., B.—The translation of  
 this clause in Clar. 49 is "the capti-  
 vity of Eolvin m<sup>o</sup> Cairbre and Con-  
 maill m<sup>o</sup> Canonni. Cormac Maile

fothart moritur." But this is plainly  
 wrong. Although the text of B. is  
 at one with A., O'Connor incorrectly  
 prints *Gabhail Eluan mc Coirpre*, &c.  
 ("Capture of Elua, son of Coirpre," &c.)

<sup>4</sup> [*Son*].—See *Fragments of Annals*,  
 p. 69.

<sup>5</sup> *To Ireland*.—The return of Failbhe  
 from Ireland is entered under the year  
 675.

<sup>6</sup> *Aporcrosan*. — Applecross, in  
 Ross-shire, Scotland. The death of St.  
 Maelrubha, in the 80th year of his  
 age, is recorded at the year 721 *infra*.

Expulsion of Drost from the kingship; and the burning of Bangor of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 672. The burning of **Magh-luinge**.<sup>1</sup> [672.] The killing of Domangart, son of Domnall Brecc<sup>2</sup> King of Dalriata. The capture of Elvin son of Corp,<sup>3</sup> and Conamail son of Cano; and Cormac, [son<sup>4</sup>] of Maelfothartaigh, dies. Voyage to Ireland<sup>5</sup> of Failbhe, abbot of Ia. Maelruba founded the church of Aporcrosan.<sup>6</sup> Constantine,<sup>7</sup> son of the previous Constantine, reigned<sup>8</sup> seventeen years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 673. The assassination of Congal Cennfota,<sup>9</sup> son of Dunchad, King of Uladh. Becc Bairche<sup>10</sup> [673.] killed him. The assassination of Doir, son of Maeldubh, King of Cianachta. Death of Scannlan, son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. A thin and tremulous cloud, in the form of a rainbow, appeared at the fourth watch of the night, on the Friday<sup>11</sup> before Easter Sunday, [extending] from east to west, in a clear sky. The moon was turned into blood.

Kal. Jan. (Mond, m. 23.) A.D. 674. The battle of Cennfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slanè, in which<sup>12</sup> Cennfaeladh was slain. Finachta, son of Dunchad was victor. The assassination of Airmedach, descendant of Guaire. Death of Noe, son of Danel. Death of the [674.]

His festival appears in the Calendar at April 21.

<sup>1</sup> *Constantine*.—This was Constantine III., Emperor of the East, who reigned from 668 to 685. *Art de V. les dates*, t. 1, p. 417.

<sup>2</sup> *Reigned*.—*pegar*, for *pegnat*, or *pegnauit*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—"Congal Long-head."

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulad, contained in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 3), Becc

Bairche is stated to have been king of that province for 24 years, and to have died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Friday*.—*u<sup>1</sup>α περ<sup>1</sup>ια*, or sixth day of the week. The *Chron. Scot.* has *u<sup>1</sup>α περ<sup>1</sup>ια*, or Thursday.

<sup>12</sup> *In which*.—The original of this clause, which is part of the text in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A. Cennfaeladh only commenced to reign in A.D. 671, and was succeeded in the kingship by his slayer, Finachta, who was Cennfaeladh's second cousin.

Morir Scannlain mic Fingín pegir nepotum Meit. Finachta pegnape incipit, p̄c̄ilicet Finachta p̄leat̄aē mac Duncab̄a mic Aēb̄a p̄laine.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. (3 p., l. x.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.° Columban̄a ep̄iscop̄us in̄volae uacc̄ae albae, 7 Finan p̄liur Aipennan̄ paup̄ant. Iugulatio Maeleuin̄ p̄liu Rigullain̄ 7 D̄oir̄b̄ p̄liu Ronain̄ hoi Congaile. Multi pictor̄es tim̄er̄i p̄unt illain̄ ab̄ae. D̄istructio Ailē̄s p̄rinḡren̄ la Pinechtae. Paelbe de Hiber̄nia p̄uener̄itur. Congal mac Maeleuin̄, 7 p̄liu Scannail, 7 Aip̄ēul̄ae iugulat̄i p̄unt.

[Ct. 1anair. (5 p., l. 21.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° u.° Stella cometer uira luminora in men̄se p̄ept̄im̄b̄rī 7 oct̄im̄b̄rī. Dunchad mac Ultain̄ occ̄ip̄ur̄ ert̄ i n̄-dun Por̄t̄go. Bellum̄ in̄ter̄ Fin̄f̄nechta 7 Lagenor̄ in loco p̄prox̄imo Loē̄o gabar̄, in quo fin̄f̄nechta uictor̄ erat. Iugulatio Cuan̄b̄a mic Eusan̄ain. Conḡrēp̄rio Cule

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Penda.* — Apparently Wulfhere, son of Penda, King of Mercia, whose obit the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has at A.D. 675. The name of Penda is written *Pante* in the MSS.

<sup>2</sup> *Scannlan.* — The death of this Scannlan is already entered under the year 673.

<sup>3</sup> *Finachta the Festive.* — Finachta p̄leat̄aē. The original of this clause is added in *al. man.* in A., and in the original hand in B. For some curious information regarding King Finachta, see *Fragments of Irish Annals* under the year 677.

<sup>4</sup> *Columban.* — This is the Celman whose voyage (from Lindisfarne) to Inis-bo-finde (*Inishbofin*, off the W. coast of Mayo) is entered at the year 667 *supra*. Bede devotes a good

deal of attention to St. Colman, *Eccles. Hist.*, Book III., caps. 25, 26.

<sup>5</sup> *Finan.* — The festival of this Finan is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under Feb. 12, where his father's name is written "Erannan," a mere variation of "Airennan."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.* — p̄c̄i, A., B.

<sup>7</sup> *Rigullan.* — This was probably the Rigullan whose death is noticed at the year 628 *supra*, and who was son of Conang (see at A.D. 621), son of Aedan Mac Gabrain, King of the Scotch Dalriads (whose obit is given above at the year 605).

<sup>8</sup> *Ronan Ua Congaile.* — Ronain hoi Congaile, A., B. But O'Connor blunderingly prints hoi (*nepotis*) "hoc est." Ronan Ua Congaile means "Ronan descendant of Congal."

son of Penda.<sup>1</sup> Death of Scannlan,<sup>2</sup> son of Fingin, King of Ui-Meith. Finachta begins to reign, viz., Finachta the Festive,<sup>3</sup> son of Dunchad, son of Aedh Slanè.

Kal. Jan. (Tuesd., m. 10.) A.D. 675. Columban,<sup>4</sup> [675.]<sup>BIS.</sup> bishop of Inis-bo-finne, and Finan,<sup>5</sup> son<sup>6</sup> of Airennan, rested. The assassination of Maelduin, son of Rigullan,<sup>7</sup> and of Bodb, son of Ronan Ua Congaile.<sup>8</sup> A great many Picts were drowned in Land-abae.<sup>9</sup> The destruction of Ailech-Frigrenn<sup>10</sup> by Finachta. Failbhe<sup>11</sup> returned from Ireland. Congal son of Maelduin, and the sons of Scannal, and Aurthula, were slain.

Kal. Jan. (Thurs., m. 21.) A.D. 676. A bright comet [676.] was seen in the months<sup>12</sup> of September and October. Dunchad<sup>13</sup> son of Ultan was slain in Dun-Forgo. A battle between Finachta<sup>14</sup> and the Leinstermen, in a place near Loch-gabar, in which Finachta<sup>14</sup> was victor. The assassination of Cuanda son of Eoganan. The encounter

The *Four Masters*, who often ignore events connected with Scotch history, have no reference to the death of Maelduin son of Rigullan, or of Bodb son of Ronan Ua Congaile, having apparently regarded them as members of the Gaelic family of Alba (or Scotland).

<sup>9</sup> *Land-abae*.—Not identified. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 60, note b. Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Index v. *Lindabae*), says it is "Lundaff now Kinloch, Perthshire," without vouchsafing any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailech Frigrenn*. — Ailech, or Elagh, as the name is now written, near Lough Swilly, in the bar. of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Failbhe*.—The voyage to Ireland

of Failbhe is noticed at the year 672. His obit appears under 678 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *In the months*.—in menye, A., B., and Clar. 49. The appearance of this comet is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 678, where it is stated that it shone every morning for three months like a sun-beam. Its appearance is likewise recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* and *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 673, but under 677 (which is the proper year) in Tigernach.

<sup>13</sup> *Dunchad*. — The *Four Masters* state that Dunchad was chief of the Oirghialla.

<sup>14</sup> *Finachta*.—Finnínechta ("white-snow"), in original. This was Finachta, King of Ireland. See under the year 674.



Maeni, ubi ceciderunt filiū suo Maeleaiōin. Beccan ruimm quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. (6 p., l. 2.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° uii.° (aliar uii.) Morir Colssen mic Faelbei plainn nēgīr Muman. Daircill mac Cupetai episcop Glinne da loča, Coman episcop Fernann, paupant. Interfectio generis loairinn i Tirinn. Toimrnatō rex Orpaigī. Bellum Duin loča, 7 bellum liacc Moelain, 7 boirao Eilind. Morir Dhorroto filiū Domnall. Bellum i Calathros in quo uictus ert Domnall brecc.

[Ct. 1anair. (7 p., l. 13.) Anno domini dc.° lxx.° uiii.° Quier Faelbi abbatir iae. Cennraelo mac Cilella mic Daetain, rapier, paupauit. Bellum Finnechta contra Deice mhairce. Dormitatio Nectain neir. Domnall mac Suibni la hultu moritur.

Fol. 25ba.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxx.° ix.° Colman abar denncair paupat. Iugulatio Riannamla mic Maeletuile nēgīr Lagenorum. Catāl mac Roḡail- liḡ moritur. Bellum Saxonum ubi cecidit Cilmine

<sup>1</sup> *Cul-Maini*. — According to O'Donovan, Cuil-Maini (or Cuil-Maine), was the ancient name of the parish of Clonmany, in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1499, note k.) But as there were other places of the name, it is not certain that the Cul-Maini above referred to was the Clonmany in Donegal.

<sup>2</sup> *Beccan Ruimm*. — Plainly so written in A. and B. But Clar. 49 incorrectly reads *Ruinim*, whilst O'Connor prints *Beccan ruim*. . . . The *Four Masters*, who write the name "Becan Ruimind," state (675) that he died in Britain, on March 17th, which is his festival day in the *Martyr. of Donegal*.

<sup>3</sup> *Slain*. — Clar. 49, and O'Connor following it, have "quievit" which is wrong. The *Four Masters* (at 676), state that "Tuaimsnamha" was slain by Faelan Seanchostol. Faelan Seanchostul is in the list of Kings of the Ui-Cendselaig in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to have fought seven battles against the Ossorians, in the last of which Tuaimsnamha was slain.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle in Calathross*. — This entry is quite out of place here, and should appear under the year 634 *supra*. The death of Domnall Brecc is recorded above at the year 641, and again inaccurately at 685 *infra*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note.

<sup>5</sup> *Faillbhe*. — Abbot of HI from 669

of Cul-Maini,<sup>1</sup> in which two sons of Maelaichdin were slain. Beccan Ruimm<sup>2</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 2.) A.D. 677 (alias 678). The [677.] death of Colggu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. Daircill, son of Cureta, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and Coman, bishop of Ferns, rest. Slaughter of the Cinel-Loarnn, in Tirínn. Toimsnamho, King of Ossory, [slain.]<sup>3</sup> The battle of Dun-locha, and the battle of Liacc-Moelain, and the enslavement of Elend. The death of Drost son of Domnall. A battle in Calathross,<sup>4</sup> in which Domnall Brecc was vanquished.

Kal. Jan. (Sat., m. 13.) A.D. 678. The repose of [678.] Failbhe,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ia. Cennfaelad,<sup>6</sup> son of Ailill, son of Baetan, a wise man, rested. The battle of Finsnechta<sup>7</sup> against Becc Bairche. The falling asleep of Nechtan Neir. Domnall, son of Suibne, dies by the Ulaid.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 679. Colman, abbot of Bangor, rests. [679.] <sup>ms.</sup> The assassination of Fianamail,<sup>9</sup> son of Maeltuile, King of the Leinstermen. Cathal, son of Raghallach, dies. A battle of the Saxons, in which Ailmíne son of Ossu<sup>10</sup> was

to 679, and predecessor of Adamnan. Failbhe is mentioned above at the years 672, 675.

<sup>5</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—This seems to have been the remarkable man who lost his "brain of forgetfulness" (*inchind dermata*), through a wound received in the head, at the battle of Magh-Rath (A.D. 636, *supra*). See O'Donovan's ed. of the account of this battle, published by the *Irish Archaeol. Society* (Dublin, 1842), p. 278, note c.

<sup>7</sup> *Battle of 'Finsnechta'* (or 'Fin-schta'.)—The *Four Masters* (at the year 677) call this the battle of "Tailltiu" (now Teltown, co. Meath.)

<sup>8</sup> *Dies by the Ulaid*.—"Killed by the northern men." Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Fianamail*.—In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.*, at A.D. 678, Fianamail is stated to have been slain by one of his own people, at the command of Finachta *Fledach*. But in the list of Leinster Kings in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), Fianamail (the term of whose reign is given as 12 years), is stated to have been slain by the Ui-Cend-selaigh in the battle of Aife, or of Selga, in the *fortuatha* ("borders") of Leinster, or by one of his own people. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, the beginning of Fianamail's reign is erroneously entered under the year 679.

<sup>10</sup> *Ailmíne son of Ossu*.—*Elfwine* son of Oswy. See *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 679.

πίλυρ Ορρυ. Οβρεριο Δυν βαίτε. Δunchao πίλυρ Euganaín iugulatur εἴτ. Μορρ Μαελοτάρταιξ ερρκοίρ Αρσ ρρατο. Bellum i m-*bodbgnu* ubi cecidit Conall oirgnech. Leppa gnauírima in hibernia que uocatur bolgach.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxxº Comburtio regum i n-*sun* Ceithirnn .i. Dungal mac Scannail rex Cruithne, 7 Cennpaelao rex Cianahta, .i. mac Suibni, in iuuicio aertatir, la Maeluain mac Maele-*piri*. Bellum *Blairleib* portea in iuuicio hiemir, in quo interpretatur εἴτ Maeluain πίλυρ Μαελοπῑρι. Iugulatio Conaill *coil* πίλι Δunchaao i Ciunn tise, iugulatio Sehtaraiξ mic Airmedaíξ 7 Conaíng mic Congaile. Obreppio Δυν Foíther.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxxº .i.º iugulatio Cinnpaelao mic Colgen regir Conacht. Bellum *raex* more maiξi line contra *brutones*, ubi ceciderunt Caðurach mac Maeleuain ρι Cruithne, 7 Ultan πίλυρ *Diolla*, 7 iugulatio Muirmin in mano. Obitur Suibne πίλι Maeleumai principir Corcoiξi. Orcaer *deletae* sunt la *brutae*.

Κτ. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dc.º lxxxº .ii.º Δunchao

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Baitte*.—Not identified. Apparently the name of some place in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbgna*.—This was the name of a hilly district in the east of the present co. Roscommon. The name is still preserved in that of the well-known mountain *Sliabh-Badbgna* (*anglice*, *Slieve Bawne*), in the barony of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *Conall Oirgnech*.—"Conall the Plunderer." The *Four Masters* add that he was "Chief of the Cinel-Cairbre" (678).

<sup>4</sup> '*Bolgach*.'—The Irish name for the small-pox is *bolgach beg*, or "little *bolgach*."

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Ceithirnn*.—Now known as the "Giant's Sconce," in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the co. Londonderry.

<sup>6</sup> *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni (or Picts) of Ireland.

<sup>7</sup> *Cianachta*.—The "Cianachta of Glenn-Gaimhin," whose territory is now represented by the barony of *Keenaght*, co. Londonderry.

<sup>8</sup> *Blasliabh*.—Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenn-tire*. — "Land's Head." Cautyre, in Scotland.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-Foither*. — Now known as "Dunnottar in the Mearns" (Scotland), according to Skene. *Chron.*

slain. The siege of Dun-Baitte.<sup>1</sup> Dunchad, son of Euginan, was slain. The death of Maelfothartaigh, bishop of Ard-Sratha. A battle in Bodbigna,<sup>2</sup> in which Conall Oirgnech<sup>3</sup> was slain. A most severe leprosy in Ireland, which is called 'bolgach.'<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 680. Burning of the Kings in Dun-Ceithirnn,<sup>5</sup> viz., Dungal son of Scannal, King of the Cruithni,<sup>6</sup> and Cennfaelad, King of the Cianachta,<sup>7</sup> i.e., the son of Suibne, in the beginning of summer, by Maelduin son of Maelfitrich. The battle of Bla-sliabh<sup>8</sup> afterwards, in the beginning of winter, in which Maelduin, son of Maelfitrich, was slain. The killing of Conall Cael, son of Dunchad, in Cenn-tire.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Sechnasach, son of Airmedach, and of Conang, son of Congal. The siege of Dun-Foither.<sup>10</sup> [C80.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 681. The slaying of Cennfaelad,<sup>11</sup> [681.] son of Colgu, King of Connaught. The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-Linë<sup>12</sup> against Britons, in which fell Cathasach son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni,<sup>13</sup> and Ultan son of Dicuill; and the killing of Murmin 'in mano.'<sup>14</sup> Death of Suibne, son of Maelduin, abbot of Corcach.<sup>15</sup> The Orkneys were destroyed by Bruide.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 682. Dunchad Mursce,<sup>16</sup> son of Mael- [682.]

*Picts and Scots.* See the Index thereto, v. *Dunfother*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cennfaelad*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (680) it is stated that Cennfaeladh was slain after the house in which he was sheltered had been captured against him; and that his slayer was one Ulcha Derg ("Red Beard") of the "Conmaicne Cuile."

<sup>12</sup> *Rath-mor of Magh-Linë*.—Now Rathmore, par. of Donegore, bar. of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim. A place very famous in Irish history. See *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 183a; and Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 69, note s.

<sup>13</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni (or Picts)

of Dalaraide in Antrim. Not the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Murmin 'in mano.'*—Of the person called Murmin, or the addition 'in mano,' the Editor is unable to give any satisfactory explanation. Dean Reeves prints 'in manu.' *Adamnan*, p. 377.

<sup>15</sup> *Corcach*.—Cōrcōigī, the genit. form. Ware has no notice of this successor of St. Barra, or Finnbar, founder of the Monastery of Cork.

<sup>16</sup> *Dunchad Mursce*.—In his ed. of these Annals, O'Connor ignorantly renders *Mursce* by "Dux maritimus." But the epithet *Mursce* means that

murres filius Maelbuid iugulatur etc. bellum  
Coraino in quo ceciderunt Colgu filius Blainmac 7  
Fergus mac Maeloduin rex gentis Corppri. Obsequio  
Duin att, 7 obsequio Duin duir. Innotum mortali-  
tatis puerorum in mens Octobris. Dormitatio  
Airmethaig na Craeibe.

.b. Fol. 256b. **I**ct. Ianar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Mortali-  
tar parvulorum. Morr Maini abbatr Noisopomo,  
7 morr Derporgaill. Morr Concoluim. bellum  
Cairril rinnbar. Loch Eacac do ioub hi fuil hoc  
anno.

**I**ct. Ianar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° iii.° Uentur  
magnus. Terreretur in inrola. Saxones campum  
Dreß uarant, 7 aeccleriar plurimar, in mens lun.  
Morr Conßaile mic Suare, 7 morr Dperail filu Fer-  
supo morbo.

**I**ct. Ianar. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° u.° bellum  
duin Nechtain uicijimo die mensur Maii rabbatu die  
factum etc, in quo Etpru mac Orru rex Saxonum,  
xu.° anno regni sui consummata magna cum caterua

Dunchad (who was King of Con-  
naught) had lived, or been fostered,  
in the territory of "Muirisc," in the  
north of the present barony of Tire-  
ragh, co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's  
*Hy Fiachrach*, p. 814, note f.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Att.*—"Dunad, in the parish  
of Glassary in Argyle." Reeves'  
*Adamnan*, p. 377, note b.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Duirn.*—Dean Reeves thinks  
that this may be "Dundurn, at the  
east end of Loch-Earn in Perthshire"  
(*Adamnan*, p. 377, note c.)

<sup>3</sup> *Of October.*—October, B. See  
Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 182, note a, in  
which the learned Editor, with  
characteristic industry, has collected  
numerous references to the pestilences  
which prevailed in this country  
anciently.

<sup>4</sup> *Craebh.*—Craebh-Laisre, or the  
"Tree of St. Lasair," a monastery  
said to have been near Clonmacnoise.  
See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208,  
note x. The site of the monastery is  
not now known.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Noendrum.*—Clar. 49 reads  
"abb Aondromo," "abbot of Aon-  
drum." A very old hand, like that  
of Usher, writes "Antrim" in the  
margin. But *Nendrum* (Mahee Is-  
land, in Strangford Lough) seems to  
have been meant. See Reeves' *Eccle-  
siast. Antiqq.*, p. 149.

<sup>6</sup> *Death.*—morpr, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch Echach.*—Lough Neagh.  
The words hoc anno are omitted in B.

<sup>8</sup> *In the Island.*—in inrola, A., B.  
in inrola, Clar. 49. The *Chron.  
Scot.* (681=684) has in hiberna

dubh, was slain. The battle of Corand, in which were slain Colgu son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Mael-duin, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. The siege of Dun-Att,<sup>1</sup> and the siege of Dun-Duirn.<sup>2</sup> The beginning of the mortality of children, in the month of October.<sup>3</sup> The falling asleep of Airmedach of the Craebh.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 683. Mortality of children. The [683.] <sup>RIA.</sup> death of Maine, abbot of Noendruim;<sup>5</sup> and the death<sup>6</sup> of Derforgall. The death of Cuculim. The battle of Caissel-Finnbair. Loch Echach<sup>7</sup> was turned into blood in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 684. A great storm. An earthquake [684.] in the Island.<sup>8</sup> The Saxons wasted<sup>9</sup> Magh-Bregh, and several churches, in the month of June. The death of Conghal son of Guaire, and the death of Bresal,<sup>10</sup> son of Fergus, from disease.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 685. The battle of Dun-Nechtain<sup>11</sup> was [685.] fought on the 20th day of May, on Saturday, in which Etfrieth,<sup>12</sup> son of Oswy, King of the Saxons, the 15th year of his reign being ended,<sup>13</sup> was slain, together with a great

ινηολα ("in the Island of Ireland"), which seems more correct.

<sup>8</sup> *Wasted*.—Under this year, the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* states that "Ecgerth sent an army against the Scots, and Berht, his aldorman, with it; and miserably they afflicted and burned God's churches." Thorpe's *Translation*, London, 1861. Ecgerth succeeded his father Oswy (whose obit is entered at A.D. 670 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians. See Bede's account of the transaction, *Ecc. Hist.*, Book 4, chap. 26. The death of Ecgerth (or *Etfrieth*, as the name is there written), is entered under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Bresal*.—The *Four Masters* state (A.D. 683) that Bresal was chief of Cobha (or Ul-Echach-Cobha); now

represented by the baronies of Iveagh, co. Down. Reeves' *Ecc. Antiqq.*, pp. 348–352.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Nechtain*. — "Nechtan's Fort." Supposed to be "the modern Dunnichen, which is situated in a narrow pass in the range of the Sidlaw hills, which separate Strathmore from the plains of Forfarshire." Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref. cxix.)

<sup>12</sup> *In which Etfrieth*.—The "Ecgerth" of the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* See note under preceding year. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (note 1, *ad an.*), wrongly observes that the words *in quo* are wanting in Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ended*.—*consummata*, in A., B., and Clar. 49. Probably a mistake for *consummato*, as in Tigernach.

militum suorum interfectur est, 7 comburit tula aman  
 duin Ollaiḡ. Talorḡ mac Acītaen, 7 Domnall brecc  
 mac Echaḡ, mortui sunt. Iugulatio Rotachaiḡ 7  
 Dargarto mic Finguine. Morr Banbain orcaḡ  
 rapientir.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Iugulatio  
 Peradaḡ mic Congaile. Quier Doḡmaiconoc abbatir  
 uallir da loḡo. Dormitatio Rorreni abbatir Corcaibe  
 mare. Morr Orreni episcopi monasterii Fintan filii  
 Finguine. Adomnanus captiuor rediit ad Hiber-  
 niam .lx.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ui.° Quier  
 Segeḡ (o aḡaḡ ḡlaib) episcopi Armaḡae. Occisio  
 Canonni filii Gartnaiḡ. Fintnecha clericatum  
 suscepit. Bellum imleḡo piḡ ubi ceciderunt Dub-  
 dainber rex Arda Cianacta, 7 hīlarcibe nepor  
 Orreni, 7 Congalaḡ mac Conaḡ fūḡitiuor euarir.  
 Niall mac Cernaiḡ uictor erat.

<sup>1</sup> *Tula-aman*.—The meaning of this is unknown to the Editor, who is unable to say whether it is the name of a person, or a term for some fiery element. O'Connor translates "*Tula regalia*."

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—Dunolly, in Argyllshire. Referred to as *Duin-onlaigh* (in the genit. form), at the year 700 *infra*, and in the accus. form *arcem ollaigh*, at the year 733. The nomin. form, *Dun-ollaigh*, occurs at the year 713.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall Brecc*.—If this is the same Domnall Brecc referred to above at the years 641 and 677, as no doubt he is, there is much confusion regarding him, not only in these Annals, but also in the Annals of Tigernach. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 202-3.

The *Chron. Scot.*, at the year 682 (=685), records the death of Domnall Brecc in nearly the same words as are used in the entry at 641 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Banban Oscach*.—The epithet *oscach* is possibly for *os cach*, "beyond all." He is called "Banban egnaidh," or "Banban the learned," at his festival day (9th May), in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, and "Banban sapiens" in the *Martyr. of Tallaght*. In the *Fragments of Annals*, at 686, Banban is called "Scribe of Kildare."

<sup>5</sup> *Corcach-mor*; or the "Great marsh." Now known as Cork, in the south of Ireland. *mape*, gen. of *map*, "great," A.; *mape*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Fintan son of Finguine*.—The *Ann. Four Mast.* (685), and the

multitude of his soldiers; and Tula-aman<sup>1</sup> burned Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>2</sup> Talorg, son of Acithaen, and Domnall Brecc,<sup>3</sup> son of Eocha, died. The killing of Rothachtach, and of Dargairt, sons of Finnguine. The death of Banban 'Oscach' the Wise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 686. The killing of Feradach, son of [686.] Congal. The repose of Dochuma-Conoc, abbot of Glenn-da-locha. The 'falling asleep' of Rosseni, abbot of Corcach-mor.<sup>4</sup> The death of Osseni, bishop of the Monastery of Finntan son of Finnguine.<sup>5</sup> Adamnan brought back 60 captives<sup>7</sup> to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 687. The repose of Segeni, from [687.] Achadh-claidib,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. Murder of Cano, son of Gartnaid. Finsnechta<sup>9</sup> entered into religion. The battle of Imlech-Pich,<sup>10</sup> wherein fell Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> and Uarcride<sup>12</sup> Ua Osseni; and Congalach, son of Conang, escaped by flight. Niall, son of Cernach,<sup>13</sup> was victor.

*Chron. Scot.* 688 (=687), state that Finntan (called *Munnu*) was the son of Tulcan. This Finntan was the founder of the monastery of Tech-Munnu, or Taghmon, co. Wexford. But Osseni is usually regarded as abbot of Clonenagh, Queen's co., with which Finntan (Munnu) was also connected.

<sup>7</sup> *Captives*.—In the *Frog. of Irish Annals*, it is stated that these were "the captives whom the Saxons had carried off from Ireland," on the occasion, apparently, of the depredation recorded above at the year 684.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-claidib*.—The situation of this place, which would be translated "Sword-field," is not known to the Editor.

<sup>9</sup> *Finsnechta*.—Finnachta, King of Ireland. The *Four Mast.* say that Finnachta went "on his pilgrimage." His return to the kingship is mentioned under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Imlech-Pich*.—Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now represented by the bar. of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>12</sup> *Uarcride*.—The *Four Mast.* state that Uarcride was King of Conaille-Muirthemne, a district in the present co. Louth.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach*.—This is the Cernach [Sotal, or "the haughty"], son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slan<sup>2</sup>, whose death is noticed at the year 663 *supra*.



Ὀροναιξ Conaillu inoiu,  
 'Deitbiru doaid iar n-Uaircruoiu;  
 Nī ba ellmū biaf gen  
 I n-Altu iar n-Dubdairber.

Sipectac,  
 Ὀρονan pīle poru tir Tarōgg;  
 Cen Dubcuile cen mac m-Ḍran,  
 Cen 'Du bōairber ar airu.

Sipechtac,  
 Sella pīa lect leacca,  
 Faru coin, faru milcoin, faru mna,  
 'Doburo la faru n-ēctarata.

Mona icarū dam amne,  
 Mac Cruinnmael dom [†]iruchta,  
 Ropair pōla ocuī cru  
 Mo der do marb Imblecho.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° uiu.° Iolan  
 eprcop Cinnagarat obuit. Finnechta reuerititur ad  
 regnum. Iugulatio Diarmato mōi pīlu Altmeuāig  
 ceci. Morir Catuairig nepotir Domnaill bīucc.  
 Obuitur Docinnu Daire murāir. Morir Pesaruāig mic  
 Fol. 26aa. Tuatālain. Morir Maeleuin āuic Conaill crannatāna.  
 Obrcurata eit parir pōlir.  
 [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dc.° lxxx.° ix.° Congal  
 mac Maeleuin mic Cebo bennain, rex Iarmuman, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Sad.* — The following stanzas, which are not in B., are written on the lower margin of fol. 25b in A. The name of the author is not very legible; but it looks like "Gabaircenn." The first stanza occurs in the *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at the year 686, where the authorship is ascribed to "Gabhhorcenn."

<sup>2</sup> *Ard.* — Put for "Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>3</sup> *The land of Tadhg.* — Tir.

*Tarōgg.* A Bardic name for the land of the sept which gave name to *Ard-Cianachta*, and which was descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilill Oluim (King of Munster in the 2nd century).

<sup>4</sup> *Cennagarath.* — Kingarth, in Bute, Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Returns to the kingship.* — See the entry under last year regarding Finnachta.

Sad<sup>1</sup> are the Conailli this day.  
 They have cause, after Uarcride.  
 Not readier shall be the sword  
 In Ard,<sup>2</sup> after Dubhdainbher.

Sorrowful,  
 The grief that is in the land of Tadhg,<sup>3</sup>  
 Without Dubcuile, without Bran's son,  
 Without Dubhdainbher over Ard.<sup>4</sup>

Sorrowful,  
 To look at their stony graves—  
 To see your dogs, your grayhounds, your women,  
 In the possession of your foes.

If Crundmael's son had not healed  
 My sorrow for me, truly,  
 Of blood and gore my tears would be,  
 For the dead of Imlech.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 688. Iolan, bishop of Cenngarath,<sup>4</sup> [688.]  
 died. Finnachta returns to the kingship.<sup>5</sup> The killing of  
 Diarmait of Midhe, son of Airmedach 'caech.'<sup>6</sup> Death  
 of Cathasach,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Domnall Brecc. Death of  
 Dochinni of Daire-murchaisi.<sup>8</sup> Death of Feradach, son  
 of Tuathalan. The death of Maelduin, son of Conall  
 Crannamhna.<sup>9</sup> Part of the Sun was darkened.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 689. Congal, son of Maelduin, son of [689.]  
 Aedh Bennan, King of Iar-Mumha, and Duinechaid son

<sup>4</sup> *Airmedach 'caech,' i.e., Airmedach "the blind." cecī, for caeci, A., B.*

<sup>7</sup> *Cathasach.*—This was Cathasach, the son of Domangart (sl. 672 *supra*), who was son of Domnall Brecc.

<sup>8</sup> *Daire-murchaisi.*—O'Connor absurdly translates this "*Monasterii Roboreti maritimi.*" The *Four Masters* (688) write the name, and probably more correctly, "*Daire-Bruchaisi,*" which O'Donovan identi-

fies (note *e, ad. an.*) with "*Derry-brughis, alias Killyman, in the county of Armagh.*"

<sup>9</sup> *Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamhna.*—Maelduin was the 14th King of the Scotch Dalriads. His father, Conall Crannamhna (whose obit is entered above at the year 659), was the 12th King of the same important tribe, and son of the 8th King, Eochaidh Buidhe (ob. 628 *supra*).

Ἰουινέαρο mac Οἰρεδοιῆ, 7 Αἰλῖλλ mac Ὀungaile ἑίλνε mic Seannasach, iugulati sunt. Combustio aīro Machae. Moīr Pīnguine longi 7 Pēraḏaīḡ meiḡ mic Nechtleicc; 7 Choblaīḡ pīlia Canonn moīrtur. \*Dobécoc Cluana aīro paupait. Iurṡinaiur mīnor pīliur Conṡtantīnī annīr .x.

Ἰῆ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° xc.° Cronan mac u Chualne, abbaṡ Ḑennḡuir, obiit. Theodorur epīscopur Ḑrīttaniae quīeuit. Ḑalriati populati sunt Cruḡniu 7 Ultu. Pīḡeallaḡ mac Flainn rex hīa Maine moīrtur. Uentur magnur .xui. Ἰῆ. Octimbriur quorṡam .ui. ex famīlia īae mērit.

Ἰῆ. Ιαναιρ. (2 p., l. 7.) Anno domini dc.° xc.° i.° Alḑomnanur .xiiii.° anno poṡt paupam Pailḡei ad hīberniām pēgīt. Conḡaḡ epīscopur moīrtur. Pēḡṡur mac Alḡain rex in ḡoicīo obiit. iugulatio Maeḡoīṡraīḡ mic Euganaīn. Luna in panguineum colorem in natālī pāncti Martīnī uērra ert. Obṡerīo Ḑuin deaṡae vībri.

Ἰῆ. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ii.° Ḑrīuḡe mac Ḑīli rex Poṡtṡend moīrtur, 7 Alṡhīn mac Nectīn.

<sup>1</sup>*Oredoth.*—Probably the Oredoth, son of Sechnasach, whose death is noticed above, at the year 658.

<sup>2</sup>*Dungal of Eilne.*—He was probably the son of the Scannal referred to above, at the year 665, and was called "Dungal of Eilne," from a territory so called, in the present county of Antrim. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 557, note i. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scot.*, 686=689, Dungal's son, Ailill, is called King of the [Irish] "Cruithne," or "Picta." His name occurs also in the list of Kings of Dalaraide, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>3</sup>*Tall.*—Or the "Long."

<sup>4</sup>*Dobécoc of Cluain-ard.*—Dobécoc was also called Mobécoc, both being

devotional forms of the name *Becan*. The church, anciently called *Cluain-ard-Mobecoc*, is now known, according to O'Donovan, as the old church of Kilpeacan, in the bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 689, note f.) This Becan is wrongly said to be of Cluain-Iraid (Clonard, co. Meath), in Tigernach (690), *Four Mast.* (687), and *Frag. of Irish Annals* (690).

<sup>5</sup>*Justinian.*—This entry is somewhat out of place, as Justinian the younger began to reign A.D. 685.

<sup>6</sup>*Of Bangor* [in Down].—Ḑennḡuir, A., B.

<sup>7</sup>*Dalriata.*—"It is doubtful whether these were the people of Scotch or Irish Dalriada. The scene of their depredation was the territo-

of Oredoith,<sup>1</sup> and Ailill, son of Dungal of Eilne,<sup>2</sup> son of Scannal, were slain. The burning of Armagh. The death of Finguine the Tall,<sup>3</sup> and of Feradach the Fat son of Nechtlecc; and Coblaithe daughter of Cano dies. Dobécoc of Cluain-ard<sup>4</sup> rested. Justinian<sup>5</sup> the younger, son of Constantine, [reigns] ten years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 690. Cronan son of Ua Chualne, abbot [690.] of Bangor,<sup>6</sup> died. Theodore, bishop of Britain, rested. The Dalriata<sup>7</sup> spoiled the Cruithni and the Ulaid. Fithchellach, son of Flann, King of Ui-Maine, dies. A great storm, on the 16th of the Kalends of October, overwhelmed some six persons of the community of Ia.

Kal. Jan. (Mond., m. 7.) A.D. 691. Adamnan comes [691.] to Ireland in the fourteenth year<sup>8</sup> after the death of Failbhe. Conchad the bishop dies. Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province,<sup>9</sup> died. The killing of Mældith-raibh son of Eoganan. The moon was turned<sup>10</sup> into the colour of blood on the Nativity of St. Martin. The siege of Dun-Deavæ *dibsi*.<sup>11</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 692. Bruide son of Bili, King of [692.] Fortrenn, dies, and Alphin son of Nechtin. The death<sup>12</sup> of

ries of the Cruithne and Ulidians, now the county of Down, and the southern half of Antrim." Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 377, note d.

<sup>8</sup> *Fourteenth year*.—The Abbot Failbhe died on the 22nd March, 679. His death is entered above under the year 678=679.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergus son of Aedan, King of the Province*.—By "the Province," is meant Ulidia, generally designated in Irish Annals *the coicrō*, "fifth," or Province. The *Four Masters* (689, O'Donovan's ed.) have "Fergus son of Lodan." The *Frag. of Ir. Annals* (692) have "Fergus son of Aodhan." But the name in the list of "Kings of Ulad" in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) is "Oengus son of Aedan,"

who is stated to have reigned 16 years.

<sup>10</sup> *Was turned*.—*Ṣerpa ep̃*. Omitted in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Deavæ 'dibsi'*.—This name must be corrupt, the last member thereof, '*dibsi*,' being quite unintelligible. Dean Reeves thinks that "Dundaff," south of Stirling (Scotland) may have been intended. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note e.

<sup>12</sup> *Death*.—*Ṣorp̃*, A. MS. B. has the abbrev. for "et" instead of *moṛp̃*, and makes the entry run on as a continuation of the previous sentence, which ends with "Nechtín," in A. Clar. 49 does not exactly agree with A. or B. But the variations are of no importance.

Fol. 26ab. Mōr Dīraē epīrcopī Pērnann, 7 Dīrān nepor Paelaen rex Lagēnentiū mōrtuī punt. Ceallach mac Ronain moir mōrtur. Bellum intēr Oppaiḡi ocuī Laigniu in quo cecit Paelcar nepor Maeleōrae. Iugulatio Cīnḡiḡ 7 niē Neill 7 filiorū Boendo. Mōr Doergairt mic Finguine. Bellum contra [filium] Pante.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° iii.° Cron becc abbar Cluana mic U Noir obit. Beccpola epīrcopur quieuit. Iugulatio Cērbail mic Maeleōrae. Obrepro duin rōter. Mōr Pērcar mic Conaē cīr. Domnall mac Cūn rex Clodluāte mōrtur hūropenī campī. Dile quieuit. Obitur Cronanī Dalnī.

[Ct. Ianair. (ui. f., luna x.) Anno domini dc.° xc.° iii.° Fīnneachtā rex Tēhro 7 Dīerā filiuī eīur iugulatī punt (aḡ spēallaiḡ dōllaiḡ) apur (aliar ab) Cēb mac Dluḡaiḡ (mic Clēlla mic Cēbā plaine) 7 a Congalaē mac Conaing (mic Congaile mic Cēbā plaine).

<sup>1</sup> *Of the Leinstermen.*—Lagenentiam, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Died.*—mōrtuī punt, for mōrtur eḡt, in A. Omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Dies.*—mōr, for mōrtur, or mōrtur eḡt, A. mōrtuī punt, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Grandson of Maelodar (or Maelodhar).*—Faelchar was son of Forandal, son of Maelodhar, son of Scanlan Mór (King of Ossory; whose obit the *Four Mast.* give under A.D. 640).

<sup>5</sup> *Ainfech*—Nieth-Neill—Boenda.—The bearers of these names have not been identified by the Editor.

<sup>6</sup> *Doergart.*—Apparently the Dar-

gart son of Finguine, whose killing ("Jugulatio") is noticed above at the year 685. This Finguine may have been the same as Finghin, fourth in descent from Conall (son of Comghall), 6th King of the Scotch Dalriada. See Reeves' *Adamnan, Geneal. Table of Dalriadic Kings.*

<sup>7</sup> *Against [the son of] Penda.*—contra Pēnōa, A., B., and Clar. 49. But Penda had been at this time thirty-eight years dead. (See at the year 655, *supra*). The *Chron. Scot.* (689) more correctly reads contra filium pēnōa ("against the son of Penda.") This son of Penda must have been Æthelred, who succeeded to

Dirath, bishop of Ferns, and Bran grandson of Faelan, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>1</sup> died.<sup>2</sup> Cellach, son of Ronan Mor, dies.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Osraighi and the Leinstermen, in which fell Faelchar, grandson of Maelodar.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Ainftech,<sup>5</sup> and of Nieth-Neill,<sup>6</sup> and of the sons of Boenda.<sup>5</sup> The death of Doergart,<sup>6</sup> son of Finguine. A battle against [the son of] Penda.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 693. Cron Becc, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Beccfhola, a bishop, rested. The killing of Cerbhall, son of Maelodar. The siege of Dun-Fother.<sup>8</sup> Death of Ferchar,<sup>9</sup> son of Connadh Cerr. Domnall, son of Auin,<sup>10</sup> King of Al-Cluaithe, dies. Huidreni of Maghbilè, rested. The death of Cronan of Balna.<sup>11</sup> [693.]

Kal. Jan. (Frid., m. 10.) A.D. 694. Finsnechta,<sup>12</sup> [694.] King of Tara, and Bresal his son, were slain (at Grellach-dollaigh<sup>13</sup>), by<sup>14</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach (son<sup>15</sup> of Ailill, son of Aedh Slanè), and by Congalach, son of Conang (son<sup>16</sup> of Congal, son of Aedh Slanè).

the Kingship of the Mercians in 675, on the death of his brother, Wulfhere. But the last battle Æthelred is stated to have fought was a battle against King Egferth of Northumbria, in 679 (*Anglo-Sax. Chron.*) In this case, the above entry is somewhat out of place. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. (Thorpe's Transl.), London, 1845, vol. i., p. 291.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Fother*.—See above, at the year 680.

<sup>9</sup> *Ferchar*.—He was the 10th King of the Scotch Dalriada.

<sup>10</sup> *Auin*.—See a note on this name, under the year 641 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Balna*.—Now Balla, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>12</sup> *Finsnechta*, i.e., *Finnachta*.—An old hand has added *πλεσας* ("the Feetive,") in the margin in A.

<sup>13</sup> *At Grellach-Dollaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this the place now called Girley, two miles to the south of Kells, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 693, note *q*. The name of the place is twice added in A., firstly, α ησρεαλλας δολλαγς ("in Grellach-Dollaigh") over the name of *Finsnechta*, and again, ας ησρεαλλας δολλαγς ("at G— D—"), over the words *πλεσας οισυρ*.

<sup>14</sup> *By*.—απυρ, αλταρ ab, in A. ab, in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Son*.—The original of these clauses is interlined in A. and B.

Moling lochar cecinit:—

Da uirran do finneéta,  
Inniu laigis crolige;  
Rambe la firu nime,  
Dilguo ina bopame;

In beru porymbit finneéta  
Immarreitur iugriada,  
Aed doith gerura do cail,  
Acorrolaic nigrada.

Occirio Tairss mic Paelbei in ualle pellip. Quier Minnbairenn abbatir Achair bo. Faimioe Lugmaib doirmuirt. Morir Orain mic Conaill bicc. Tomnat uxor Perchar moritur. Morir Conaill filii Tuathail.

b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° u.° iugulatio Domnaill filii Conaill cranthamna. Finnugine mac canir fine matre, rex Muman, moritur. Pergal Aibne et Fiannathail mac Mennaið moriuntur. Locheni menn rapient, abbar Cille dara, iugulatur ert. Cummene Mugdorine paupar. Congalach mac Conaing filii Congaile filii Aedo plane moritur. Loingreð mac Aengura regnare incipit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ui.° Taraðiu de regno expulsur ert. Percar pota moritur. Acom-

<sup>1</sup> *Moling Lockhair* (or *Moling Luachra*), founder, and patron, of Tech-Moling, or St. Mullin's, co. Carlow. The stanzas following, not in B., are written in the lower margin of fol. 26a in A., with a mark of reference to their place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> '*Boramu*.'—A large tribute exacted by the Kings of Ireland from the Leinstermen, from the time of King Tuathal Techtmar, in the second century, to the time of Finnachta. The circumstances attending the imposition of the *Boramu*, and the way in which St. Moling succeeded in obtaining its remission from King

Finnachta, form the subject of a long tract in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 294b, sq.

<sup>3</sup> *Aed*.—The original text seems corrupt, and therefore difficult of translation.

<sup>4</sup> *Glenn-gaimhin*. — Or "*Glenn-geimhin*." In *ualle pellip*, A. B. "*Vallis pellis*" is an accurate translation of the name *Glenn-geimhin*, which was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven (*Dun-geimhin*), in the county of Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Minnbairenn*. — The name is "*Meann Bairen*" (*Meann of Bairen*), in the *Ann. Four M.*

Moling Lochair<sup>1</sup> sang :—

It were sad for Finsnechta  
To lie to-day in his gory bed.  
May he be with the men of Heaven,  
For the remission of the ' Borama.'<sup>2</sup>

The gap in which Finsnechta was slain—  
Round which kingly cavalcades would ride—  
Aed<sup>3</sup> . . . . .  
Since it has hidden him, he'll not ride over it.

The killing of Tadhg, son of Failbhe, in Glenn-gaimhin.<sup>4</sup>  
The repose of Minnbairenn,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Aehadh-bó.  
Gaimide of Lugmadh<sup>6</sup> slept. Death of Bran, son of  
Conall Becc.<sup>7</sup> Tomnat, wife of Ferchar,<sup>8</sup> dies. Death  
of Conall, son of Tuathal.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 695. The assassination of Domnall,<sup>9</sup> [695.] B18.  
son of Conall Crandamna. Finnguine, son of Cu-cen-  
mathair,<sup>10</sup> King of Munster, dies. Fergal of Aidhne,<sup>11</sup> and  
Fiannamhail, son of Mennach, died. Locheni Menn, the  
Wise, abbot of Kildare, was slain. Cummene, of Mug-  
dorna, rests. Congalach, son of Conang, son of Congal,  
son of Aedh Slanè, dies. Loingsech, son of Aengus, begins  
to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 696. Tarachin<sup>12</sup> was expelled from the [696.]  
kingship. Ferchar the Tall<sup>13</sup> dies. Adamnan proceeded

<sup>6</sup> *Lugmadh*.—Now Louth, in the county of the same name.

<sup>7</sup> *Conall Becc*; i.e., "Conall the Little."

<sup>8</sup> *Wife of Ferchar*.—Apparently the Ferchar, son of Conad Cerr (King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is entered under the preceding year.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—This was Domnall Donn (or "Brown Domnall"), 13th King of Dalriada.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—"Canis sine matre." His death is recorded under the year 664 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergal of Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught, and grandson of Guaire Aidhne, whose obit is given above at the year 662.

<sup>12</sup> *Tarachin*.—King of the Picts of Scotland. Referred to under the form "Tarain" at the year 698. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 134, note a.

<sup>13</sup> *Ferchar the Tall*.—Or "Ferchar the Long" (περκαρ ποτα). Ferchar was the first Prince of the House of Loarn who became King of the Dalriads, having succeeded to the position on the death (in 688, *supra*)



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nanur ad hiberniam pergit et deoat legem innocentium populur. Echú nepor Domnall iugulatur ert. Mael-potartan mac Maelbuid rex na n-Áirgialla moritur. Immairecc Crannachas ubi cecidit Páradac mac Maelevoit. Bellum uilcon. Ecompar mac Congaile mic Guaire iugulatur ert. Moling Lochair dormiuit. Britones et Ulair uartaerunt campum Muirteimne. Carran repubá o Lurca quieuit. iugulatio Concoða.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º un.º bellum i Pánnmuig ubi ceciderunt Concobor Machas mac Maeleuin ocuŕ Aed airtod rex uail Árainn. bellum inter Saxones et Pictor ubi cecidit Bepniet qui vicebatur Drectrio. Comburtio Duin Onlaig. Expulŕio Áinrcellang filii Pécair de regno, et uinctur ad hiberniam uechitur. Morŕ Póannain abbatŕ Cille uapo, ocuŕ Maeleuin mic Mongann. Morŕ Muirŕura mic Maeleuin, regŕ geneŕur Coirppŕ.

Ict Ianair. Anno domini dc.º xc.º un.º bouina ŕpaxer in Saxonia. bellum Piannamlá mic Orreni. Tarain ad hiberniam pergit.

of Maelduin, son of Conall Crannamna, (14th King of Dalriada), and the last King of the line of Fergus Mor Mac-Erc, second King of Dalriada.

<sup>1</sup> *Law of the Innocents*. — See Reeves' *Adamsan*, p. 179. The *Frag. of Annals*, at 698, state the law was against killing children or women.

<sup>2</sup> *Echú*.—Eucha, B. "Eucha," Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Crannach*, i.e. "a place full of trees." Not identified. The word immairecc (translated "conflict") is rendered by "Scrimish" in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Uilcon*.—Uaet (for bellum) A. For Uilcon, Clar. 49 has Ulcor. O'Connor prints *Julcon*, and thinks there is something omitted. The Editor cannot explain the entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Congaile*. — The death of a

"Conghal, son of Guaire," is entered above at the year 684.

<sup>6</sup> *Moling Lochair*. See under the year 694 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Cassan*.—This is the same as the "Caisin" of the *Four Masters* (at the year 695). See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 781.

<sup>8</sup> *Cucobha*.—"The hound of Cobha." Probably some chieftain of the race of Eochaidh Cobha, from whom the tribe of Ui-Echach-Cobha derived their descent. See Reeves' *Ecol. Antiqq.*, p. 349.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernuagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farny, co. Monaghan. The *Four Masters* state (696) that this battle was fought in "Tuloch-Garrois" in Fernuagh, which place has not been identified.

to Ireland, and gave the 'Law of the Innocents' to the people. Echu,<sup>2</sup> grandson of Domnall, was slain. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeldubh, King of the Airgbialla, dies. The conflict of Crannach,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Feradach, son of Maeldoith. The battle of Uilcon.<sup>4</sup> Ecomras, son of Congal,<sup>5</sup> son of Guaire, was slain. Moling Lochair<sup>6</sup> slept. The Britons and Ulidians devastated Magh-Muirthemhne. Cassan,<sup>7</sup> scribe of Lusk, rested. The murder of Cucobha.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 697. A battle in Fernmagh,<sup>9</sup> in which [697.] Conchobar of Macha, son of Maelduin, and Aedh Aird,<sup>10</sup> King of Dal-Araide, were slain. A battle between Saxons and Picts, in which fell Bernith, who was called Brectrid.<sup>11</sup> The burning of Dun-Ollaigh.<sup>12</sup> The expulsion of Ainfcellach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ferchar, from the kingship, and he was carried<sup>14</sup> in chains to Ireland. The death of Forannan, abbot of Kildare; and of Maelduin, son of Mongan. The death of Muirges, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 698. A mortality of cows in Saxon- [698.] land.<sup>15</sup> The battle of Fiannamail son of Osseni. Tarain<sup>16</sup> proceeds to Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh Aird*.—"Aedh of Ard." "High Hugh," Clar. 49. The name is written *Aedh Airedh* in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (696), and *Aed Airech* vel [*Aed*] *Ared*, in the list of the Kings of Dalaraide in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), where Aed is stated to have been slain in the battle of Fernmag. The entry of this battle in the *Frag. of Annals* (697) is very inaccurate.

<sup>11</sup> *Bernith*, who was called *Brectrid*.—The "Berctus," or "Behrt," who wasted the plain of Bregia in 684. See above under that year. The *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* has the death of "Eorht the aldorman" at the year 699 (*Thorpe's Translation*).

<sup>12</sup> *Burning of Dun-Olliagh*.—Com-buicti taim Onlaigh, A. The name of Dunolly (see note under the year 685 *supra*) is also written taim Onlaigh, in the genit. case, at the year 700 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ainfcellach*.—The son of Ferchar Fota (or "Ferchar the Tall.") He was of the House of Loarn Mor, and 17th King of the Scotch Dalriads. The death of Ainfcellach, in the battle of Finn-glenn, is recorded under the year 718 *infra*. See under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>14</sup> *Carried*.—uechtur, B. Vehitur, Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> *Saxon-land*.—Saxonia. England.

<sup>16</sup> *Tarain*.—Apparently the Tara-

- b. Fol. 266b. 148 αἰνναλα ὑλατόη.  
 Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dc.° xc.° ix.° Accenra ert  
 bouina mortaltatp in hiberunia i Ict. Februi in campo  
 Trego i Teſbai. Quier Aeðo anchorite o Sleibtiu.  
 Dorpmittatio Iarnlaiſ abbatip Lip moip. Fiannamail  
 nepor Dunchado, rex Dal riati, ocur Flann mac  
 Cintraelað mic Suibne, iugulati punt. Curſuile  
 nepor Cunnmail de regno expulſur in Britanniam  
 pergit. Pamer et perſilencia .iii. annip in hiberunia  
 facta ert, ut homo hominem comederet. Flann albur  
 mac Maeleuile .i. de genere Eugain, nepor Cunnmail  
 (.i. mic Suibne mino) moritup.

Ict. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc.° bouina mortali-  
 tar. Colman auas Oirc, Ceallað mac Maelepracho  
 eppcop, Diccuill abbaip Cluana auip, moritui punt.  
 Alilil mac Con cen maſaip rex Muman moritup.  
 Feoelmirð mac Feſgura mic Aeðain moritup. Iugu-  
 latio Aeðo Oobae. Aeð mac Oluthaiſ, Congal mac  
 Euganain, moritui punt. Imbairpecc i Scu ubi ceci-

chin, whose expulsion from the king-  
 ship [of the Picts of Scotland], is  
 mentione i at the year 696 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—O'Donovan says (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 698, note *b*), that "this was the Aidus of Sleibte [Sleaty, bar. of Slievemargy, Queen's county], mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh."

<sup>2</sup> *Iarnlach*.—Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 352), under the impression that Iarnlach was abbot of Lismore in Scotland. But Colgan regarded him as connected with Lismore, in the co. Waterford, and the same as the Iarlugh whose festival is given at the 16th January, in the *Martyr. of Donegal* (A.D. SS., p. 155.)

<sup>3</sup> *Fiannamail Ua Dunchada*.—"F. descendant of Dunchad." Probably

the same as the "Fiannamail son of Osseni," mentioned under the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Dal-Riata*.—The Irish Dal-Riata, or Dalriads.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann*.—The *Four Mast.* state (A.D. 698), that Flann had been chief of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>6</sup> *Kingship*.—The kingship, or chieftaincy, of the Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>7</sup> *Suibne Mend*.—The death of Suibne Mend (or Suibhne Menn), who had been king of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 627. This clause, added by way of gloss in A., is not in B.; but it is in the text of Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Mortality of Cows*.—"Bovina adhuc mortalitas," Clar. 49.

<sup>9</sup> *Colman Ua Oirc*, i.e., "Colman, grandson (or descendant) of Oirc. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 700) call

Kal. Jan. A.D. 699. A cow mortality broke out in [699.] B1A.  
Ireland, on the Kalends of February, in Magh-Trega in  
Tethba. The repose of Aedh,<sup>1</sup> anchorite, of Sleibhte.  
The falling asleep of Iarnlach,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Lis-mor. Fian-  
namail Ua Dunchada,<sup>3</sup> King of Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> and Flann,<sup>5</sup>  
son of Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, were slain. Aur-  
thuile, grandson of Crunnmael, having been expelled from  
the kingship,<sup>6</sup> goes into Britain. A famine and plague  
prevailed during three years in Ireland, so that man  
would eat man. Flann Fiun, son of Maelthuile, *i.e.*, of  
the Cinel-Eoghain, grandson of Crunnmael (*i.e.*, son of  
Suibhne Mend),<sup>7</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 700. A mortality of cows.<sup>8</sup> Colman [700.]  
Ua Oirc,<sup>9</sup> Cellach son of Maelracha, a bishop, [and]  
Dicuill,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cluain-eois, died. Ailill, son of Cu-cen-  
mathair,<sup>11</sup> King of Munster, dies. Feidelmídh, son of  
Fergus, son of Aedhan,<sup>12</sup> dies. The assassination of Aedh  
Odbha.<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dluthach,<sup>14</sup> [and] Congal, son of  
Eoganan, died. A conflict in Scii<sup>15</sup>, in which Conaing, son

him Colman Ua hEirc ("C. grandson  
or descendant) of Erc," and state that  
he was abbot of Cluain-Iraird  
(Clonard in Meath.) The *Martyr of  
Donegal* has his festival at Dec. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *Dicuill*.—O'Connor, in a note on  
this ecclesiastic (*ad an.*) says that this  
was the author of the well-known  
work *De Mensura Orbis Terræ*. But  
this work was not written before 825.  
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 169, note.

<sup>11</sup> *Cu-cen-mathair*.—Lit. "Mother-  
less Hound." His obit is entered  
above at the year 664.

<sup>12</sup> *Aedhan*.—This was possibly Aed-  
han, son of Mongan, son of Fiachna  
Lurgan (King of Ulad). See note 7,  
at the year 624 *supra*, and *Book of  
Leinster*, p. 535, col. 7. The death  
of Aedhan, son of Mongan, is entered  
above at the year 615, where he is  
said to have been King of Dalaraide.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh Odbha*.—"Aedh of Odbha."  
Regarding the situation of Odbha, see  
O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3502,  
note i.

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh son of Dluthach*.—See above  
under the year 694, where Aedh is  
mentioned as one of the persons en-  
gaged in killing King Finachta.

<sup>15</sup> *A conflict in Scii*.—*Imbaircecc*  
1 Scii. Dean Reeves translates this  
"bellum navale" (*Adamnan*, 378),  
and Skene "Water battle" (*Chron.  
Picts and Scots*, p. 353). Both were  
no doubt misled by O'Connor, who  
wrongly prints *Imbaircecc iscu*, and  
translates "prælium navale," con-  
founding the words *iscu* ("in Skye")  
with *uirce*, the Irish for "water."  
The name of Skye is written "Scia"  
in *Adamnan* (lib. i., cap. 33). See  
Reeves' ed., p. 62, note b.

derunt Conaing mac Dunchado et filius Cuandai. Dyrpuctio tuin Onlaiḡ apud Sealbač. iugulatio generis Caḡboč. iugulatio Conaill mic Suibne regis na n-Deiri. Conall mac Donennaiḡ rex nepotum Finnḡenti moritur. Occisio Neill mic Cernaiḡ. Irgalač nepos Conaing occidit illum.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º 1.º Muirḡač campi Aí (aíar mullač leačan, mac Ferḡura) moritur. Irgalač nepos Conaing a Britonibus iugulatur ert in inri mac Negan. Paolḡobor Cločair dormiuit. Maccnia rex nepotum Ečtač Ulat, Aílill mac Cinnraēlao rex Ciannachta, mortui sunt, ocus ḡarban Miḡe, ocus Colḡgu mac Moenaiḡ abbaḡ Lurcan, ocus Luat foḡḡos ocus Cračerrair, rapienter, mortui sunt. Tiberius cepar annis .iii. regnauit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º 11.º bellum campi Culind in arpo nepotum n-Ečvaiḡ, inter Ultu et Britoner, ubi filius Račḡainn cecidit, [aouerrairiur]

<sup>1</sup> *Dunchad*. — Probably Dunchad, son of the Conaing, son of Aedhan, whose death by drowning is entered at the year 621, *supra*. The death of Dunchad (or Duncath, as the name is also written), is noticed above at the year 653.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*. — Dunolly, near Oban, in Scotland. This place is mentioned at the years 685, 697, *supra*, and at 713, 733, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By*.—apud. Used also in the same sense at the year 713.

<sup>4</sup> *Selbach*.—Son of Ferchar Fada (of the House of Loarn), 15th King of Dalriada, whose death is entered above under the year 696. On the death of his brother, Ainfeallach, in 719, Selbach succeeded to the kingship.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the Cinel-Cathbotha*.—Generis catboč. Cinel-Cathbotha (or

Cinel-Cathbaid) was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cathbad, grandson of Loarn Mor, 1st King of the Scotch Dalriada.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—For Finnḡenti, A. and B. incorrectly read finnḡenti (which would mean "Fair Gentiles," and was the name applied by the Irish to one class of the Norse invaders of Ireland). For the situation and history of the Ui-Fidgenti, see O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, note m, at A.D. 1178.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall, son of Cernach*.—The *Four Masters* (699) have Nial Ua Cearnaigh ("Niall, grandson of Cernach"), which is probably wrong. The Niall here referred to was seemingly the Niall, son of Cernach, mentioned above at the year 687; the death of whose father, Cernach [Sotail], is entered under 663, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Irgalach Ua Conaing*.—"Irgalach,

of Dunchad,<sup>1</sup> and the son of Cuanna, were slain. The destruction of Dun-Ollaigh<sup>2</sup> by<sup>3</sup> Selbach.<sup>4</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Cathbotha.<sup>5</sup> The assassination of Conall, son of Suibhne, King of the Desi. Conall, son of Donennach, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>6</sup> dies. The killing of Niall, son of Cernach.<sup>7</sup> Irgalach Ua Conaing<sup>8</sup> killed him.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 701. Muiredach of Magh-Ai (alias [701.] 'mullach leathan,'<sup>9</sup> son of Fergus), dies. Irgalach<sup>10</sup> Ua Conaing was slain by Britons, in Inis-mac-Nesan.<sup>11</sup> Faeldobhar, of Clochar, slept. Maccnia, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad, [and] Ailill son of Cennfaeladh, King of Cianachta, died; and Garbhan of Midhe, and Colgu son of Maenach, abbot of Lusk, and Luath-foigde, and Crach-erpais, sages, died. Tiberius<sup>12</sup> Caesar reigned seven years.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 702. The battle of Magh-Culind in [702.] Ard-Ua-nEchach,<sup>13</sup> between Ulidians and Britons, in which fell the son of Radhgann [the enemy<sup>14</sup>] of God's

descendant (or grandson) of Conaing." The *Four Masters* (699) state that Irgalach was "son of Conaing," as in the *Frag. of Irish Annals* (A.D. 700, 702). In the latter authority, at the year indicated, some very curious particulars are given regarding this remarkable character, and his strange contest with Adamnan. See also Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. liii, liv., 179. Irgalach's death is entered under the next year; and his son, Cinaeth, is mentioned at 723.

<sup>9</sup> 'Mullach leathan.'—This nickname signifies "of the broad crown;" or "latus vertex." The clause is not in B., or in Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Irgalach*.—See note <sup>8</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-mac-Nesan*.—"The Island of the sons of Nesan." The old name of Ireland's Eye, near Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Tiberius*—Tiberius Absimar, Emperor of the East from 698 to 705.

<sup>13</sup> *Magh-Culind*, in *Ard-Ua-nEchach*.

—Magh-Culind has not been identified. Ard-Ua-nEchach ("the height of the Ui-Echach") was probably the name of a district in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, co. Down, which represent the Ui-Echach-Ulad (or "descendants of Eocha of Ulster").

<sup>14</sup> *The enemy*.—The word *trouep-γανυρ*, which seems to have been omitted in A., B., and Clar. 49, occurs in the *Chron. Scot.* (at 699), and in the *Frag. of Annals* (703). The name of Rathgann (or Radgund, as it is written in the *Frag. of Ann.*) is omitted in the *Chron. Scot.* O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, prints in place of the above clause, "Ecclesiarum Dei [Vindicatores] Ulait victores erant."

æccleſiarum Dei. Ulaið uictoreſ epant. Bellum Copairn, in quo ceciderunt Loingſeð mac Oengura mic Domnaill mic Aðo mic Áinmireach, rex Hibernie, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ (.i. la Ceallach loca Cime mac Raðallaið), et duo fili Colgen, et Dubuibergſ mac Tungail et Þergur Þorþraið, et Congal gabra, et ceteri multi ducer; 1111. 10. 1ulii, 11.<sup>a</sup> hora diei rabbatu hoc bellum conſpectum ert. Colman mac Þinnbarr, abbaſ lſr moir, mortuuſ ert. Áilen daingen æoi-ricatur. Þergurran mac Maelcon mortuuſ ert. Obreþrio Riðe.

- .b. | Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> Straſer dal Riati in ualle Limnæ. Áoomnanuſ .lxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup> anno ætatiſ ſue, abbaſ 1æ, paupat. Álþrið mac Orru, rapienſ, rex Saxonum, mortuuſ. Bellum Þor Cloenat ubi uictor fuit Ceallat Cualann, in quo ceciderit Doobcat Mide mac Þermato. Þoðartach nepoſ Cernaið fugit. Þeratoð mac Maelouin rex geneſiſ Loegaire ceciderit.

Fol. 27aa.

| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> 111.<sup>o</sup> Cennþaelat nepoſ Aðo Þucc, abbaſ Þennair, doſmibat. Bellum

<sup>1</sup> *Corann*.—Another account of this battle is added, in an old hand, on the lower margin of fol. 26 b, in A. :—Cat Copairn in quo ceciderit Loingſeð mac Oengura, ſi Þenn, cum tribuſ filiſ ſuiſ, 7 ſi Cairpri oþoma cliab, 7 ſi .h. Conaill gabra, 7 .x. ſi 7o ſi gabra Þenn imaille ſi ſi ſi, hi cloinſi hi cno Oenaig loſa itir Cinel Conaill 7 Connacht. Cellach Cime mac Raðallaið mic Uatath, ſi Connacht [ ].

"The battle of Corand in which fell Loingſech, ſon of Oengus, King of Ireland, with his three ſons, and the King of Cairpri of Driumm-cliaibh, and the King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, and ten kingſ of the kingſ of Ireland

along with them. In Cloenfind, at the head of Oenagh-Logha [it waſ fought], between the Cinel-Conaill and Connaughtmen. Cellach Cime, ſon of Raðhallach, ſon of Uata, King of Connaught [ ]." A few wordſ have been cut off by the binder.

<sup>2</sup> *Saturday*.—The criteria above given indicate that the true date of the battle of Corann waſ A.D. 704, when the 4th of the Ides (or 12th) of July fell on a Saturday. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>3</sup> *Áilen-daingen*.—This name would ſignify "a ſtrong iſland," or the "iſland of two daughterſ" (*Áilen-da-igen*). It haſ not been identified. Its deſtruction iſ recorded at the year 713 *infra*.

churches. The Ulidians were victors. The battle of Corann,<sup>1</sup> in which were slain Loingsech, son of Oengus, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, King of Ireland, together with his three sons, (*i.e.*, by Cellach of Loch-Cime, son of Raghallach), and two sons of Colgu, and Dubhdiberg son of Dungal, and Fergus Forcraith, and Conall Gabhra, and many other chieftains. On the 4th of the Ides of July, at the 6th hour of Saturday,<sup>2</sup> this battle was fought. Colman, son of Finnbarr, abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ailen-daingen<sup>3</sup> is built. Fergusson, son of Maelcon, died. The siege of Rithe.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 703. Slaughter of the Dal-Riata in [703.] <sup>MS</sup> Glenn-Limna.<sup>5</sup> Adamnan, abbot of Ia, rests in the 77th year of his age. Aldfrith the Wise, son of Oswiu,<sup>6</sup> dies. A battle at Cloenath,<sup>7</sup> where Cellach Cualann was victor; in which fell Bodbcath of Meath, son of Diarmait. Focartach,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Cernach, fled. Feradach, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 704. Cennfaeladh descendant of Aedh [704.] Brecc, abbot of Bangor, slept. The battle of Corc-

<sup>1</sup> *Siege of Rithe.*—Ob̄c̄ep̄mo, A. Ob̄c̄ep̄mo, B. The situation of Rithe does not seem to be known; but it is probably in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-Limna.*—in ualle Limnae. Dean Reeves thinks that this is the Valley of the Levin Water, which runs from Loch Lomond to Dumbarton. *Adamnan*, p. 378, note *g*.

<sup>3</sup> *Aldfrith . . . . . son of Oswiu.*—Aldfrith, who was King of the Northumbrians, spent some time in Ireland, where he was known under the name of *Flann Fina*. Tigernach, at the year 704, in recording his death says: Alfrith mac Osru .i. Flann fina la Gaedelu, "Alfrith son of Oswiu, *i.e.*, *Flann fina* with the

Gaedil." A good deal regarding Aldfrith is collected in Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 185, note *L*. The death of Aldfrith is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* under the year 705.

<sup>4</sup> *Cloenath.*—Now Clane, co. Kildare.

<sup>5</sup> *Focartach.*—Wrongly written focartach (the genit. form) in A. and B. Focartach, afterwards King of Ireland (see under the years 713, 715, 723 *infra*), was the son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail. See above at 687.

<sup>6</sup> *Was slain.*—Cecroto, A. This entry is wrongly given in *Clar.* 49, which has "Fergus mac Laoghaire, rex gentis Maoileduin, cecidit."



Corcmoruað ubi cecidit Celeðair mac Comain. Ceallað mac Rogallaið, rex Conaðt, port clepticatum obiit. Iugulatio Conamlo mic Canonni. Congall (ðinnmagair) mac Fergurra (.i. Fanat) regnare incipit.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º u.º (aliar ui.º). Douchanna Daire, et Oppene filiur Galluir, abbat Cluana mic u Noir, paupant. Druide mac Derili moritur. Concobar mac Maeleuin, rex genitur Coirpri, iugulatur ert. Cellan mac Sechnuraid, rapient, obiit.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ui.º Conodor Pobair obiit. Occidio Inbrechtaið mic Dunchada Muirce. Fergal mac Maeleuin, ocup Fergal mac Loingrið, ocup Conall menn rex genitur Coirpri, occiderunt eum. Dec nepor Duncado iugulatur ert. Corbenað eppcop Airto rraðo quieuit. Duo terreremotur reptimana in eadem in menre Decimbru in aquilonali parte hiberniae. Dacall Deice bairce. Morp

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Raghallach*. — mac Rogallaið, for mac Rogallaið, A. and B. Clar. 49 has "mac Raghalla." See above under the year 702.

<sup>2</sup> *Conamail, son of Cano*.—The name of Cano (who was also called *Cugarbh*, and *Cano-garbh*), is usually printed "Canon" by modern editors. But *Canon* is the genit. case of Cano. The form in the *Frag. of Annals* (686=687) is *Cana*. The death of Cano is recorded above under the year 687; and his son Conamail is mentioned at 672.

<sup>3</sup> *Cennmagair—Fanat*.—The original of these two clauses is added by way of gloss in A. and B. Cennmagair is now known as Kinnaweir, in the bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal; and Fanat is a well-known district in the same barony. Clar. 49, which O'Connor quotes approvingly, has "Congal . . . . . regnare in-

cipit in Cennmagair, i.e., Fanat," which is not correct. See *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 702, where the accession of Congal is noticed.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias* 706.—Added in an old hand in A. Not in B. or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Daire*; i.e., *Daire-Dachonna*, or *Daire-Mochonna* (Dachonna's, or Mochonna's, "Oak-wood"). The form of the saint's name, Conna, was changed into Da-chonna and Mochonna, by the use respectively of the devotional prefixes *da* ("thy") and *mo* ("my"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 12th of April, has "Conda, abbot of Daire-Dachonna, in Ulster."

<sup>6</sup> *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts of Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, App. to Pref., p. li; and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., p. cxxi. The fettering of his brother Nechtan, by King Drust, is entered at the year 725 *infra*.

Modruadh, in which Celechair, son of Coman, was slain. Cellach, son of Ragallach,<sup>1</sup> King of Connaught, died after entering religion. The slaying of Conamail, son of Cano.<sup>2</sup> Congal (of Cennmagair),<sup>3</sup> son of Fergus (of Fanat),<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 705 (alias<sup>4</sup> 706.) Dachonna of Daire,<sup>5</sup> [705.] and Ossene, son of Gallust, abbot of Cluain-mic-Ui-Nois, rest. Bruide,<sup>6</sup> son of Derili, dies. Conchobar, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Coirpri, was slain. Cellan the Wise, son of Sechnasach,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 706. Conodar of Fobhar<sup>8</sup> died. Mur- [706.] der of Indrechtach, son of Dunchad Muirscé.<sup>9</sup> Fergal son of Maelduin, and Fergal son of Loingsech, and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri, slew him. Bec Ua Dunchada,<sup>10</sup> was slain. Coibdenach,<sup>11</sup> bishop of Ard-sratha, rested. Two earthquakes<sup>12</sup> in one week, in the month of December, in the northern part of Ireland. The 'bachall'<sup>13</sup> of Becc Bairche. Death of Colman, descendant of

<sup>1</sup> *Of Sechnasach*.—Sechnasach, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Conodar of Fobhar*.—Conodar was abbot of Fobhar, or Fobhar-Feichin, now Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Dunchad Muirscé*.—Dunchad, who was King of Connaught, was called "Muirscé," from having lived, or been fostered, in Muirisc, a district in the north of the bar. of Tireragh, co. Sligo. See above under the year 682.

<sup>4</sup> *Bec Ua Dunchada*.—Bec, grandson, or descendant (*nepos*) of Dunchad. But it is uncertain who this Dunchad was.

<sup>5</sup> *Coibdenach*.—Written corobénac in A. and B.; but "Coivdenach" in Clar. 49, which is nearer the correct form "Coibdenach," as the name is generally written.

<sup>6</sup> *Earthquakes*.—Tepnιmοcυp, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Bachall*.—This is for "baculum." Clar. 49 has "the Crosstaf [Cross-staff] of Becc Bairche." The entry means that Becc Bairche, assumed the pilgrim's staff; in other words, became a pilgrim. The *Four Masters*, under the year 704, state that he died on his pilgrimage 12 years afterwards. In the list of the Kings of Ulad in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Becc Bairche, who is stated there to have reigned 24 years, is said to have "died in pilgrimage (éc i n-arlachy). In his Ed. of the *Ann. Ult.*, at this year (note 1), O'Connor gives much unnecessary information on the subject of penance. This Becc Bairche, who was a famous character in Irish History, is referred to above under the years 673 and 678.

Colmain auí Suibní. Slogaḁ Congaile filíu Pergusu  
for Láigiu. Dunchad principatum íae tenuit.

- b. Íct. íanair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Caníu Cuairní  
rex Cruithne iugulatur ert. Douina írager íterum  
incendit. Croen filíu Maroit mortuú ert.

Íct. íanair. Anno domini dcc.º iii.º Bellum volo  
in compo Eilní, ubi iugulati sunt Leŕlabar mac  
Eḁḁaḁ, Cúallaiḁ, ocuḁ Cuḁinairc. Bellum Selŕgae hí  
forḁuaḁaiḁ Láigen, contra nepoteḁ Cennŕelaiḁ, in quo  
ceciderunt .ii. filíu Ceallaiḁ Cualann, Íaḁra et  
Fol. 27ab. Íiannaíaiḁ, et Luíŕŕŕ cum ḁrítonibú Ceallaiḁ, et  
poḁt paululum Coíŕŕŕ mac Concoluinn iugulatur  
ert. Maelḁoḁcon eḁŕcop Cille ḁapo paupauit.  
Bellum for ḁŕcaib, in quo filíu Ḃŕtabláir íacuit.  
Pŕŕŕ que ḁícuḁur baccach cum uentŕŕŕ pŕoŕŕuio  
in híbernía. Macnío mac ḁuíḁḁanber moḁuḁur.  
iugulatio Conaíll mic Íŕaḁaiḁ.

<sup>1</sup> *Congal*.—The King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Dunchad*.—This entry is a little out of place, as Dunchad did not become abbot of Ia (or I-Colum-Cille) until A.D. 710. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 379.

<sup>3</sup> *Cucuarain*.—Caníu cuairní, A., B. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 706, say that Cucuarain was "King of the Cruithni (*i.e.*, the Picts of Dalaraide, in Antrim), and the Ulaid," and that the name of his slayer was Fionnchu Ua Ronain. The *Chron. Scot.* (704) agrees with the *Four Mast.*, except as to the name of Cucuarain's destroyer, whom it calls "Finchu Ua Rebain." In the list of the Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, "Cucuhain" (as the name is represented in the Facsimile), is stated to have been "son of Dungal," to have reigned two years, and to have been

slain by one "Scandal Find Ua Redain of the Dalaraide." Elsewhere in the latter authority, however (p. 25, col. 1), the same person is described as Cucuáŕain ní Ulaḁ 7 Cruithentuathae ("Cucuarain, King of Ulad and Pictland"). The name of Cucuarain is correctly included in the list of the Kings of Ulad in Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 354, where the length of his reign is given as five years.

<sup>4</sup> *Battle of Dolo*.—"Bellum Dolo," in A., B., and Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at 707, have caḁ ḁola ("battle of Dola"). But the *Chron. Scot.* (705) has caḁ maíŕe ele pŕŕ ḁolum ("Battle of Magh-Ele, through treachery").

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Elni*.—"Magh-Ele," in *Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* This was the name of a plain on the east side of the River Bann, about Coleraine, in the co. Antrim. See Reeves'

Suibhne. A hosting of Congal,<sup>1</sup> son of Fergus, upon the Leinstermen. Dunchad<sup>2</sup> held the government of Ia.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 707. Cucuarain, King of the Cruithni,<sup>3</sup> [707.] <sup>ms.</sup> was slain. A great cattle-mortality again raged. Croen, son of Masot, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 708. The battle of Dolo<sup>4</sup> in Magh- [708.] Elni,<sup>5</sup> in which were slain Letlilabar son of Echaidh, Cú-allaidh, and Cudinaisc. The battle of Selga<sup>6</sup> in the borders of Leinster,<sup>7</sup> against the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which were slain two sons of Cellach Cualann, Fiachra and Fiannamhail, and Luirgg<sup>8</sup> with Cellach's Britons; and after a little time Coirpri, son of Cucoluinn, was slain. Maeldoborcon, bishop of Kildare, rested. A battle against the Orkneys, in which the son of Artablár was slain. The plague which is called 'baccach,'<sup>9</sup> with dysentery,<sup>10</sup> in Ireland. Macnio, son of Dubh-da-inber, dies. The killing of Conall, son of Feradach.

*Ecel. Antiq.*, p. 330, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* (A.D. 557, note i, and 707, note m).

<sup>6</sup> *Selga*.—Selga, or Selggae (as the name is written in the MS. A.), is the genit. form of *selg*, "hunting," "chace." O'Donovan states (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 707, note n), that Selgge was "the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow." See next note.

<sup>7</sup> *In the borders of Leinster*.—*Ἡ πορτυατὰν λαιγν*, A., B. Translated "in the outwarde parte of Leinster," in Clar. 49. In the list of the Kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 2), the death of Fiannamail son of Maeltuill, King of that Province (sl. 679, *supra*), is stated to have occurred: *cath aipe no selga* . . . . . *πορτυατὰν βρεγ*, "in the battle of Aife, or Selga, . . . . . in the borders of Brega." The *For-*

*tuatha of Leinster* comprised that part of the present county of Wicklow containing Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

<sup>8</sup> *And Luirgg*.—*et Luirgg*, A., B., and Clar. 49. Evidently used as a proper name. But nothing seems known respecting such a person. The corresponding passage in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (707) is *7 anail do bnechtuib tangetar hi rocraroe Ceallann*, "and some of the Britons who had joined Cellach's army." Ceallach Cualann, who was ancestor of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualand, a tribe seated in the north of the present co. Wicklow, was rather a famous person in his time. See at the year 703 *supra*; and again at 714, where his death is recorded.

<sup>9</sup> *Baccach*, i.e., "Lameness."

<sup>10</sup> *With dysentery (or diarrhoea)*.—*cum uentripur pporluuio*, A., B. *pporluuio*, Clar. 49.

†Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Conamail mac  
 Failb̃i abbat̃ 1ae paup̃at. Comburtio Cille dapo.  
 Congal .i. Congal cinn maḡair mac Fergura Fanao,  
 [mic Domnall mic Aeda mic Cinnmirec mic Seona  
 mic Fergura cinnpoda] mic Conall gulfain, io ert  
 rex Temoriae, rubita morte peruit (.i. do b̃iḡ).  
 Immbairecc apud genur Comḡail, ubi .ii. filii Nec-  
 tain mic Doirḡarto iugulati sunt. Oengur mac  
 Maeleanpato inrei iugulatur ert. Piacra mac Dun-  
 gaile apud Cruinne iugulatur ert. Colman mac  
 Sechnraic abbat̃ Loḡri moritur. Iurcinianur pecun-  
 ur cum Tiberio filio annor .ṽl. p̃egnauit. Fergal  
 mac Maileduin p̃egnap̃e incipit.

†Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º Paelan nepor  
 Silni moritur. bellum nepotum Meic̃ ubi Tnuṡac̃  
 mac Moḡloingre rex nepotum Meic̃, et Cupoi filius  
 Aedo filii Oluṡaig, ceciderunt. Strager Pictorum in  
 campo Manonn apud Saxones, ubi Finngwine filius

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Domnall, &c.*—The original of the clause within the brackets is not in A., B., or Clar. 49. Its omission would leave the entry very inaccurate, as Congal, King of Ireland, who died in A.D. 709, would appear described as the grandson (!) of Conall Guiban, whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, under A.D. 465. The geneal. matter supplied has been taken from the authentic pedigree sources.

<sup>2</sup> *Of a fit.*—do b̃iḡ. Not in B., nor in Clar. 49. In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 1, Congal is stated to have died do b̃iḡ oen uaire "of a fit of one hour." Keating, in his brief account of the reign of Congal of Cenn-Maghair, states that the King's sudden death was in consequence of his having burned Kildare, ioip̃ cill̃ et t̃aṡat̃, "both church and territory." The burning

of Kildare is the second entry under this year.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinel-Comghaill.*—Genur Comḡail. The descendants of Comghall (4th King of the Scotch Dalriads), whose death is recorded above at the year 537. The Cinel-Comghaill gave name to the district now known as Cowall, in Argyllshire, in Scotland.

<sup>4</sup> *Dargart.*—Probably the "Dargart son of Finguine," referred to above under the year 685, who was the fifth in descent from Comghall, a quo "Cinel-Comghaill;" and who is mentioned again at 711 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelanfaid 'inisci.'*—Maelanfaid 'of the speech.' Clar. 49 has "Maelanfa in Sci," as if to convey that Maelanfaid had been slain in Skye. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, misprints "Maelanfaid inisci" *Maelean for inisci, and translates for inisci "supra insulam"!*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 709. Conamail, son of Failbhe, abbot of Ia, rests. The burning of Kildare. Congal, *i.e.*, Congal of Cenn-Maghair, son of Fergus of Fanad [son<sup>1</sup> of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Cenn-foda], son of Conall Gulban, *i.e.*, King of Tara, died suddenly (*i.e.*, of a fit).<sup>2</sup> A battle among the Cinel-Comghaill,<sup>3</sup> in which two sons of Nectan, son of Dargart,<sup>4</sup> were slain. Oengus, son of Maelanfaid '*inisci*,'<sup>5</sup> was slain. Fiachra, son of Dungal, was slain by the Cruithni. Colman, son of Sechnasach, abbot of Lothra, dies. Justinianus<sup>6</sup> II., with his son Tiberius, reigned six years. Fergal, son of Maelduin, begins to reign.<sup>7</sup> [709.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 710. Faelan Ua Silni<sup>8</sup> dies. The battle of the Ui-Meith,<sup>9</sup> wherein were slain Tnuthach,<sup>10</sup> son of Mochloingse, King of the Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh,<sup>11</sup> son of Dluthach. A slaughter of the Picts in Magh-Manonn,<sup>12</sup> by the Saxons, wherein Finngwine son of [710.]

Skene copies this entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 353), as if he thought that "Oengus, son of Maelanfaid," was a Scottish character, apparently without having taken the trouble of ascertaining whether he was Scottish or Irish.

<sup>6</sup> *Justinianus*.—ΙΟΥΣΤΙΑΝΟΥ, A., B. The death of Justinian II., Emperor of the East, is generally referred to A.D. 711.

<sup>7</sup> *Begins to reign*; *i.e.*, as King of Ireland. The death of Fergal is recorded under the year 721 *infra*. O'Flaherty refers the accession of Fergal to the year 711. *Ogygia*, p. 432.

<sup>8</sup> *Faelan Ua Silni*; *i.e.*, Faelan, grandson (nepos) or descendant of Silne.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name descended from Muiredach Meith ("the fat"), son of Imchad,

son of Colla Da-crioch; one of which gave name to the district called Ui-Meith-Tire (in the present co. Monaghan), and the other Ui-Meith-Mara (in the co. Louth). The sept of Ui-Meith-Mara is probably here referred to. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-Ceart*, p. 148, note a.

<sup>10</sup> *Tnuthach*.—This name, which signifies "envious," was originally written ΤΥΘΑC in A., but has been corrected by an old hand to ΤΝΥΤΑC (as in B). Clar. 49 has *Tudach*.

<sup>11</sup> *Aedh*.—This is the Aedh, son of Dluthach, whose obit is given above at the year 700.

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Manonn*.—See note 8, under the year 581 *supra*, on Manonn. This battle is recorded in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at 710, thus: "The same year the aldorman Beohrtfrith fought against the Picts between Hæfe and Cære."

Deilepoit immatura morte iacuit. Cennpaelad abbat  
 Pobair moritur. Congregio Britonum et Dal Riati  
 for Loirgg eccliet, ubi Britones veniunt. Murgal  
 filius Noe moritur. Corpas nepotum Neill ac  
 Cuineis pobairgi, in quo ceciderunt filius Conoi et  
 filii Dóbéini. Diccolan rapient 7 Ultan mac Cum-  
 meni eppcop telcae Olaino mortui sunt.

- b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º i.º Coetoi epi-  
 copus lae paupar. Comburtio Tairpirt boittep.  
 Congal mac Doirgarto moritur. Obrepio Aberte  
 apud Selbadum. Bellum inter duos nepotes Aedo  
 plane, in quo Mane mac Neill iugulatur est. Flann  
 mac Aedo mic Olufaiú victor fuit. Ulaic proptarati,  
 ubi Dubtaic filius Decca Dairce occubuit. Duo filii  
 Ropadaiú mic Masleuin in ceto generis Loegaire  
 perierunt. Bellum apud Laginenfer veteriores, ubi  
 Brian nepos Masleuin et filius eius ceciderunt

<sup>1</sup> On *Loirgg-eccliet*.—for *Loirgg*  
*eccliet*, A., B. O'Connor, however,  
 wrongly prints *forloing eccliet*, and  
 translates "in navibus apud Cletl."

<sup>2</sup> *Destruction*.—*Corpas*. This  
 word is represented by "fight" in  
 Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuineis-Robairgi*.—Not identified.  
 In the *Táin bó Cuailnge* (*Leb. na*  
*hUídre*, p. 65a) there is mention of a  
 place called cuineis (explained as a  
 ríab, or "mountain"), in the dis-  
 trict of Cuailnge, in the north of the  
 present co. Louth. The name of  
 Quin, in the co. Clare, was anciently  
 written "Cuinche."

<sup>4</sup> *Were slain*.—*cecivnt*, A. cecit, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Telach-Olaind*.—Incorrectly writ-  
 ten *Telcae Olaino* (for *Telcae*  
*Olaino*, the genit. form), in A and  
 B. Sometimes written *Tulach-Ua-*  
*lann*, and *Telach-Ualand* (as at 780,

*infra*.) Not identified. See O'Dono-  
 van's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 709, note a.

<sup>6</sup> *Tairpirt-boittep*.—Dean Reeves  
 thinks that this was probably the  
 Tarbert which gave name to East and  
 West Lochs Tarbert, the inlets of the  
 sea which nearly insulate Cantyre on  
 the north. *Adamnan*, p. 380, note l.  
 It is again referred to at 780, *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Doergart*.—Apparently the "Dar-  
 gart" mentioned above at 709.

<sup>8</sup> *Aberte*.—"Traces of the old castle  
 of *Dunawerty*, standing on a precipi-  
 tous rock nearly surrounded by the  
 sea, are to be seen on Dunawerty Bay,  
 at the S.E. extremity of Cantyre,  
 opposite Sanda." Reeves' *Adamnan*,  
 p. 380, note m.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall*.—This Niall was son of  
 Cernach (ob. 663, *supra*), son of  
 Diarmalt, son of Aedh Slánu (sl. 603  
*supra*). The entry of this event is

Deileroth, was untimely slain. Cennfaeladh, abbot of Fobhar, dies. An encounter of Britons and Dalriata, on Lorgg-ecclet,<sup>1</sup> where the Britons were defeated. Murgal, son of Noe, dies. The destruction<sup>2</sup> of the Ui-Neill at Cuince-Robairgi,<sup>3</sup> in which the son of Condi, and the sons of Dibhcein, were slain.<sup>4</sup> Diccolan the Wise, and Ultan, son of Cummeni, bishop of Telach-Olaind,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 711. Coeddi, bishop of Ia, rests. The [711.] B18. burning of Tairpert-boitter.<sup>6</sup> Congal, son of Doergart,<sup>7</sup> dies. The siege of Aberte,<sup>8</sup> by Selbach. A battle between two descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Manc, son of Niall,<sup>9</sup> was slain. Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach was victor. The Ulidians were overthrown, where Dubthach, son of Becc Bairche,<sup>10</sup> was slain. The two sons of Feradach, son of Maelduin, perished in the slaughter of the Cinel-Loeghaire.<sup>11</sup> A battle among the Lower Leinstermen,<sup>12</sup> wherein Bran Ua Mailduin and his son were

inaccurately given by the *Four Mast.* (710), who represent Niall as having been slain in the conflict. But Niall had been dead very many years at that date.

<sup>10</sup> *Becc Bairche*.—King of Ulidia. See above, under the year 706, where Becc Bairche is stated to have assumed the pilgrim's staff; or, in other words, gone on a pilgrimage. His obit is entered at 717 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cinel-Loeghaire*.—There were two tribes known by this name, both descended from Loeghaire (ob. 462 *supra*), monarch of Ireland in St. Patrick's time; the one, called Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe (or Meath), and the other, Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregia (or Bregia, in the S. part of the present co. Meath). The former tribe would seem to be here referred to. In the Pedigree of the Cinel-Loeghaire contained in the *Book of Leinster*

the Feradach mentioned in the foregoing entry is set down as seventh in descent from said King Loeghaire, and Cainelban (from whom the territory of the Cinel-Loeghaire of Midhe was sometimes called O'Coindelbhain's country) as fifth in descent from Feradach. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain*, note 14 (p. iv.)

<sup>12</sup> *Among the Lower Leinstermen*.—*արսւ լաճներբ Ծէճուրբ* (for *ԾԵՃԻՍՈՐԵՐ*), A., B. "Apud Low Leinster," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (712) have *Լա լաճոն Ծարճա-նար* ("by the South Leinstermen"). *ԾԵՃԻՍՈՐԵՐ* is obviously a mistake for *ԾԵՃԻՍՈՐԵՐ*, or 'Southern.' In a copy of Tigernach contained in the MS. H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, the reading is *Լաճներբ Ծարճուրբ*, over which Roderick O'Flaherty has written *Լաճն Ծարճաւար*.



Dubgualai abbat Glinne da locha perit. Olutac mac Pitcellaig igne uritur. Deua fecit librum magnum.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ii.º Baetan episcopus Inrolae uaccae albae obiit. Paelbeur modicus abbat Cluana mic u Hoir paupar. Filia Orru in monasterio ilo moritur. Ciniod mac Derili et filius Maiteghnain iugulati sunt. Dorbeni Cat-eoram lae obtinuit, et .u. menribur peractur in primatu, .u. [Ct. Nouimbur die sabbati obiit. Cormac mac Cilello rex Muman in bello iugulatur er. Tolargg filius Orortain ligatur apud pratorum suum Nectan regem. Cučercae rex Orraig moritur. Sechnurac rex h. Mane mortuus er.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iii.º Bellum interec in campo singittae ac dilu teneb in Arral, ubi Plann filius Cibo mic Olutac et Dubouin nepor Decco ceciderunt in altera consperione belli, et Colgu et Ceo mac Dermato in prima consperione belli intercepti sunt. Oun Ollac conpuitur apud

<sup>1</sup> Beda. — The original of this entry, which is not in Clar. 49, is part of the text in B. A marg. note in A., in an old hand, reads Deua librum magnum hoc anno fecit.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-bo-fhine*. — Inrola uaccae albae; i.e., "Island of the White Cow." Now Boffin (or Bophin) Island, or Inishbofin, off the S.W. coast of the co. Mayo.

<sup>3</sup> *Daughter of Osu*. — Eildad, daughter of Osu (or Oswy), King of Bernicia (obs. 670, *supra*).

<sup>4</sup> *Monastery of Ida*. — The monastery of St. Hilda, at Whitby in Yorkshire, of which Eildad was abbess. See Lappenberg's *History of England* I. 289, and Bede's *Ecc. Hist.* III. chap. xxiv.

<sup>5</sup> *Voiced*. — This name would now be

written "Kenneth." Ciniod was apparently the brother of Brude, son of Derile (705, *supra*), King of the Picts of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Obtained*. — obtinuit. A. O'Donovan erroneously observes (*Four Mast.*, at A.D. 713, note f), that the obit of Dorbeni "is not in the *Annals of Ulster*." The correct date is 713, according to the criteria. See Reeves' *Annals*, p. 381, note a.

<sup>7</sup> *This is battle*. — In a list of the Christian Kings of Munster contained in the Book of *Leinster* (p. 330, col. 1), Cormac, son of Ailill, son of Maenach (*supra*, 661), is stated to have been slain, after a reign of nine years, in the battle of Carn-Feradh aigh, gained over the *Deis Tinnis*, i.e., or "Northern Deis." See above,

slain. Dubhguala, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha, perished. Dluthach, son of Fithcellach, was burned by fire. Beda<sup>1</sup> composed a great book.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 712. Baetan, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>2</sup> [712.] died. Failbhe Bec, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, rests. The daughter of Ossu<sup>3</sup> dies in the monastery of Ild.<sup>4</sup> Ciniod,<sup>5</sup> son of Derilè, and the son of Mathgernan, were slain. Dorbeni obtained<sup>6</sup> the chair of Ia, and having spent five months in the primacy, died on Saturday, the fifth of the Kalends of November. Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Munster, was slain in battle.<sup>7</sup> Tolargg, son of Drostan, was fettered by his brother, King Nectan. Cucherca, King of the Osraighi, dies. Sechnasach, King of Ui-Maine, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 713. A battle, '*imesech*,'<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Singittae,<sup>9</sup> at Bile-thenedh in Assal,<sup>10</sup> wherein Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Dubhduin descendant of Becc, were slain in the latter encounter of the battle; and Colgu, and Aedh son of Diarmait, were killed in the first encounter. Dun-Ollaigh<sup>11</sup> is constructed by Selbach. [713.]

at A.D. 626, where Carn-Feradhaigh is said to be in *Clu*, a district in the co. Limerick. For the situation of the *Deis* or *Deise*, see O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly's Dictionary*, under *Deise beag*. In the *Annals of the Four Masters* (710), this battle is stated to have been gained by the Northern Deis, and Cormac is incorrectly said to have been the son of Finghin, who was really Cormac's grandfather.

<sup>8</sup> '*Imesech*.'—A variation of the Irish adv. *fa-sech* (*fo-sech*, or *mo-sech*), meaning "about," "by turns," "alternately." O'Connor translates it "*atrox*"; Clar. 49, has "*Bellum about Essech*." But both are wrong. A battle *imesech* would mean a "free fight."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Singittae*.—The "Plain of Singitta." Not identified. O'Connor incorrectly prints "in campo *Ettechgitta*."

<sup>10</sup> *Bile-thenedh in Assal*.—O'Donovan says that Bile-thenedh is now represented by "Billywood," in the par. of Moynalty, bar. of Lower Kells, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.M. 3503, note k. The old church of Dulane, situated a little to the north of the town of Kells, was on the *Slige-Assail* (or "Road of Assal"), an ancient road which led westwards from Tara, through Westmeath to the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Ollaigh*.—See above, at the year 700, where the destruction of Dun-Ollaigh by the same Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, is recorded.

Selbačum. Alen daingen vīrtvīutur. Fogartač .h. Cernaič de regno expulsiur ert, in Britanniam iuit. Coperato .i. Garbalača im Mīdīu, in quo cecidit Forbartač nepor Conģaile, rex .h. Poilģi, apud uīpor Mīde, uno die et bellum p̃p̃dictum. Siccitar magna bellum inter tuor 'pīlior becce Bairče et pīlium Ġñeraīl regem nepotum Eč̃oāč, in quo uictorep̃ erant pīli becce. In hoc anno interfecti sunt peregrini apud Mumnenep̃, id ert, in Claraineč cum omni familia p̃ua. Nox lucida in autumno.

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¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º iiii.º Ceallač Cualann rex Lagen, Plann febla (mac Sganlain, do iđ Meīč) abbař Aīp̃o mačae, Cīllenī epīscopur, abbař Fep̃nann, moptui p̃unt. Iugulatio Mup̃čađo mic D̃ep̃mato pīli [Aīp̃medaīč] cecī, regīr nepotum Neīll. Aēđ tuđ rex nepotum P̃rogente, Plaiēnia mac Colģen, rapienř, et Mochonno čuerp̃i, dořmīep̃unt. Sīloģađ Mup̃chađa mic Ġraīn tu Chaiřpīl.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º u.º Iugulatio regīr Saxonum, Ořp̃it pīli Ałōřp̃ič nepotīr Ořp̃u.

<sup>1</sup> *Alen-daingen*. — The building of this place is recorded above at the year 702, where see note. The ignorant "translator" of Clar. 49, taking this entry as a continuation of the entry preceding it, joins both together, and out of them makes "Dun olla construitur apud Selvacum, and destroyed by his daughter Alena"!

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Cernaigh*. — "Grandson of Cernach." Fogartach, afterwards King of Ireland. (see 715 and 723 *infra*), was son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal (ob. 663 *supra*).

<sup>3</sup> *Garbsalach*. — Not identified. The name would signify the "Rough-dirty" (or the "Dirty-rough") place. Though evidently the name of a

place, O'Connor understood *Garbsalach* to mean "fæda contentio."

<sup>4</sup> *Descendant*. — nepor. Clar. 49 has "nephew," which is incorrect, as in this Chronicle nepor is used to represent "grandson," or "descendant."

<sup>5</sup> *Becc Bairche*. — See above, at A.D. 706.

<sup>6</sup> *Pilgrims*. — peregrini, A., B. Clar. 49 reads "In hoc anno interfecti peregrini apud Mumnenses, that is called Clarainech, cum omni sua familia." The Annals of Clonmacnoise state (710) that "there were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach with all his family."

Alen-daingen<sup>1</sup> was demolished. Fogartach Ua Cernaigh,<sup>2</sup> was banished from the Kingdom, and went into Britain. The slaughter of Garbsalach<sup>3</sup> in Midhe, in which Forbasach descendant<sup>4</sup> of Congal, King of the Ui-Failghe, was slain by the men of Midhe, on the same day as the aforesaid battle. Great drought. A battle between two sons of Becc Bairche,<sup>5</sup> and the son of Bresal, King of Ui-Echach, in which the sons of Becc were victors. In this year pilgrims<sup>6</sup> were slain by Munstermen, viz., the Claraineach, with his whole family. A bright night in Autumn.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 714. Cellach Cualann,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster; Flann Febla, son<sup>8</sup> of Scannlan, of the Ui-Meith, abbot of Armagh, and Cilleni, bishop, abbot of Ferna, died. The killing of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, son of [Airmedach] Caech,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Neill.<sup>10</sup> Aedh Dubh, King of the Ui-Fidhgente; Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colggú, and Mochonna Cuerni,<sup>11</sup> slept. The hosting of Murchadh, son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> to Cashel. [714.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 715. The killing of the King of the [715.] Dns. Saxons, Osrid,<sup>13</sup> son of Aldfrid, grandson of Oswiu. Garnat

<sup>2</sup> *Ceallach Cualann*. — See above, under the year 703.

<sup>3</sup> *Son*. — The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., where Flann is called "bishop" of Ard-macha (or Armagh). It is not in Clar. 49. The words *mac Sgannlan* ("son of Sgannlan"), are part of the text in B., in which *ro is meré* ("of the Ui-Meith") is interlined in the original hand.

<sup>9</sup> [Airmedach] *Caech*. — "Airmedach the Blind" (or "One-eyed.") The MSS. A. and B., which omit the name of Airmedach, have *ceci* for *caeci*. The *Four Mast.* (713) state that Murchadh was chief of the Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 1), his

name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uisnach. See under A.D. 688 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Neill*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Mochonna Cuerni*. — The *Four Mast.* (713) write *Mochonna Cluana Airdne* ("Mochonna of Cluain-Airdne.") The festival of Mochonna is given under Sept. 30 in the *Martyr. of Donegal*. But the situation of Cluain-Airdne is not known to the Editor.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchadh, son of Bran*. — King of Leinster. His death is entered at the year 726 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Osrid*. — King of the Northumbrians, and son of Aldfrid, son of Oswiu (ob. 670. *supra*). See the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, A.D. 716.

Ζαρνατ φίλιυρ Όελερσιτ μοριτυρ. Ροζαρτατ νεπορ  
 Cernaiξ ιτερυμ ρεγνατ. Παρτ̃α commutatur in Θοα  
 ciuitate. Paelcu mac Dorbeni Καθεδραν Columbae  
 .lxx. iiii. αετατιρ ρυε anno, in .iiii. Ιct. Septimbruρ,  
 οιε ρabbati, ρυρceριτ. Obitur Celi Tagernaiξ abbatir  
 Cluana auir. Flann Foirbthe mac Ροζαρτατ μορ-  
 τυυρ ερτ. Μορρ Αρετραιν mic Μαλεδουιν.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Dunchao  
 mac Cinnfaelad abbatr lae obiit. Etulb mac Ecuilb  
 obiit. Condalach mac Conaing, rex nepotum Crum-  
 tain, iugulatur ερτ. Expulsiο familiae lae τρανρ  
 dorprum Driettanniae a Nectano rege. Congrepiο  
 Dalriati et Driettonum in lapide qui uocatur  
 Minuire, et Dri-tones deuicti sunt. Commixtio  
 agonir Talten la Ροζαρτατ, ubi ceciderunt φίλιυρ  
 Rubai et φίλιυρ Οuibl̃leiðe.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ui.º Φίλιυρ  
 Cuirine rex Saxonum μοριτυρ. Decc δαιρθε ubiit.  
 bellum Ceninnro, ubi Tuatal nepor Paelcon, et  
 Cellad διατραιθ, et Σορμζαl mac Αεθα mic Όλυταξ,

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*.—There is some confusion regarding the length of Fogartach's reign. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (719), he was only one year King of Ireland. O'Flaherty, who gives 722 as the date of Fogartach's accession, gives him a year and some months. *Ogygia*, p. 432. Fogartach's expulsion from the Kingdom (*de regno*) is noticed above under the year 713, and his return from his exile in Britain is mentioned by the *Four Mast.* at 714. If he "reigned again" in 715, as above stated, he must have reigned as the rival of Fergal son of Maelduin, who was King of Ireland, according to these Annals, from 709 to the death of Fergal in 722 (*infra*, 721), when

Fogartach became undisputed monarch.

<sup>2</sup> *Easter is changed*.—comotatur, A., B. Regarding this change in the observance of Easter, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 28, note.

<sup>3</sup> *Chair of Columba*, i.e., the abbacy of Ia, or Iona.

<sup>4</sup> *Of his age*.—αετατιρ ρυε, B. ρυε is omitted in A. Clar. 49 agrees with B.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Foirbthe*.—"Old Flan," Clar. 49. But *foirbthe* means "perfect," not "old."

<sup>6</sup> *Condalach, son of Conang*.—Clar. 49 has "Connalach son of *Crimthain*," but this is incorrect.

<sup>7</sup> *Dorsum Britannie*.—In Irish *Druim-Breatain*, the "Back (or Ridge)

son of Deleroth, dies. Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, again reigns. Easter is changed<sup>2</sup> in the Monastery of Ia. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, assumes the chair of Columba,<sup>3</sup> in the 74th year of his age,<sup>4</sup> on the 4th of the Kalends of September, on Saturday. Death of Celi-Tigernaigh, abbot of Cluain-eois. Flann Foirbthe,<sup>5</sup> son of Fogartach, died. Death of Artbran, son of Maelduin.

Kal Jan. A.D. 716. Dunchad, son of Cennfaeladh, [716.] abbot of Ia, died. Etulb, son of Etulb, died. Condalach son of Conang,<sup>6</sup> King of the Ui-Crimthainn, was slain. Expulsion of the community of Ia across Dorsum Britanniae,<sup>7</sup> by King Nectan.<sup>8</sup> A meeting of the Dalriata and Britons, at the rock called Minuirc,<sup>9</sup> and the Britons were defeated. The disturbance<sup>10</sup> of the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>11</sup> by Fogartach, wherein the son of Ruba<sup>12</sup> and the son of Dubhsleibhe, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 717. The son of Cuidin,<sup>13</sup> King of the [717] Saxons, dies. Becc Bairche<sup>14</sup> died. The battle of Cenannus,<sup>15</sup> wherein fell Tuathal grandson of Faelchu, and Cellach Diathraibh, and Gormgal, son of Aedh son

of Britain." The great mountain chain dividing Perthshire and Argyll, terminating in the Grampian Hills. Also called *Druim-Alban*. (Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note a.) Dr. O'Brien states that *Druim-Alban* was otherwise called *Braid-alban*. *Irish Engl. Dictionary*, voce *Drom-saileach*.

<sup>8</sup> King Nectan.—King of the Picts. The "Naiton" of Bede. *Eccl. Hist.* V., 22.

<sup>9</sup> Minuirc.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>10</sup> Disturbance.—*Comixtio*, A. B. Clar. 49 reads "burning"!

<sup>11</sup> Tailtiu.—The genit. form is *Tailtenn*, from which comes the present name of the place, *Teltown*, in the par. of the same name, bar. of Upper

Kells, co. Meath, where there are some remarkable remains of antiquity.

<sup>12</sup> Son of Ruba.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 715) have "Maelruba." But the *Frag. of Annals* say "the son of Maelruba," which is probably more correct. "Ruba" is not found as a proper name.

<sup>13</sup> Son of Cuidin.—This was evidently Cenred, son of Cuthwine, who succeeded Osrid (ob. 715 *supra*), as King of the Northumbrians, and died after a reign of two years.

<sup>14</sup> Becc Bairche.—See at the year 706 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> Battle of Cenannus.—*Ceninnno* (genit. form of *Ceninnar*, for *Cenannar*, the ancient name of Kells, in the co. Meath).

Fol 28aa.

et Aímalngairb .h. Conaing, et Fergal pater eius ceciderunt. Conall grant uictor erat, et Conall grant nepos Cernaiḡ in fine duorum mensium post bellum interpretatur ert la Fergal mac Maeleuin. Cronan Ua Eoain abbat Lir moir moritur. Fian-namail nepos Doḡaine mic Finn, inrolae princeps Maige raíh, et Dubdúin nepos Paelain, episcopus, abbat Cluana irairib, Conri mac Congaile cennfota, ocuḡ Ailill mac Fintnecht, iugulati sunt. Pluit proir melo por Oíthín becc. Pluit proir ranguinir ruper forram laginarum. Inde uocatur Níall pro-raí, qui tunc natus est, mac Fergaile. Eclipsir lunae in plenilunio suo.

[ct. Ianair. (p. 7.) Anno domini dcc.º x.º uiu.º Airmethaí mac Tairḡ, et Criḡan rex nepotum mic Uair, iugulati sunt; et Ertuile mac Fergúra guill iugulatur ert. Oportan dairtaíḡe quiescit i n-aro ḡreccain. Cúu timersgo moritur. Tuibridhe .h. Dunchada iugulatur ert. Congreirio apud Lage-

<sup>1</sup> *Conall Grant*, i.e., Conall "the grey."—He was the grandson of Cernach Sotal, whose obit. is given above at the year 663.

<sup>2</sup> *Fergal*.—King of Ireland. See under 721 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cronan Ua hEoain*, i.e., "Cronan descendant of Eoan." The festival of this Cronan, abbot of Lismor Mochuda (Lismore, co. Waterford), is entered in the *Martyr. of Donegal* under the 1st of June. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 303.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Maighe-Samh*. — Inishmac-saint, bar. of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh. For inrolae princeps maige raíh, Clar. 49 has "primus Episcopus campi Saimh." But "princeps" is frequently used in these Annals to signify a superior or abbot

of an ecclesiastical establishment. O'Conor, in his ed., incorrectly prints "*Maigi Samhin*" (for *Maigi Samh*), note <sup>2</sup>, *sub an.*, and translates "*Campi Solis*"!

<sup>5</sup> *Congal Cennfota*.—Probably the Congal Cennfota, or "Congal Long-head," mentioned above at A.D. 673.

<sup>6</sup> *Othan becc*. — "Little Othan." Apparently a place near Othan-mor, or "Big Othan" (now Fahan, barony of Inishewen, co. Donegal.) O'Conor translates "*supra genistas spinosas parvas*"!

<sup>7</sup> *On the 'foss' of the Leinstermen*. — ruper forram laginarum. Translated "upon the borders of Leinster," in Clar. 49. The shower of blood is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 274, a), to have fallen

of Diuthach, and Amalgaidh, grandson of Conaing, and his brother Fergal. Conall Grant<sup>1</sup> was victor. And Conall Grant,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach, was slain at the end of two months after the battle, by Fergal,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-duin. Cronan Ua hEoain,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, dies. Fiannamail, descendant of Boghaine, son of Finn, abbot of Inis-Maighe-Samh,<sup>4</sup> and Dubhduin, descendant of Faclan, bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Conri, son of Congal Cennfota,<sup>5</sup> and Ailill, son of Finsnechta, were slain. It rained a shower of honey upon Othan-becc.<sup>6</sup> It rained a shower of blood upon the 'foss' of the Leinstermen. Hence Niall 'Frosach,'<sup>7</sup> son of Fergal, who was born then, was so called. An eclipse of the moon at its full.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. (Saturd.<sup>10</sup>) A.D. 718. Airmedach, son of [718.] Tadhg, and Crichan, King of Ui-Mic-Uais, were slain; and Ertuile, son of Fergus Goll, was slain. Drostan of the oratory<sup>11</sup> rested in Ard-Breccain.<sup>12</sup> Cu-dimerggo dies. Tuibride, descendant of Dunchadh, was slain. A battle among the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Cellach,<sup>13</sup>

on *gleno* *lagen* (the "glen," or "valley," of Leinster.)

<sup>1</sup> *Niall 'Frosach.'*—"Niall of the showers," or "N. the Showery." These showers, with some variation in their number and character, are again noticed at the date of Niall Frosach's accession to the monarchy of Ireland, A.D. 763 *infra*. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2) the showers—one of white silver, one of honey, and one of wheat—are stated to have occurred in the reign of Niall Frosach, not at his birth or accession. They were probably meteoric phenomena.

<sup>8</sup> *At its full.*—in *plenilunio* *fuco*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Saturday.*—p. 7 (for "seventh

day of the week"), added in *al. man.* in A. Not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Drostan of the oratory.*—*Oron-tain*, A. *Orontaire* is the genit. form of *orontech* (variously written *orontech*, *orontech*, *orontech*) which signifies an oratory, or house of penitence. Absurdly translated "manse" in Clar. 49, under the year 1116.

<sup>12</sup> *Ard-Breccain.*—*Ardo breccan*, A. "Breccan's Height." Now Ard-braccan, co. Meath. The festival of the founder, St. Breccan, occurs at the 16th of July in the Calendar.

<sup>13</sup> *Cellach.*—This was Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, General Table at p. 138.



nenfer ubi Aed mac Ceallaiḡ cecidit .i. bellum Finn-  
ubraē. Bellum Finnḡlinne inter duos filios Ferchar  
roeti, in quo Ainpceallaē iugulatur ept die quintae  
periae, ui. 10. septimbrii. Bellum maritimum Aroae  
nerbi, inter Dunchad m-becc cum genere Gabrain et  
Selbačum cum genere Loairin, et uerprum ept ruper  
Selbačum, priu. non. Septimbrii (uel Octobrii), die  
.ui. periae, in quo quidam comiter conruerunt. Iugu-  
lacio in 10a tigrina illoē huiatne, .i. 10a mac Maele-  
poḡartaḡ, li a m-bratair .i. Cremtann corpaē.  
Iugulacio familiae Suibne i n-Aro mača. Certar  
rica.

b. | Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º x.º ix.º Certar  
pluualir. Sinaē inŋolo Croḡrann dormiuit. Mur-  
briūct mar in menre Octobrii. Teodorur anno .i.

| Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º Dunchad  
becc rex Cinnḡire moritur. Terprumotur in Octimbri.  
Bellum inter Conachta et Corco Daircinn, ubi cecidit

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair*.—This name would be pronounced Finner, Fennor, or Finure. The site of the battle was most probably Fennor, par. of Duneany, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Finn-Glenn*.—Dean Reeves observes that there is a Finglen in Campsie in Stirlingshire, but that the place here mentioned seems to have been in Argyle, in the territory of Lorn. *Adamnan*, p. 381, note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Ferchar Fota*; i.e., "Ferchar the Tall" (or "Long"), 15th King of the Scotch Dalriads (ob. 696 *supra*). The opponents in this battle were Ainscellach 17th King of the Dalriads (who was slain therein), and his brother Selbach, 18th King, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*, and who is also mentioned under the years 700, 711, 713 and 722

<sup>4</sup> *The 6th*.—Interlined in *al. man.* in A. Not in B., or Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-esbi*.—Not identified. It was apparently the name of some place on the S.W. coast of Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunchad Becc*.—"Dunchad (or Duncan) the Little." Called rex Cinn ḡire, or King of Cantyre, under the year 720 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Or October*.—uel Octimbrii, in orig. hand. in A. Octobrii, B. Om. in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch Uaithne*.—Lough Ooney, bar. of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *By their brother*.—li a mbratair, A., B. "By their cossen." Clar. 49.

<sup>10</sup> *Suibhne*.—Apparently Suibhne, son of Crunnmael, bishop of Armagh, whose obit is given at the year 729 *infra*. The *Four Masters* have no reference to the outrage here alleged

was slain, *i.e.*, the battle of Finnabhair.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Finn-glenn<sup>2</sup> between two sons of Ferchar Fota,<sup>3</sup> in which Aincellach was slain, on Thursday, the 6th<sup>4</sup> of the Ides of September. The marine battle of Ard-esbi,<sup>5</sup> between Dunchad Becc<sup>6</sup> with the Cinel-Gabrain, and Selbach with the Cinel-Loarn; and it was gained over Selbach, on the first of the Nones of September (or October),<sup>7</sup> on Friday; in which some nobles fell. The assassination of the two lords in Loch-Uaithne,<sup>8</sup> viz., two sons of Maelfothartaigh, by their brother,<sup>9</sup> *i.e.*, Crimthann Corrach. The killing of the family of Suibhne,<sup>10</sup> in Armagh. A dry<sup>11</sup> summer.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 719. A rainy summer. Sinach of [719.] <sup>BIS.</sup> Inis-Crothrann<sup>12</sup> slept. A great sea-burst<sup>13</sup> in the month of October.<sup>7</sup> Theodore,<sup>14</sup> one year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 720. Dunchad Becc,<sup>15</sup> King of Cenn- [720.] tire,<sup>16</sup> dies. An earthquake in October. A battle between the men of Connaught and the Corca-Baiscinn,<sup>17</sup> in which

to have been committed on the family, or community, of Bishop Suibhne. Neither is it referred to in Tigernach's Annals, or in the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>11</sup> *Dry*.—*piccap*, A., B. *Sicca*, Clar. 49.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-Crothrann*.—Rectè *Inis-Clothrann*. An island in the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ribh, or Loch-Ree, and within the limits of the co. Longford. It is said to have been called Inis-Clothrann, from Clothra, the mother of Lugaid Riabnèrg, 109th King of Ireland, (*Ogygia*, p. 289), and daughter of Eochaid Feidlech (104th King, *ib.*, 267). The *Book of Leinster* (p. 1246) has a curious account of the killing of the famous Queen Medb of Connaught, by Furbaid, son of King Conor Mac Nesa, the particulars of which remind one strongly of the legend of William Tell. See O'Curry's *Manners and*

*Customs*, Vol. 2, pp. 290-1. O'Donovan erroneously states (*Four Mast.*, 719, note c) that the foregoing entry "is not in the Annals of Ulster."

<sup>13</sup> *Sea-burst*.—*Мурбручт*. Incorrectly printed *inmbracht* by O'Conor.

<sup>14</sup> *Theodore*.—By mistake for Theodosius (III.), Emperor of the East. For anno .i., O'Conor prints "anno primo," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>15</sup> *Dunchad Becc*.—See under the year 718.

<sup>16</sup> *Cenn-tire*. — "Land's Head." Cantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>17</sup> *Corca-Baiscinn*. — A sept descended from Cairbre-Baschain, son of Conaire II., King of Ireland (*Ogygia*, p. 322), which at the above date occupied the territory now represented by the baronies of Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the S.W. of the co. Clare.

Fol. 28ab.

mac Talamnaigh. iugulatio Condonairc filii Rothe]g-  
taigh. Moir Mainaigh abbatir Lanne leri. Uartatio  
maighi breg du Caetal mac Finnguine ocyr do Murchad  
mac brian. Moir Cuannai Roir eu. Innepo Laiſen  
la Fergal, ocyr maíom inna boraime, ocyr maíom na  
ſſiallne Laiſen rru Fergal mac Maileduin. Innepač  
pelegioyur legem cum pace Chyrty ruper iniolam  
hiberniae conpituir.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º i.º Maelrubai  
in Apur ċropon anno .lxxx. etatir. Colſſu ru airoe  
Laſrann iugulatur ert. Maelconſir o 'Oruim inſ,  
bile mac Eilſin rex Cllocluaſe, moriuntur. Feroacurh  
mac Congalaigh obit. Cuanan Cille deilſe, ocyr 'Derir  
'Dam inre nepor Collae, Cuana 'Oromma Cuiinn,  
Cilleni ločō ſerſ, moriuntur. Feiolimio principatum  
iae tenuit. Paelan Martarſaigh, Siual opoma  
Lairſſin, moritur runt. bellum Almuine .iii. ro.

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The gen. form, "Main-  
aigh," is incorrectly printed *Mamaig*  
by O'Connor. The festival of Maenach  
is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal*,  
at Oct. 17.

<sup>2</sup> *Lann-leri*.—Dunleer, co. Louth.  
See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p.  
136, note 2, and Todd's *Cogadh*  
*Gaedhel re Gallaihbh*, Introd., p. xl.,  
note 2. O'Donovan thought that  
Lann-leri was the place now called  
Lynn, in the barony of Fartullagh,  
co. Westmeath. (*Four Mast.*, A.D.  
740, note *w*, and 825, note *g*.) But  
he was mistaken.

<sup>3</sup> *Ros-co*.—The "wood of the yews."  
Now Rush, in the par. of Lusk, co.  
Dublin. See the *Felire of Oengus*  
at the 10th of April.

<sup>4</sup> *Exaction*.—A. and B. have maíom  
("breach," "defeat"), which is evi-  
dently by mistake for naíom,  
"exaction," "binding," as in the

*Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.*  
(717). Clar. 49 has "The praying of  
Leinster by M'Maileduin, and the  
slaughter of the Boroive, and the  
slaughter of Gialne in Leinster,"  
which is very wrong. Regarding the  
'borama' (or 'cow-tribute'), see  
note 2 at p. 18 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *By*.—rru ("against"), A, B  
Clar. 49 has "by." The *Four Mast.*  
have la, "with," or "by"; which  
seems more correct.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelrubá*.—See under the years  
670 and 672, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Apurcrossan*; otherwise written  
"Aporcrossan." See under A.D. 672,  
*supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelcorgais*.—Apparently the  
Maelcorghais whose festival is noted  
at March 12th, in the *Martyr. of*  
*Donegal*.

<sup>9</sup> *Druim-ing*.—"Probably the  
place now called Dromin, situated

the son of Talamhnach was slain. The assassination of Cudinaise, son of Rothe[c]tach. Death of Maenach,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Lann-leri.<sup>2</sup> The laying waste of Magh-Bregh, by Cathal son of Finnguine, and Murchad son of Bran. Death of Cuanna of Ros-co.<sup>3</sup> The wasting of Leinster by Fergal, and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the 'borama,' and the exaction<sup>4</sup> of the hostages of Leinster, by<sup>5</sup> Fergal, son of Maelduin. Inmesach the Devout established a Law, with the peace of Christ, over the island of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 721. Maelruba<sup>6</sup> [died] in Apurcrossan,<sup>7</sup> [721.] in the 80th year of [his] age. Colgu, King of Ard-Lathrann, was slain. Maelcorgais,<sup>8</sup> of Druim-ing,<sup>9</sup> and Bilè, son of Elpin, King of Al-Cluathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Ferdacrich, son of Congalach, died. Cuanan of Cill-deilge;<sup>11</sup> Derir of Dam-inis,<sup>12</sup> a descendant of Colla; Cuana of Druim-cuilinn,<sup>13</sup> and Cilleni of Loch-Gerg,<sup>14</sup> died. Fedhlimidh held the government of Ia. Faelan of Martartech,<sup>15</sup> Sidal of Druim-Laidggin,<sup>16</sup> died. The battle of Almuin,<sup>17</sup> on the

near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath." O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 834, note d). The *Dinnsenchas* account of Druim-ing (*Book of Leinster*, p. 194b) would lead one to think that its situation was much nearer to Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Al-Cluathe*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 657, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-deilge*.—Kildalkey, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Dam-inis*.—Devenish, co. Fermagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Druim-cuilinn*.—Now Drumcullen, bar. of Eglish, King's county.

<sup>14</sup> *Loch-Gerg*.—This was the old name of Lough Derg, in which is situated the Island of St. Patrick's Purgatory. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, Todd's ed.; App. to Introd., p. xl.

<sup>15</sup> *Martartech*.—"House of Relics."

The genit. case of the name, μαρταρ-ταρις, would be Anglicised "Martaray," "Martary," or "Martry;" forms which are represented in the Townland Index. (Census of Ireland, 1861.) But the particular place referred to here has not been identified.

<sup>16</sup> *Druim-Laidggin*.—Not identified.

<sup>17</sup> *Almuin*.—Now known as the Hill of Allen, a few miles to the north of the town of Kildare. Called *Almu Lagen* ("Almu of Leinster"), *Book of Leinster*, p. 202a. The Hill of Allen is celebrated in Irish legends as one of the residences of Finn Mac Cumhail, the Fingal of Macpherson's *Ossian*. This battle is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* under the year 718; but Tigernach notices it at 722, which is the proper year, as indicated by the criteria.

Decimbris die vi<sup>o</sup>. perias, in quo ceciderunt (i. l. a Murchad mac m-ḡrain) Pērgal mac Maeleuain (mic Mailepēriūc mic Cēda uairiōnāic), ocyr Conall menn rex generis Coirpri, Clōtgnō mac Colggen, Dūbdacriūc, Flann mac Rogellnāic, Cēd lāgen mac Pēdēllaiūc rex nepotum Maini, [Niall] mac Muirgīro, Huadō mac Dunchada, Eicneūc mac Colggen rex Orientalium Pērgal nepor Aitechtai.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Comburtio Clona mic U Noir. Morr Cilchon moniptrech dūiti. Inotrectach mac Muireadaiūc, rex Conacht, moritur. Clepticatur Selbaich. Sinaūc Tailten moritur.

b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Paelcū mac Dōrbeni abbat lāe dōrmuuit. Cillenur longur ei in principatum lāe puceppit. Cucongalt .h. Conmelode, Murdubur granairc, moriuntur. Bellum Cinn Deilgden in quo cecidit Pōgaradā Ua Cernaiūc, mac Neill mic Cearpnaiūc hōtai mic Diarmoda mic Cēda plaine. Cinaeūc mac Irgalaiūc uictor erat. Cuinnler abbat Cluana mic Nooir obuit. Iugulatio

<sup>1</sup> *The sixth.*—u<sup>ia</sup>, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Bran.*—mac ḡrain, A., B., and Clar. 49. But it should be mac ḡrain. The death of Murchad, son of Bran, King of Leinster, the victor in the battle of Almuin, is entered at the year 726, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Son.*—The original of this clause, added in the margin in A., is in a gloss in B. It is not in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdacrich.*—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Chron. Scot.* (id. an.), Dubhdacrich is stated to have been the son of Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta (*supra* A.D. 687). For “Dubhdainbher,” the *Frag. of Annals* (722) have “Dubhdabhairn,” which seems incorrect.

<sup>5</sup> [*Niall.*—Supplied from *Frag. of Annals* (A.D. 722).

<sup>6</sup> *Airthera.*—The name of this district is still preserved in the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. of Armagh. The names and number of the principal persons who were slain in the battle of Almuin are more fully given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scot.* (718), and *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (720).

<sup>7</sup> *Death of Aelchu.*—Morr Cilchon. Cilchon is the genit. form of Aelchu. His name is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots of Monasterboice.

<sup>8</sup> *Manistir-Buti.*—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>9</sup> *The entrance into religion of Selbach.*—Clepticat (for clepticatur, as in Tigernach), A., B. This entry has been misunderstood by

third of the Ides of December, the sixth<sup>1</sup> day of the week, in which were slain (*i.e.*, by Murchad, son of Bran<sup>2</sup>), Fergal, son of Maelduin (son<sup>3</sup> of Maelfithrich, son of Aedh Uaridnach), and Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Coirpri; Clothgno, son of Colgu; Dubhdacrigh;<sup>4</sup> Flann, son of Rogellnach; Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine; [Niall<sup>5</sup>] son of Muirges; Nuadha, son of Dunchad; Eicnech, son of Colgu, King of the Airthera,<sup>6</sup> and Fergal Ua Aitechta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 722. The burning of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The death of Aelchu,<sup>7</sup> of Manistir-Buti.<sup>8</sup> Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught, dies. The entrance into religion of Selbach.<sup>9</sup> Sinach, of Tailtiu,<sup>10</sup> dies. [722.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 723. Faelchu, son of Dorbeni, abbot of [723.] *DIS.* Ia, 'fell asleep.' Cillene the Tall succeeded him in the government of Ia. Cucongalt Ua Conmelde, Murdobur of Granasc,<sup>11</sup> died. The battle of Cenn-Delgden,<sup>12</sup> in which fell Fogartach, grandson of Cernach, (son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotail,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè). Cinaeth,<sup>14</sup> son of Irgalach, was victor. Cuinnles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The killing of Lethaithech,<sup>15</sup>

O'Connor (*Rerum Ilb. Script.*, iv., p. 78), and by O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 719, note *d*). The former thus blunderingly jumbles three entries into two: "*Indrechtach mac Muireadaig rex Connacht moritur in clericatu. Selbaic Sianac Tailten [Selbach genealogus Taltinensis] moritur*"! O'Donovan, who ought to have known better (and in whose ed. of the *Four Mast.*, the obit of "Sinach of Tailtiu is given under the year 720) follows the incorrect reading of O'Connor. The Annalist simply meant to convey that Selbach (18th King of the Scotch Dalriads, ob. 729, *infra*) assumed the religious habit, or went on a pilgrimage, in the year 722 (=728 *Tig.*)

<sup>10</sup> *Tailtiu*. — Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Granasc*. — Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Cenn-Delgden*. — Another battle at the same place (which has not been identified) is referred to under the year 621 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cernach Sotail*. — His obit is entered above at A.D. 663.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinaeth*. — He was at the time Monarch of Ireland. His death in battle is recorded at the year 727, *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Lethaithech*. — In the *Chron. Scot.*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* (718), and *Frag. of Annals* (722), Lethaithech is stated to have been slain in the battle of Almuin (*supra*, A.D. 721).

Fol. 286a. Letairiḡ mic Concarat. Caeḡ rcuili rcuiba Daire Calḡḡaiḡ quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° iii.° Cilleneni nepor Collae, abbat Oēnae, Alōēu Doimliaḡḡ, moriuntur. Ailen mic Craiḡ conrturitur. Simul pilur Ṯruirt conrturitur. Colman h-uamaḡ rcuiba airṮo Maḡae, Rubu mac Connaḡ rcuiba Muḡhan, pilurque ḡpocain o ḡaiḡ ḡeille, qui maḡirtur bonur euangelu Chruiti erat, et Colman banban rcuiba Cille Ṯaro, omner ḡormierunt. Moru ḡrain Muimuiḡocur Chaiur Chobo. Luna tenebrosa et ranguinea.xiiii.]Ct. 1anuaru. Conḡal mac Maeleanraiḡ. ḡrecc Forrteno, Oan princter Ego, moriuntur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xx.° u.° Nectan mac Ṯeipile conrturitur apud Ṯruirt regem. Ṯuchonna craibṮeḡ epircopur ConṮere mortuur ert. Tolarḡḡan maphan mortuur ert. Iugulatio Craumḡaiu pilu Cellaiḡ in bello ḡealaiḡ licce immatura aetate.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calḡaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, page 160, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan*.—Othan-mor, or "Othan Mura" (Othan of St. Mura); now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See under the years 717, *supra*, and 763, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Damliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ailen M'Craich*.—"Mac Crach's Island." Not identified. It was probably the name of some island-fortress in Scotland. O'Connor rashly suggests the translation "Monasterium Insulae caorach, seu ovis"? For conrturitur, as in A. and B.; Clar. 49 has "constringitur"!

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Drust*.—pilur Ṯruirt, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Colman Uamach*.—"Colman of

the Cave" (*uaim*, a "cave"). The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at November 24, identifies Colman Uamach with Colman, son of Lenia [founder and abbot] of Cloyne, co. Cork; in Irish *Cluain uama* (the *cluain*, or meadow) of the cave. But they were different persons, as the death of Colman, son of Lenin, is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* under A.D. 603. See Harris's *Ware*, p. 573, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539, note 15.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Theille*.—See at A.D. 671, *supra*, where the name is "Tech-Taille," or "House of Taille."

<sup>8</sup> *Colman Banban*.—The death of Colman Banban is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 720, and in the *Frag. of Annals* at 725. In the latter authority he is called *saoi* (or "sage") of Cill-Dara (Kil-

son of Cucarat. Caech-scuili, scribe of Daire-Calgaidh,<sup>1</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 724. Cilleneni Ua Colla, abbot of [724.] Othan,<sup>2</sup> and Aldchu of Damliag,<sup>3</sup> died. Ailen M'Craich<sup>4</sup> is built. Simul, son of Drust,<sup>5</sup> is fettered. Colman Uamach,<sup>6</sup> scribe of Armagh; Rubin, son of Conna, scribe of Munster, and the son of Broccan, of Tech-Theille,<sup>7</sup> who was a good master of Christ's Gospel, and Colman Banban,<sup>8</sup> scribe of Kildare—all 'fell asleep.' The death of Bran, a Munsterman, and of Cass of Cobha.<sup>9</sup> A dark and blood-red<sup>10</sup> moon on the 18th of the Kalends of January. Congal, son of Maellanfaith; Brecc<sup>11</sup> of Fortrenn;<sup>12</sup> Oan, superior of Eg,<sup>13</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 725. Nectan,<sup>14</sup> son of Derile, was put [725.] in fetters by King Drust. Dachonna the Pious, bishop of Condere, died. Tolarggan 'maphan'<sup>15</sup> died. The killing of Crimthan, son of Cellach,<sup>16</sup> in the battle of Belachlicce, at an immature age. The repose of Manchein of

dare). He was probably the same as the "Banban *egnaidh*" ("Banban the Wise"), whose festival is given in the *Martyr. of Donegal* at May 9. The *Felire of Oengus*, at 26 Nov., mentions a "Banban," bishop of Leighlin, of the Corco-Duibhne, who is not noticed in Ware's list of the bishops of that diocese.

<sup>9</sup> *Cobha*.—Probably put for Magh-Cobha, or Ui-Echach-Cobha (Iveagh, co. Down). See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, 349-350. The name "Cass" does not appear in the ordinary pedigrees of the septs anciently inhabiting that territory.

<sup>10</sup> *Blood-red*.—*τenebroρα et ran-ginea*, A. B. *Sanguinea*, Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Brecc*.—O'Connor took this name as an epithet ("maculatus") connected with the name which precedes it.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note at A.D. 663, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Eg*.—Now Eigg, an island off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See note <sup>7</sup>, at the year 616 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Nectan*.—The Nectan referred to under the year 716 *supra*, as having expelled the community of Ia, or Iona, across Dorsum Britanniae. See Skene's *Chron. of the Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. clvii.

<sup>15</sup> *Tolargan* 'maphan'.—Tolargan is a Pictish name; but the meaning of the epithet 'maphan' is not known to the Editor.

<sup>16</sup> *Cellach*.—This was the Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 714 *supra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, (Geneal. Table, No. 7.



Quier Mancheine Leſglinne. iugulatio Cilello mic  
 Bodbchoa Mibe.

Κτ. Ιαναῖρ. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ui.º Mory  
 Cilcon abbaty Cluana irairto. bellum Ornoma  
 fornocht inter geny Conaill et Eugain, ubi Flann  
 mac Ayrtaile et Snesur verſſ nepor m[b]raçioi  
 iugulati sunt. Congreſſio Ippoir Poiçnae, ubi qui-  
 dam ceciderunt denoib Airghiallaib, inter Selbaçam  
 et familiam Eçdaç nepotiy Domnaill. Conall mac  
 Mourain martirio coronatur. Adomnani reliquiae  
 tranſſeruntur in Hiberniam et lex penouatur.  
 bellum moĩ ity dia bullaighiu, in quo cecidit  
 Laidnean mac Conmaeldae. Ounchao uictor fuit.  
 Murchao mac DRAIN, rex Laginenſium, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Old Leighlin, co. Carlow. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 453.

<sup>2</sup> *Bodbchadh*.—This name is written "Bodbchar" in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 43 a. See under the year 703, *supra*, where he is described as "Bodbchadh Mide (B. of Meath) son of Diarmait."

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-fornocht*.—The "Naked (or exposed) Ridge." O'Donovan thought that this was "the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Croreagh, in the Lordship of Newry." (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D., 721, note o.) But in O'Clery's *Pedig.* (p. 31) *Druim-fornocht* is stated to have been the name of a place in the "Lagan" [in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal], which is more likely to be correct, considering that the battle in question is stated to have been fought between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eogain,

who occupied respectively the present counties of Donegal and Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Braichidi*.—"Descendant of Braichid." *Clar.* 49 has "nepos Inrachta." But the *Four Mast.* have "Ua Brachaidhe."

<sup>5</sup> *Irros-Foichne*.—Ippoir Poiçnae. Dean Reeves correctly observes that this place, the name of which he prints "Ros-foichne," has not been identified, and that it is doubtful whether the place was in Scotland or Ireland. (*Adamnan*, p. 383, note z.) But Skene identifies it with a "Ros-feochan," the situation of which he does not give. (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxx.) As there is no notice of the conflict in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, it may be presumed that the compilers of that Chronicle considered it to have taken place in Scotland; although the killing of "some of the Airghialla" (see next note) would imply that the fight had occurred in Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Airghialla*.—denoib Air-

Leth-glenn.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Ailill, son of Bodbchadh<sup>2</sup> of Meath.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 726. Death of Aelchu, abbot of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Druim-fornocht,<sup>3</sup> between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, wherein Flann son of Urthaile, and Snedgus 'Derg' Ua Braichidi,<sup>4</sup> were slain. The encounter of Irros-Foichne,<sup>5</sup> wherein some of the Airghialla<sup>6</sup> were slain, between Selbach<sup>7</sup> and the family of Echaid Ua Domnaill.<sup>8</sup> Conall son of Moudan was crowned with martyrdom. The relics of Adamnan were translated to Ireland, and the Law<sup>9</sup> was renewed. The battle of Moin between . . . . in Leinster,<sup>10</sup> in which fell Laidgнен<sup>11</sup> son of Cumelde. Dunchad was victor. Murchad son of Bran,<sup>12</sup> King of the Leinstermen,

[726.]

გაღლაიბ. თენიბ seems an error for თენიბ, თინაიბ, or თონაიბ ("of the"; see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 216.) Dean Reeves renders თენიბ Ἀιρ-გაღლაიბ by "utrorumque Airghialla" (*Adamnan*, p. 383), and Skene, like Clar. 49, "of the two Airghiallas" (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 355.) But there were not two tribes of Airghialla.

<sup>7</sup> *Selbach*. — This could scarcely have been Selbach, 18th King of Dalriada, whose *clericatus* (or entrance into religion) is noticed under the year 722 *supra*, and whose obit is given at 729 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Echaid Ua Domnaill*.—Echaid, descendant of Domnall. Skene thinks that Echaid, or Echa, was the son of Echa, grandson of Domnall Brecc [11th King of Dalriada, sl. 641 *supra*.]

<sup>9</sup> *The Law*, i.e., the "Law of Adamnan." For the provisions of this "Law," see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 179, and App. to the Pref. thereto, p. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Battle of Moin between . . .*

*in Leinster*.—This entry is decidedly corrupt, the words *თა ბუღაიგნი* especially so. The *Frag. of Annals*, in the corresponding place (A.D. 727), have *ბატ მაიქტინ თორ ლაიგნი* *პეინ* ("battle of Maistiū," or Mullaghmast, "between the Leinstermen themselves.")

<sup>11</sup> *Laidgnen*.—The *Frag. of Irish Annals* (at A.D. 727) call him "Laidcend Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh." In the list of the Kings of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), Laidcend Mac Connella is stated to have reigned during ten years.

<sup>12</sup> *Murchad son of Bran*.—He was victor in the battle of Almain ("Hill of Allen," co. Kildare), recorded at the year 721 *supra*. See *Chron. Scottorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 718; *Ann. Clonmacnoise*, at 720; and the very romantic account of the battle given in *Frag. of Annals*, p. 33 *sq.*

Fol. 286b. Dubdoinber mac Congalaiḡ, rex Cruithne, iugulatur  
ert. Bellum bairne, no inre bregainn, in quo ceci-  
derunt Etirrcel mac Cellaiḡ Cualann, ocyr Congal  
mac brain. Faelan uictor fuit. Dormitatio Ceili  
Cruith.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º bellum  
Droma corcain inter Flaitbertaḡ mac Loingriḡ et  
Cinaeḡ filium Irgalaiḡ (mic Conaing cūmaich mic  
Congalaiḡ mic Ceḡa flaine), in quo Cinaeḡ et Eutur  
mac Ailello, Maelduin mac Feraḡaich, Dunchao mac  
Cormaic ceciderunt. Bellum Ailenne inter .ii. ger-  
manor filior Murḡaḡo mic brain, 7 Dunchao senior  
iugulatur ert. Iunior Faelanur pignat. Flann  
Ointreib abbat benncair obuit. Bellum Mónio ḡroib  
inter Pictores inuicem, ubi Oenḡur uictor fuit, et  
multa ex parte Eilpini pḡgry perempti sunt. Bel-  
lum lacrimabile inter eorḡem gertum ert iuxta  
cartellum Cḡedi, ubi Eilpinur efugit. Domnall mac  
Cellaiḡ rex Connacht moritur. Quier fili beḡaḡ  
uiri rapientir Muman.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º uii.º Eicbericḡ  
Chruith miler inn parca die paupar. Bellum Moniḡ  
capno iuxta rtaḡnum Loḡḡae, inter hoḡtem Nectain

<sup>1</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Picts of Ireland are evidently here referred to.

<sup>2</sup> *Bairin*.—*Inis-Bregainn*. — Bairin seems to be here put for "Bairend," a name now represented by the river Burren, in Carlow. The other name (*Inis-Bregainn*, or Bregann's Island, some islet in the river Burren), has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—See under the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Congal*.—He was brother of Murchad son of Bran. See note<sup>12</sup>, last page.

<sup>5</sup> *Faelan*.—The Faelan mentioned under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cele-Crist*.—The *Martyr. of Done-*

*gal*, at March 3, mentions a Cele-Crist, bishop of Cill-Cele-Crist, in Ui-Dunchadha, 1 pḡrtaib 1 laḡnib (for 1 pḡrtaib 1 laḡnib, in Fortuatha ["border territories"] in Leinster). The territory of Ui-Dunchadha comprised the district through which the river Dodder flows. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note *l*.

<sup>7</sup> *Druim - Corcain*. — "Corcan's Ridge." The *Four Mast.* have "Druim-Corcain." Keating (in his account of the reign of Cinaedh) calls it "Druim-Carrthoinn." The place has not been identified.

dies. Dubhdainbher, son of Congalach, King of the Cruithni,<sup>1</sup> was slain. The battle of Bairin,<sup>2</sup> or of Inis-Bregainn,<sup>3</sup> in which Etirscel son of Cellach Cualann,<sup>4</sup> and Congal<sup>4</sup> son of Bran, were slain. Faelan<sup>5</sup> was victor. The 'falling asleep' of Celi-Crist.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 727. The battle of Druim-Corcain,<sup>7</sup> [727.] BIS.  
between Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, and Cinaedh, son of Irgalach (son of Conang Cumach,<sup>8</sup> son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), in which Cinaedh, and Eudus son of Ailill, Maelduin son of Feradach, and Dunchad son of Cormac, were slain. The battle of Ailinn between two brothers, sons of Murchadh son of Bran,<sup>9</sup> and Dunchad, the elder, was slain. Faelan,<sup>10</sup> the younger, reigns. Flann of Ointrebh,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Bangor, died. The battle of Monidcroibh<sup>12</sup> between the Picts themselves, wherein Oengus was victor, and a great many were slain on the side of King Elpin. A lamentable battle was fought between the same persons, near Castle-Credi,<sup>13</sup> where Elpin fled. Domnall, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, dies. The repose of Mac-Bethach, a wise man of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 728. Ecbericht,<sup>14</sup> a soldier of Christ, [728.]  
rests on Easter Day. The battle of Monith-carno,<sup>15</sup> near

<sup>8</sup> *Cumach*.—This epithet is more correctly given "Cuirri" by the *Four Masters* (A.D. 720). The original of this clause, which is not in B., is interlined in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Bran*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 179.

<sup>10</sup> *Faelan*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, *supra*, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

<sup>11</sup> *Ointrebh*.—Antrim, in the co. Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Monidcroibh*.—According to Dean Reeves, this was the old name of Mouchieffe, in the barony of Dunbarny, in Perthshire. *Adamnan*, p. 383, note y.

<sup>13</sup> *Castle-Credi*.—Now "Boot-hill" (*rectè* "Moot-hill"), near Scone, in

Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 383, note z.

<sup>14</sup> *Ecbericht*.—The Egbert, or Egberct, through whose exertions the change in the time of keeping Easter is stated to have been effected in Ia, or Iona (*supra*, A.D. 715). See Bede's *Eccl. Hist.*, Book 3, chap. 4, and Book 5, chaps. 22, 23; and Reeves' *Adamnan* (*App. to Preface*, p. 1), and 379. The death of St. Egberht, "in Iona," is entered in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.*, at A.D. 729.

<sup>15</sup> *Monith-carno*.—This place has not been satisfactorily identified. Skene thinks that Monith-carno was the name of a mountain pass in the Mearns,

et exercitum Oengusa, et exactatores Nectain ceciderunt, hoc est diceot mac Moneit et filiur eius, Pinguine mac Orortain, Peroet mac Pinguinne, et quidam multi; et familia Oengusæ triumphavit. Bellum Oromo versus blaðuus in regionibus Pictorum, inter Oengus et Druict regem Pictorum, et ceciderit Druict. Insuperatio Caecilii cuius filii Neill.

¶ Et Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xx.º ix.º Terremotus .iii. id. Februarii, .iiii. feria. Reuerſio reliquiarum Adomnani de Hibernia in mense Octobris. Brian filiur Eugain, Selbach mac Percair, mortui sunt. Suibne nepos Mruicſeraiċ (aliar mac Crunnmail) episcopus Ardo maċae, mac Oncon pſrba Chille dapo, in gall o Lilcaċ, filiur Concumbu pſrba Cluana mic U Noir dormierunt. Oiteċoe mac Daiċeoe fili u Blaċmice, Oengus mac Decce bairċe, quiescunt. Interpretatio filii Cinadon. Commixtio duncair por Domnall mac Murċarċo i culaiċ, id est

Fol. 29aa.

called Cairn o' Mounth (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. lxxxii.) See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 64, note b, and 383, note c.

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Loegde*.—Loch loogdae, A.

<sup>2</sup> *'Exactors.'*—exactatores, A., and Clar. 49. exactores, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Family of Oengus*.—This Oengus was the head of the Cinel-Oengusa, one of the four chief tribes of the Scotch Dalriada. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, pp. 316-317; and Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 434.

<sup>4</sup> *Triumphed*.—trihumpavit, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Druim-Dergblathug*.—Chalmers identifies this place with "Drumderg, an extensive ridge, on the western side of the river Ila [the Isla, in Forfarshire.]" *Caled.*, i., p. 211.

<sup>6</sup> *Relics*.—Their 'translation' to Ireland is noticed at the year 726 *supra*. The note *Deua clauit* is

added in the margin in A., in *al. man*.

<sup>7</sup> *In*.—Supplied from B.

<sup>8</sup> *Selbach*.—He was the 18th King of Dalriada. The 'clericatus' (or entrance into religion) of Selbach is entered above at the year 722.

<sup>9</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was evidently the Suibhne referred to above under A.D. 718, where his family is stated to have been slain in Armagh. As the Lists of Comarbs of St. Patrick (or Bishops of Armagh) generally give 15 years as the length of his episcopacy, Suibhne must have been bishop of that See at the time of the outrage (which outrage, it may be added, is not noticed by the *Four Masters*). The death of Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne, who succeeded Cele-Petair as abbot or bishop of Armagh, in A.D. 757, is given at 767 *infra*.

Loch-Loegdae,<sup>1</sup> between the host of Nectan and the army of Oengus; and the 'exactors'<sup>2</sup> of Nectan were killed, viz., Biceot son of Monet, and his son; Finguine son of Drostan; Feroth son of Finguine, and many others; and the family of Oengus<sup>3</sup> triumphed.<sup>4</sup> The battle of Druim-Dergblathug<sup>5</sup> in the country of the Picts, between Oengus, and Drust King of the Picts, and Drust was slain. The killing of Cathal Core son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 729. An earthquake on the 6th of the [729.] Ides of February, the fourth day of the week. Return of the relics<sup>6</sup> of Adamnan from Ireland, in<sup>7</sup> the month of October. Bran son of Eugean, Selbach<sup>8</sup> son of Fercar, died. Suibhne,<sup>9</sup> descendant of Mruichesach (alias son of Crunnmael),<sup>10</sup> bishop of Armagh; Mac Onchon, scribe of Kildare; the Gall from Lilcach,<sup>11</sup> and Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Oitechde, son of Baithechde, the son of Blathmacc, and Oengus son of Becc Bairche, rested. The killing of the son of Cinadon. A camp melee against Domnall son of Murchad,<sup>12</sup> in the Cula, i.e., 'adaigh noidhe nephain,'<sup>13</sup> or of Imlech-Senaich.

<sup>10</sup> *Crunnmael*.—This clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the list of Bishops of Armagh contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), it is stated that Suibhne was the son of Crunnmael, son of Ronan; and of the Ui-Niallain, a local tribe which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>11</sup> *The Gall [or Foreigner] from Lilcach*.—The copy of *Tigernach* in the MS., H. 1, 18, T. C. D., at 729, has an *Gall ulcach* ("the bearded Foreigner"), and it is added that he was the most astute man of his time. After the word *lilcach* in A., there is a mark like *†*, which seems to have no special signification, unless it represents the abbrev. for *et*.

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall, son of Murchad*.—His accession to the Sovereignty of Ireland is recorded at the year 742, *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *'Adaigh noidhe nephain'*.—This is unintelligible to the Editor, and seems corrupt. Skene has printed this entry among his extracts from this Chronicle, in his *Chron. Picts and Scots* (p. 356), and has given a translation which is quite inaccurate. Dr. O'Connor, in his edition of part of these Annals (at 729), also attempts a translation, which is even worse than that of Skene, for he renders the entry by, "Prelum Dunad, contra Domhnaldum filium Murchadi, in locis Saltibus obsitis in angustiis viarum Nephain, vel Imlecho Senaic;" a translation entirely misleading.

αἰῶν noíðe nephain, no imleóðe Senaíð. Coñul oðor  
 rcpíba familie ðenncaíρ dormitaíut. bellum fern-  
 muiǵi in quo cecidit Cetomun.

Íct. íanaíρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º Comburtio  
 Cuile raíðin. Clericatur Eððað filii Cuiðini, rex  
 Saxon, et constringitur. Comburtio Tairpirt boit-  
 tíρ apud Dúnǵal. bellum inter Cruíðne et dal  
 Riata in Murbuilǵs, ubi Cruíðni deuicti fuerunt.  
 bellum inter filium Oengurra et filium Congurra,  
 rex ðruíðeuy uicit Talorcum fugientem. Donnǵal  
 mac Congaile filii Persura moritur. Paeloobur  
 becc rapientíρ Pobair, Adomnanur episcopur Rato  
 maiǵe oinaíǵ, Colman nepor Littain relegioniρ doctop,  
 paupauerpunt. Iugulatio Moenaiǵ mic Sechnuiriǵ  
 Morí Eððað mic Colǵgen anðorítæ aipso Maðæ.  
 Colman Telða h-Ualano, ðrecc ðerða, dormitabant.  
 Coblaið filia Ceallaið Cualano moritur.

Íct. íanaíρ. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º .i.º Morí  
 Flaino rínnæ aui Collæ, abbatíρ Cluana mic Nuíρ.  
 Iugulatio Daiǵurra mic Ðaið, rexíρ na n-Ðeíρpe.  
 Ðuððaleðe mac Dunchon, Plann cuiρriǵ mac Aíðeððai,  
 moriuntur. bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Mureðað  
 mac Indrechtaiǵ. Pontíρex maiǵe hEú Saxonum  
 Ðaraalt obit. Magnur íilopoðor hiberiñiæ, nepor

<sup>1</sup> *Fernmagh*.—Farney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Cuidin*.—This was probably Cuthwine (son of Leodwald), King of Bernicia. See Lappenberg's *England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*, Vol. I., p. 289. O'Conor prints the name *Eudini*, for *Cudini*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tairpert-boitter*.—See above, at the year 711.

<sup>4</sup> *Cruithni and Dal-Riata*.—The Irish tribes so called, situated respectively in the co. of Antrim and Down; not the Scotch tribes similarly named.

<sup>5</sup> *Murbulgy*.—This place gave name to Murlough Bay, on the N.E. coast of the co. Antrim.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-maighe-oenaiǵh*.—O'Donovan supposes this place to be represented by the "Church of Rath . . . near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal," *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 779, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mic-Nois*.—Cluana m̄ Nuíρ, A. Cluana m̄ cunoir, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Indrechtach*.—Probably the Indrechtach, King of Connaught, whose

Cochul-Odhor, scribe of the family of Bangor, 'fell asleep.' The battle of Fernmagh,<sup>1</sup> in which Cetomun was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 730. The burning of Cul-rathin. The [730.] entry into religion of Echaid, son of Cuidin,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons; and he was put in fetters. The burning of Tairpert-boitter<sup>3</sup> by Dunghal. A battle between the Cruithni and Dal-Riata,<sup>4</sup> in Murbulgg,<sup>5</sup> wherein the Cruithni were vanquished. A battle between the son of Oengus and the son of Congus; but Bruide conquered Talorg, who fled. Donngal, son of Congal, son of Fergus, dies. Faeldobur Becc, the Wise, of Fobar; Adamnan, bishop of Rath-maighe-oenagh,<sup>6</sup> and Colman Ua Littain, doctor of religion, rested. The killing of Moenach, son of Sechnasach. The death of Echaid, son of Colggú, anchorite, of Armagh. Colman of Telach-Ualand, [and] Brecc Berbha, slept. Coblath, daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 731. The death of Flann Sinna, [731.] descendant of Colla, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois.<sup>7</sup> The killing of Dathgus, son of Baeth, King of the Deise. Dubhdalethe son of Dunchu, Flann Cuirrigh son of Aithechda, died. The battle of Connaught, in which Muiredach son of Indrechtach<sup>8</sup> was slain. The pontiff of Magh-Eo of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> Gerald, died. A great philo-

obit, "in clericatu," is entered above at the year 722. His son, Muiredach, whose death is here recorded, is stated by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 726), and other authorities, to have been bishop of Magh-Eo; an error which owes its origin to the fusion into one of the above two distinct entries regarding Muiredach, son of Indrechtach, and Gerald of Magh-Eo. O'Connor, for instance, prints both entries as one, thus:-- "Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit . . . Muredach mc Inrechaig Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum Geraalt obiit."

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Eo of the Saxons.*—Mayo, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the parish of Mayo, and county of the same name. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 726, note *b*, where some strange mistakes regarding the date of the death of St. Gerald of Mayo, committed by Colgan, Dr. O'Connor, and others, are corrected. For some further account of St. Gerald, who was an Englishman, see Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, Vol. III., pp. 166–168.



Μιτρεβῆα, extinetur ert. Ceallaḥ inſen Dunchaḥa  
 το αὐιβ Λιαῖαιν, pegina optima et benigna, dormitauit.  
 Teimnen Cille Ḥaraḥ, religioſur clericur, quieuit.  
 Cellaḥ mac Tuatail, rex nepotum Craumtain, iugu-  
 Fol. 29 ab. latur ert. Bellum inter genur Conaill et Eugain, in  
 quo filiur Pergaile Aro (.i. Aed) de Flaithbertaḥo filio  
 Loingriḥ (mic Aengura mic Domnaill mic Aedā mic  
 Ainmiread) triumphauit; huius uicibus cecit a uicione  
 eiuſ, Flann ſohan filiur Conḡaile mic Pergurra,  
 Flaithſur mac Duibuibergſ. Tomaltaḥ mac Duineḥdo  
 moritur. Bellum inter Laigiu deſtaḥair et Muim-  
 neḥu, in quo Aed mac Colſſen uictor erat. Sebḥann  
 filia Chuiric, dominatrix Cille dapo, obiit. Pergur  
 mac Conaill oipenid, ocuſ Perbrodnach reſiba aipḥo  
 Maḥae, obierunt. Congalaḥ Cnuḥo moritur.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xxx.º ii.º Dungal  
 mac Selbaid dehonorauiſ Toraid cum traxit ḡrudeum  
 ex ea, et eadem uice inſola Cullen piſi inuarrit.  
 Muiread mac Ainſcellaid regnum genur Loairno  
 arripuit. Congreſſio iterum inter Aed mac Pergaile  
 et genur Conaill in campo lḥo, ubi ceciderunt Conaing  
 mac Conḡaile mic Pergurro et ceteri multi. Natiui-  
 tar Donnchada mic Domnaill. Occiſſio Aedo mic

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe descended from Eochaidh Liathanach (son of Daire Cerba, ancestor of the *Ui-Fidhgeinte*), whose territory embraced the greater part of the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork. The name of the territory and tribe is partly represented by that of the present town of Castlelyons, in the aforesaid barony.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Garadh*.—Probably the Cinn-Garadh (Kingham, in Bute), referred to above at the years 659, 688, and *infra* at 736, 789.

<sup>3</sup> *Devout*.—*relegioſur*, A. *Religioſur*, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Aed. Added in *al. man.* in A., over the form Aro. Clar. 49 writes "Hugh," the English form. Aedh became King of Ireland in A.D. 733, as stated *infra* at that year.

<sup>5</sup> *Over Flaithbertach*.—Monarch of Ireland. *de Flaithbertac*, A. *de Flaithbertaco*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Aengus*.—The original of this clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. It is rather inaccurately written in Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh, son of Colgu*.—Aedh was King of the *Ui- Ceinnselaigh*, or South Leinstermen.

sopher of Ireland, Ua Mithrebtha, died. Cellach, daughter of Dunchad, of the Ui-Liathain,<sup>1</sup> a most excellent and gracious queen, slept. Teimnen of Cill-Garadh,<sup>2</sup> a devout cleric,<sup>3</sup> rested. Cellach, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Crimthain, was slain. A battle between Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eogain, in which the son of Fergal, Aid (*i.e.*, Aedh),<sup>4</sup> triumphed over Flaithbertach,<sup>5</sup> son of Loingsech (son of Aengus,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire), of whose force these leaders were slain: Flann Gohan, son of Congal, son of Fergus, [and] Flaithgus, son of Dubhdiberg. Tomaltach, son of Duinechdo, dies. A battle between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen, in which Aedh, son of Colgu,<sup>7</sup> was victor. Sebdann, daughter of Corc, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Kildare, died. Fergus son of Conall Oircnech,<sup>9</sup> and Ferdornach, scribe of Armagh, died. Congalach of Cnucha dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 732. Dungal,<sup>10</sup> son of Selbach profaned Torach, when he took Brude out of it; and on the same occasion he invaded the island of Cuilen-rigi.<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Aincellach, assumed the government of the Cinel-Loairnd. Another encounter<sup>12</sup> between Aedh, son of Fergal, and the Cinel-Conaill, in Magh-Itha, wherein were slain Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fergus, and many others. The birth of Donnchad,<sup>13</sup> son of Domnall.

[732.]

<sup>1</sup> *Abbess.* — ὁμοιότητις. Clar. 49 renders this by "Lady."

<sup>2</sup> *Conall Oircnech.*—"Conall the Plunderer." O'Connor translates the epithet οἰρνεχ "Præpositus, vulgo Erenach," which is incorrect, as οἰρνεχ is an adj. derived from οἰρνα, or οἰρνα, "plunder," "destruction," &c.

<sup>10</sup> *Dungal.* — Referred to again under the years 733 and 735.

<sup>11</sup> *Cuilen-rigi.*—Originally written κυλην ριγι in A., but corrected to κυλην ριγι, or κυλην ριγι, the

form in which the name is given at 802 *infra*. Dean Reeves considers it to be probably the island called Inch, off Inishowen, co. Donegal. *Adamnan*, p. 384, note f. MS. B. has κυλην ριγι.

<sup>12</sup> *Another encounter.*—Cognep-rio iterum. The first encounter, or battle, is noticed under the preceding year (731).

<sup>13</sup> *Donnchad.*—Afterwards King of Ireland. His obit is given at the year 796 *infra*.

Cona[n]cc regis Irloðrae. Occurio Eððað cobo filii  
ðreparil. Corprað Caðail do Domnall a Tailtae, ocur  
corprað Pallomuinn do Chatal a Tlaðtgu. Iugulatio  
Dunlainge filii Dunðon. Plann fine abbar Cluana  
mic U Noir obuit. Doðumai bolggan ancorita aipso  
Maðae paupauit. Uacca uira ert i n-Dełggenuy  
Cualann, re corpa leae .i. ða corpa iar n-iarðeyr, oen  
ðenn rair; doomlaet po tri ol nair caic m-bleguin.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iii.° Reðtabrae  
Fol. 29ba nepor Caðaraið rex nepotum Tuirtri moritur.  
Eclipprir lunae in .xi. [Ct. Februarii. Commotatio  
martirum Petri ocur Phoil ocur Phatraice ad legem  
perficiendam; et occurio Coibðenaið filii Plann hui  
Congaile. Caintigernð ingen Ceallaið Cualann mori-  
tur. Talorðg mac Congurro a fratre suo uinctur  
ert, traditur in manus Pictorum, et cum illis in  
aqua demeritur ert. Talorðggan filius Droptani  
comprehensur alligatur iuxta arcem Ollaið. Dun  
leithinn dirtruitur port uulnerationem Dungaile,  
et in Hiberniam a potestate Oengurro fugatur ert.  
Congurro in campo lēo inter Plaitbertach filium  
Loingrich et Aed Allain mac Fergaile, ubi nepoter  
Eððað (do cinel Eogain) ceciderunt, et ceteri. Tairleac

<sup>1</sup> *Ir-Luachair*.—"Eastern Luachair." A district anciently comprising the S.E. part of the present co. Kerry, with the adjoining parts of Limerick and Cork. The Paps Mountains in Kerry, and the country around King-williamstown (bar. of Duhallow), co. Cork, was included within it. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan and O'Huidhrin*, note 656.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall*.—Most likely the "Domnall, son of Murchad" referred to above at the year 729, and whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is recorded under 742 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, co. Meath,

where national games were anciently celebrated.

<sup>4</sup> *Thachtga*.—The old name of the "Hill of Ward," near Athboy, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Delginis-Cualand*.—Dalkey Island, near Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Having six legs*.—The orig., re corpa leae, is roughly translated "six feet with her," in *Clar.* 49, which adds "and would yeald milk thrice a yeare." The construction of the Irish part of the entry is very faulty in A. and B.

<sup>7</sup> *Greater*.—ol nair caic m-bleguin. The meaning is that the

The killing of Aedh, son of Conai[n]g, King of Ir-Luachair.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Echaid Cobo, son of Bresal. The spoiling of Cathal by Domnall,<sup>2</sup> in Taittiu ;<sup>3</sup> and the spoiling of Fallomun by Cathal, in Tlachtga.<sup>4</sup> The killing of Dunlaing, son of Dunchu. Flann Finè, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dochuma Bolggan, anchorite of Armagh, rested. A cow was seen in Delginis-Cualand,<sup>5</sup> having six legs,<sup>6</sup> viz. :—Two bodies hindwards, one head in front. If milked thrice [in the day], the produce of each milking was greater.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 733. Rechtabra Ua Cathasaigh, King [733.] of the Ui-Tuirtri, dies. An eclipse of the Moon on the 11th of the kalends of February. Transposition<sup>8</sup> of the relics of Peter, and Paul, and Patrick, to fulfil the Law; and the killing of Coibdenach, son of Flann Ua Congaile. Caintigernd,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualand, dies. Talorg son of Congus, was manacled by his brother, delivered into the hands of the Picts, and drowned by<sup>10</sup> them. Talorgan, son of Drostan, was taken and manacled, near Dun-Ollaigh. Dun-Leithfinn<sup>11</sup> was destroyed, after the wounding of Dungal; and he fled to Ireland from the power of Oengus. An encounter in Magh-Itho, between Flaithbertach,<sup>12</sup> son of Loingsech, and Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, wherein the descendants of Echaid (of the Cinel-Eogain<sup>13</sup>), and others, were slain. Taichlech, son of

produce of each successive milking was greater than the previous one. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 727, note *h*.

<sup>8</sup> *Transposition*. — *Commotatio*, for *commutatio*, A., B. By "*commutatio martyrum*" is meant the disinterring and enshrining of relics, according to Dean Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 313, note *c*, and 441, v. *Commutatio*).

<sup>9</sup> *Caintigernd*. — The St. Kentigerna of Inch-caileoch ("Nuns' Island") in Loch Lomond, who is

commemorated in the Scotch Calendar at Jan. 9. The obit of her father, Cellach Cualann, King of Leinster, is given above at the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *By*. — cum, A., B. *Ab.*, *Clar.* 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun-Leithfinn*. — Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Flaithbertach*. — King of Ireland at the time. See under 731 *supra*. The *Four Masters* (729=733 of this Chronicle) state that he died in Armagh, having resigned his kingdom to lead a religious life.

<sup>13</sup> *Of the Cinel-Eogain*. — The

mac Cinnphaelaḁ rex Luigne moritur. Aḁ ollan  
pḁgnape incipit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° iiii.° Ogedḁar  
episcopus Nointhomma paupar. bellum in regionibus  
Murtheimne inter nepotes Neill 7 Ulta, ubi Aḁ poir  
rex Ulaḁ 7 Conḁao mac Cuanaḁ, rex Cobo, ceciderunt.  
Aḁ mac Pḁrgaile uictor fuit. bellum inter Mumain  
7 Laigniu, ubi multi vi Laigniḁ 7 pene innumera-  
biles de Mume perierunt, in quo Ceallaḁ mac Paelḁair  
rex Orraigḁ cecidit; pḁo Caḁal filius Pinguine, rex  
Muman, euarrit. Aipechtaḁ nepos Duncado Murpce,  
rex nepotum Piacraḁ, 7 Caḁal filius Muirḁoigḁ, rex  
Connacht (a quo clann Caḁail muigḁ hḁ), moriuntur.  
Iugulatio Plainn mic Conaing, abbatḁ Cille mope  
viḁpḁ. Oraco ingenḁ in fine autumnḁ cum tomptuo  
magno port pḁ uirur ert. Deḁa rapionḁ Saxonum  
quieuit.

- .b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° u.° Oengur mac  
Pḁrgurro rex Pictorum uartauḁ regioner Dailriatai,  
7 obtenuit Dun at, 7 comburrit Cpeic, 7 duor filior  
Selbaḁ catenḁr alligauit .i. Donnḁal 7 Pḁraḁaḁ; 7  
paulo port ḁrudeur mac Oengura filiu Pḁrgurro obiit.

original of this clause, which is not  
in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>1</sup> *Ogedchar*.—The so-called trans-  
lator of these Annals, whose version  
is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, repre-  
sents this name by "Hugh Edchar."

<sup>2</sup> *Murtheimhne*.—Otherwise called  
Magh-Muirtheimhne, "Plain of Muir-  
theimhne." See above at the year  
696. A large plain comprising nearly  
the whole of the district forming the  
present co. of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Roin*.—In the list of the  
Kings of Ulad contained in the *Book  
of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), it is stated

that Aedh Róin, after a reign of 26  
years, fell by Aedh Allan "in the  
battle of Fochard" (now Faughard,  
a village about two miles to the north  
of Dundalk, co. Louth). The *Four  
Mash.*, at A.D. 732, calls this battle  
the "battle of Fochart in Magh-  
Muirtheimhne." See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *King of Cobo*.—In the *Frag. of  
Annals*, at A.D. 732, Conchad is  
called "King of the Cruithne" (or  
Picts, of Ulster).

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Allan, King of Ire-  
land, who assumed the sovereignty  
in the preceding year.

Cennfaeladh, King of Luighne, dies. Aedh Allan begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 734. Ogedchar,<sup>1</sup> bishop of Nendrum, [734.] rests. A battle in the regions of Murtheimhne,<sup>2</sup> between the Ui-Neill and the Ulidians, in which Aedh Roin,<sup>3</sup> King of Uladh, and Conchad, son of Cuanu, King of Cobo,<sup>4</sup> were slain. Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Fergal, was victor. A battle between the Munstermen and Leinstermen, in which perished many of the Leinstermen, and Munstermen<sup>6</sup> almost without number; in which Ceallach, son of Faelchar, King of Ossory, was slain; but Cathal, son of Finnguine, King of Munster, escaped. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsee,<sup>7</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach, and Cathal, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught (from whom are the Clann-Cathail of Magh-Ai<sup>8</sup>), die. Murder of Flann, son of Conang, abbot of Cillmor-dithribh.<sup>9</sup> A huge dragon was seen in the end of autumn, with great thunder after it. Beda, the wise man of the Saxons, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 735. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of [735.] <sup>BIA.</sup> the Picts, devastated the regions of Dalriata, and seized Dun-At,<sup>10</sup> and burned Creic,<sup>11</sup> and bound two sons of Selbach in chains, viz.:—Donngal<sup>12</sup> and Feradach. And soon after, Brude, son of Oengus, son of Fergus, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Munstermen*. — *ve nime*, A.; *ve momonia*, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Dunchad Muirsee*.—The killing of this person is recorded above at the year 682.

<sup>8</sup> *Clann Cathail of Magh-Ai*.—Clann-Cathail was the tribe-name of the O'Flanagans of the co. Roscommon, whose territory was anciently included in the great plain of Magh-Ai, in the district now forming that county. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Cillmor-dithribh*. — The "Great church of the Wilderness." Now Kilmore, in the barony of Ballintober

North, co. Roscommon. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 99, note *g*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-At*, or *Dun-Att*, as the name is otherwise written. See above at the year 682. O'Conor incorrectly renders *Dun-At* by "*arces*," not considering it a proper name.

<sup>11</sup> *Creic*. — Skene says that this place is Creich, in the Ross of Mull, opposite the Sound of Iona. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, p. cxxxi. O'Conor, mistaking the name *creic* for *crich* (a "territory" or "border"), renders it by *regiones*.

<sup>12</sup> *Donngal*. — The Dungal mentioned above at 732 and 733.

Fol. 296b. *Bellum Cnuice Coirpri i Calathros uc Etarlindou, itir Dalriada 7 Fortrenn, 7 Talorggan mac Fergurro filium Ainfeallaið fugientem cum exercitu persequitur; in qua congreffione multi nobiles conciderunt. Morir Fianamla mic Hertinoti abbatir Cluana Iraisio, 7 morir Cunnmail filii Colggen abb Iurcan. Danel mac Colman inuonin abb airdreccain, 7 Colman mac Murcon abb maiði ðile, quiueerunt. iugulatio Maelpoðartaið filii Maelctuile oi laigrið. Uir rapienr 7 anchorita Inrole uaccas albas, Dublittir, 7 Samron nepor Corcraiu, dormierunt. Doobtað mac Conail gabrai, rex Coirpri, moritur.*

[Ct. Ianair. Anno Domini dccº. xxxº. uiº. Morir Ronain abbatir Cinngharað. Paelbe filius Suairne .i. heper Maelruði [Apor]leporan in pporundo pelagi timeppur ert, cum suis nauis numero xx ii. Connal nepor Locheni abbat Clona mic U Noir pauyat. Congreppio inuicem inter nepotes Aetho rlane, ubi Conaing mac Amalghað Cernaðum uicit, 7 Caðal mac Aetho cecidit; iuxta lapidem Alilhe ab orientali parte gerta ert. Muirgair mac Fergurro porcrað iugulatur ert. Dnepal mac Concobair airdo occipit ert.

<sup>1</sup> *Calathros*.—Mentioned above at the year 687. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 202, note. Skene suggests that Calathros was the Celtic name of the district comprising the Carse of Falkirk. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. lxxx.

<sup>2</sup> *Etarlindu*.—This place, the situation of which has not been identified, signifies "between linns (or lakes)."

<sup>3</sup> *Fortrenns*.—The Picts of Fortrenn, in Scotland, are frequently designated by the name of their territory, Fortrenn, in the Chronicles. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 118, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Talorgan*.—The Talorgan mentioned as having been slain in the

battle of Cat, at the year 749 *infra*, where he is stated to have been the brother of Oengus [king of the Picts], whose obit is given at the year 760.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ainfeallach*.—This must have been Muiredach (called *Uaignech*, or "the Lonely"), son of Ainfeallach, 17th king of Dalriada (sl. 718 *supra*). Muiredach, who was of the House of Loarn, became king of Dalriada and Lord of Lorn, in the year 733 (732, *supra*).

<sup>6</sup> *Fianamail*.—His obit is in the *Ann. of the Four Masters* under A.D. 781, where his father's name is given as "Gertidh." Fianamail was brother

The battle of Cnoc-Coirpri in Calathros<sup>1</sup> at Etarlindu,<sup>2</sup> between the Dalriata and Fortrenns;<sup>3</sup> and Talorgan,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, with an army, pursued the son of Aincellach,<sup>5</sup> who fled; in which encounter many noble persons were slain. The death of Fianamail<sup>6</sup> son of Gertind, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and of Crunnmael son of Colgu, abbot of Lusk. Danel, son of Colman 'Indinin,'<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Brecain, and Colman, son of Murcu, abbot of Magh-Bilè, rested. The killing of Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, by Leinstermen. Dublittir, a wise man and anchorite of Inis-bo-finne, and Samson, descendant of Corcran, slept. Bodbthach, son of Conall Gabra,<sup>8</sup> king of Coirpri, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 736. Death of Ronan, abbot of Cenn-garadh.<sup>9</sup> Failbhe, son of Guaire, *i.e.* successor<sup>10</sup> of Mael-ruba of [Apor]crosan,<sup>11</sup> was submerged in the depth of the sea<sup>12</sup> with his sailors, twenty-two in number. Conmal, descendant of Locheni, abbot of Clonmacnoise, rests. A conflict between each other, among the descendants of Aedh Slanè, in which Conaing, son of Amalghaidh, vanquished Cernach, and Cathal, son of Aedh, was slain: near Lic-Ailbhe,<sup>13</sup> on the east side, it was fought. Muirgis, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>14</sup> was slain. Bresal, son of Concobhar of Ard, was slain.<sup>15</sup> Oengus, son of Ailill, king

[736.]

of Cellach Cualann, king of Leinster, whose obit is entered at the year 714 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Indinin*. — Printed *indmin* by O'Connor. "Indinin" is probably a mistake for *Ind-eidhnen*, "the little ivy" (or ivy-covered church). See *Chron. Scot.* ed. Hennessy, p. 162, note 2.

<sup>8</sup> *Conall Gabra*. — Called "Congal Gabra" at the year 702 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenngaradh*. — Kingarth, in Bute.

<sup>10</sup> *Successor*. — The Latin equivalent, *heres*, is misplaced in the entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelruba of [Apor]crosan*. — See note <sup>6</sup> at the year 672 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Of the sea*. — πύλας, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Lic-Ailbhe*. — This was the name of a large stone which stood in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe, in Meath (the name of which plain seems still preserved in that of the townland of Moynalvy, par. of Kilmore, bar. of Lower Deece, co. Meath). The falling of this stone is noticed at the year 998 *infra*, where it is stated that four mill-stones were made of it by King Maelsechlainn.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*. — The death of this person, in the battle of Corann, is recorded above at the year 702.

<sup>15</sup> *Was slain*. — occyrrur opt, A.



Oengur mac Ailello ʁi aʁʁoae Ciannaac̃ta moʁutur.  
Moʁʁ Graʁʁnig̃ abbatir imleco ʁia. ʁal ʁtir Aeo  
n-aʁʁoan 7 Caʁal oc Tir va glar. Lex ʁatʁicu tenuit  
hiberniam. ʁiangalaec̃ mac Muʁcaeo, ʁex hu Mail,  
moʁutur.

Fol. 30aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Graiphnech*.—Gen. form *Graiph-nigh*. This name signifies "writer." The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 732, write the name "*Graiphnidh*."

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fia*.—Now Emlagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh Aldan*; or *Aedh Allan*.  
King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—*Cathal Mac Finguine*, king of Munster, whose obit is given within at the year 741. *Cathal* is the hero (or rather the Gargantua) of a remarkable story, written in the Rabelaisitic style, contained in the

old Irish MS. known as the *Leabhar Breac*, called "Mac Conglinne's Vision"; a translation of which, by the Editor of the present work, was published in *Fraser's Mag.* for September. 1873.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Mail*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Maine Mal, ancestor of most of the ancient septs of the district now represented by the co. Wicklow. The well-known Glen of Imaile, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, derives its name from the *Ui-Mail*.

of Ard-Cianachta, dies. Death of Graiphnech,<sup>1</sup> abbot of Imlech-Fia.<sup>2</sup> A meeting between Aedh Aldan<sup>3</sup> and Cathal,<sup>4</sup> at Tir-da-glas.<sup>5</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick held Ireland. Fiangelach, son of Murchadh, king of Ui-Mail,<sup>6</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 737. Faelan, grandson<sup>7</sup> of Bran, king [737.] of the Leinstermen, died at an unripe age, and unexpectedly. Tole,<sup>8</sup> bishop of Cluain-Iraird, a worthy soldier of God, rests. Cernach, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> is treacherously slain by his own wicked associates; whom the calves of the cows, and the women of this lower world, in long continued sadness bewailed. The battle of Ath-Senaigh<sup>10</sup> (*i.e.*, the battle of Uchbadh,<sup>11</sup> on the 14th of September, the 6th day of the week), was obstinately fought between the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, wherein the two kings respectively, men of heroic valour,<sup>12</sup> encountered each other in single combat, namely, Aedh Aldan, king of Tara, and Aedh son of Colgu, king of Leinster; one of whom, Aedh Aldan, left the field alive, though wounded, while the other, Aedh son of Colgu,<sup>13</sup> had his head severed by the sword<sup>14</sup> of battle. Thereupon the race of Conn enjoyed a signal victory, whilst with unwonted measure they routed, trampled, crushed, overthrew, and consumed their adversaries of Leinster, insomuch that almost their entire army perished, and was only saved from utter annihilation by the escape of a few, who bore away the tidings of the disaster; and

<sup>7</sup> *Grandson*.—Faelan was the son of Murchad (king of Leinster, ob. 726, *supra*), son of Bran, king of Leinster (ob. 692, *supra*), and the same person stated to have been successful against his brother in the battle of Ailinne, recorded above at the year 727.

<sup>8</sup> *Tole*.—This name should be pronounced Tó-lè. The *Four Masters* write the name *Tola*, at A.D. 733.

<sup>9</sup> *Fogartach*.—See above, at the year 723,

<sup>10</sup> *Ath-Senaigh*.—Now Ballyshan-non, in the parish of the same name, barony of West Offaly, co. Kildare.

<sup>11</sup> *Uchbadh*.—Another name for Ath-Senaigh. This clause, added in original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Of heroic valour*.—*celci rí-sonur rectores*, A., B. Clar. 49 has *celsi vigores rectores*.

<sup>13</sup> *Aedh son of Colgu*.—The original of this is not in B.

<sup>14</sup> *By the sword*.—*mocpne*, A.

tantor ceciderre perunt quantor per tranfacta petro  
 recula in uno pubcubirre impetu 7 peroci uirre  
 conflictu non comperimur. Ceciderunt autem in hoc  
 bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, Dhan becc  
 mac Murcabo (.i. da ruz Laigen), Fergur mac Moiraid,  
 Dubdaci mac aui Cellaid mic Tuiuin, da tigena  
 Rotharta, Rianganalac .h. Maeleaidcen, Conall .h.  
 Aidcedai, ceitre meic Plainn aui Congaile, Gladaac aui  
 Maclurid, 7 ceteri multi qui compendii causa omirri  
 runt. Iugulatio Fergurra mic Craumtain. Morr  
 Corpraid mic Noindenaid negir Galeng. Bellum inreo  
 in quo ceciderit Ferinbeand. Morr Soctaid aui  
 Maeletoili. Slogad Caail mic Finnguin co Laigiu  
 co rucc gallu O Paelain, 7 connucc maine mara.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc. xxx. uiii. Perſur  
glutt, rex Coſo, pputir uenenatir maleficorum homi-  
num obiit. Cuana nepor Ƨerrain pcruba Treoit  
paurat. Dormitatio ſancti dainne cluano Ƨronaiſ, 7  
dormitatio nepotir Maeleſaethen epircopi. Com-  
burcio muinnteri Domnail 1 m-Ƨoſbrat, ubi cecidit  
Ailil Ƨreg leiſ in ſomo cenae. Moir Ailello mic  
Tuatail, pegrir nepotum Cremſain. Plann mac Cel-

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh, son of Colgu, otherwise called Aedh Mend, was only king of Ui-Cendselaig, or Southern Leinster, according to a list of kings of that province contained in the Book of Leinster, p. 40, col. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta*.—The principal tribes of the Fotharta at the time of the above-mentioned battle, were the two septs who gave name to the districts now represented by the baronies of Forth in the cos. of Carlow and Wexford.

<sup>2</sup> *Who*.—*qui*. Represented by 7, the sign for *et* or *ocup*, in A. and B. Clar. 49 reads *qui*.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Inis.*—Inreo. Ipis means an

"Island." But there is nothing in either MS. to indicate what island is here referred to.

<sup>a</sup> *Cathal, son of Finguine*.—King of Munster. See under the year 736.

<sup>a</sup> *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the tribe-name of the powerful sept descended from Faelan, king of Leinster, whose obit is given among the entries for this year. The name was also applied to the territory occupied by the clan, which included the northern part of the co. of Kildare until shortly after the English invasion, when they were driven out of this district, and settled

such was the carnage in this battle, that more are reported to have fallen in it than we read of ever having perished in any one onslaught and fierce conflict of all preceding ages. The best captains, also, were slain in this battle, viz.:—Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Colgu, and Bran Bec, son of Murchadh (two kings of Leinster), Fergus, son of Moenach, and Dubhdacrich, son of the grandson of Cellach, son of Trien, two Lords of Fotharta;<sup>2</sup> Fiangelach Ua Maelaitheen; Conall Ua Aitechta; the four sons of Flann, descendant of Congal; Eladach, descendant of Maeluidhir, and many others who,<sup>3</sup> for the sake of brevity, are omitted. The killing of Fergus, son of Cremthan. The death of Coscrach, son of Noindenach, king of the Galenga. The battle of Inis,<sup>4</sup> in which Fernbeand was slain. Death of Sothcathach, descendant of Maeltuili. A hosting by Cathal, son of Finnguine,<sup>5</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he carried off the hostages of the Ui-Faelain,<sup>6</sup> and great spoils.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 738. Fergus Glutt, king of Cobha, [738.] died from the envenomed spittles<sup>7</sup> of evil men. Cuana, descendant of Bessan, scribe of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> rests. The 'falling asleep' of Samhthann of Cluain-Bronaigh; and the 'falling asleep' of Ua Maeledathnen, bishop. The burning of the family of Domnall<sup>9</sup> in Bodbrath,<sup>10</sup> where Ailill of Brig-Leith was slain in the banquet-house. Death of Ailill, son of Tuathal, king of the Ui-Cremthainn. Flann,

in the east of the present county of Wicklow. In later times the most respectable representatives of the sept were the families of O'Byrne and Mac Eochaidh (or Keogh). The *Four Masters* (A.D. 733) state that the hostages were taken from Bran Bec ("Bran the Little"), whose death is recorded under this year.

<sup>7</sup> *Envenomed spittles*.—*ṛpuṛṛ uen-enatṛ. uenentatṛ. A.* The *Four Masters* explain this curious entry by stating (A.D. 734) that it appeared to

Fergus Glut that wicked people used to cast spittles, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death.

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—Apparently the Domnall, son of Murchad, whose accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 742 *infra*, and who is also referred to above at 729.

<sup>10</sup> *Bodbrath*.—Not identified.

laig filii Crundmair, episcopus Rechrainne, moritur. Talorggan mac Dhorcain rex Aċ poile timerrur .i. la Oengur. Morir Aċ filii Garbain.

Fol. 30a<sup>b</sup>.

b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xxx.° ix.° In clericali-  
catum Domnall exiit. iugulatio nepotir Ailello  
cigernae ceniul Fiach. Terrimotur in li .ii. id.  
Appilur. Flann nepor Congaile mortuur ert. Cubre-  
tan mac Congurro mortuur ert, 7 morir Cellaiċ filii  
Secnōi, abbatir Cluano mic Noair. Duboabairenn  
abbay Pobair. Dormitatio Manċeine tomæ greine.  
Dormitatio sancti Ġrain lanne Ela. Flann feblae  
abbay Ġoirte chonaich moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° xl.° Morir Conli  
Teċba 7 Amalgado pegir Conaille. iugulatio Mur-  
chada filii Fergaile filii Maeleuin, 7 Conall mac  
Iarlaiċ moritur. Morir Flann Aigle, episcopi  
Eċronoma. Morir Fuirectaiċ principir innreo Coil.  
Ġepail ingen Seċnuraiċ moritur. bellum Forboror  
in quo ceciderunt .ii. filii Fiannamlo .i. Inropectaċ 7  
Conall, 7 ceteri. iugulatio Ġrnanu nepotir Ġcuilp.  
bellum cairn Ġeraċaiċ in quo cecidit Torcan tinirio.

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—It is not certain whether the place here intended is Rechra, now known as the Island of Lambay, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Raghery (otherwise called Rathlin Island), off the north coast of the co. Antrim. The name "Rathlin," applied to this island, is a corruption of "Rechrainne," the genit. form of "Rechra."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-Foithle*.—Athol, in Perthshire. For other forms of the name, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note j.

<sup>3</sup> *By Oengus*.—O'Connor reads the orig. (la Oengur) "in *Laaengi*," and translates "in nave!"

<sup>4</sup> *Domnall*.—Evidently Domnall, son of Murchadh, who became king of

Ireland in 742, and who is elsewhere referred to in these Annals by his Christian name (Domnall) merely. The re-entrance of Domnall into religion is recorded at the year 743 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—Usually Anglicised Kenaliagh. The territory of the descendants of Fiacha, son of Niall Nine-hostager, which comprised some of the southern part of the present co. Westmeath, and a large portion of the King's county adjoining. It was in later times known as "Mageoghegan's Country." See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain, note 30.

<sup>6</sup> *Ile*.—The Island of Islay, Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Flann Ua Congaile*. "Flann, de-

son of Cellach, son of Crundmael, bishop of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> dies. Talorgan, son of Drostan, king of Ath-Foithle,<sup>2</sup> was drowned, viz., by Oengus.<sup>3</sup> Death of Aedh, son of Garbhan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 739. Domnall<sup>4</sup> entered into religion. [739.] <sup>BIS.</sup> The killing of Ua Ailella, lord of Cinel-Fiachach.<sup>5</sup> An earthquake in Ile,<sup>6</sup> on the 2nd of the Ides of April. Flann Ua Congaile<sup>7</sup> died. Cubretan, son of Congus, died; and the death of Cellach, son of Secde, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Dubdabairenn, abbot of Fobhar, [died]. The 'falling asleep' of Mancheine of Tuaim-greine.<sup>8</sup> The 'falling asleep' of Saint Bran of Lann-Ela. Flann Febhla, abbot of Gort-chonaich, dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 740. Death of Conla of Tethba, and [740.] of Amalgaidh, king of Conaille. The killing of Murchadh, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelduin; and Conall, son of Iarlaith, dies. Death of Flann Aighle, bishop of Echdruim.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fuirechtach, superior of Inis-Coil.<sup>11</sup> Befail, daughter of Sechnasach, dies. The battle of Forboros,<sup>12</sup> in which Fiannamail's two sons, viz., Indrechtach and Conall, and others, were slain. The killing of Ernaine, son of Eculp. Battle of Carn-Feradhaigh,<sup>13</sup> in

scendant of Congal;" the same person referred to above under the year 737, where four of his sons are stated to have been slain in the battle of Ath-Senaigh. The obit of Flann is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 746.

<sup>6</sup> *Tuaim-greine*.—Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare. The *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 964, refers the erection of its *cloigtech* (or Round Tower) to Cormac Ua Cillín, whose obit is given at that year in the same Chronicle. The entry is remarkable as being the first record occurring in the Irish Annals, indicating the date of the erection of a Round Tower.

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Fergal, king of Ireland,

whose death in the battle of Allen (co. Kildare) is recorded at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Echdruim*.—Now Aughrim, in the co. Galway, the site of the famous "battle of Aughrim," fought on July 12th, 1691, between the Jacobite and Williamite armies, in which the Jacobites were defeated.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Coil*.—Now Inishkeel, an island on the south side of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>12</sup> *Forboros*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Carn-Feradhaigh*.—See note <sup>4</sup> at the year 626 *supra*.

1ugulatio Ailello corraiz mic Flainn, pegir Oa Failge. Bellum opoma Caemal inter Cruithniu 7 Dalriata ppi Inorechtae. Percussio Dalriatai la hOengus mac Forghusro. Corp Petronille ingine Peatuir o'atru-gao hoc anno, 7 na roccail ro o'raibail pcpirha do lctir Peatuir fein annan adlacab marmuir ar ar eogab h. i. a. pea Petronille dilectissime filie.

[ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º i.º Morp Aipechtaiz filii Cuanae principis Fernand. Poirtebe ceniuil Piaae 7 Delmne la Opraize. Morp Caail mic Fingune pegir Cairil. Morp Maileoctriz abbatir Cille pobriz. Morp Curogile pcpirha 7 abbatir Luigmaib. Morp Aebo baib pegir Conacht i. mac Inorechtaiz mic Muireadiz. Strangulatio Conanz mic Amalgaid pegir Ciannaetae. 1ugulatio Artrae filii Aicetbai, riz nepotum Craumtainn. Lepra in

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—Better known to the students of Irish (MS.) history as Flann-Dachongal, king of the Ui-Failge for fourteen years. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 8.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni*—*Dalriata*.—It is not certain whether these were the Picts (*Cruithni*) and Dalriads of Scotland, or those of Ireland. But they were probably the Pictish and Dalriadic septs of Ireland. "*Dalriata*" is written *Oal pecti* in A., *Oal puati* in B., and *Dalriada* in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *'Smiting.'*—*percussio*, A. *percussio*, B. "*Percussio*," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Petronilla*.—There can be no doubt that there was a very early martyr or confessor of this name, which is a diminutive—not of Peter, as is supposed, but of Petronius, and formed in the same manner as *Drusilla* and *Priscilla*; although in French it is *Perrine*. She was probably of the noble Roman "*familia Petronia*." And as to her relationship to St. Peter,

it may, as Baronius suggests, have been in the same sense as "*Marcus filius meus*." This writer treats of her under the year of Christ 69, (cap. xxxiii.—*Annales*, tom. i., p. 640 b—ed. Lucæ 1738). She is commemorated at the 31st of May, in the Roman and other Martyrologies; and all the particulars that are known or conjectured of her history are to be found in the Act. SS. of the Bollandists at that day. Of her translation (above represented by *atru-gao*) the earliest authority is the chronicle of Sigebert of Gemblours, who died in 1113, and, at 758, has the following entry:—"Corpus Sanctæ Petronillæ, Petri apostoli filiæ, a Paulopapa transponitur, in cuius marmoreo sarcophago, ipsius apostoli Petri manu sculptum legebatur: Aureæ Petronillæ, dilectissimæ filiæ. —Pistorius, *Res. Germ. Script.*, tom. i., p. 776 (ed. Ratisb. 1726). According to most ancient authorities the 'translation' of the remains of St. Petronilla

which fell Torcan Tinireid. The killing of Ailill Corrach, son of Flann,<sup>1</sup> king of the Ui-Failghe. The battle of Druim-Cathmail, between the Cruithni<sup>2</sup> and Dalriata,<sup>3</sup> against Indrechtach. The 'smiting'<sup>3</sup> of the Dalriata by Oengus, son of Forgas. The body of Petronilla,<sup>4</sup> daughter of Peter, was translated in this year; and these words were found written, in Peter's own handwriting, in the marble tomb out of which it was taken, viz.:—"the place [of rest] of Petronilla, most dearly beloved daughter."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 741. Death of Airechtach, son of [741.] Cuanu, superior of Ferns. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach<sup>5</sup> and Delbna,<sup>6</sup> by the Osraighe. Death of Cathal, son of Finnguin, King of Cashel. Death of Maelochtraigh, abbot of Cill-Fobriagh. Death of Cudgilé, scribe and abbot of Lughmadh. Death of Aedh Balb, son of Indrechtach, son of Muiredach, King of Connaught. The strangling of Conaing,<sup>7</sup> son of Amalgaidh, King of Cianachta. The killing of Artru, son of Aithechda, King of the Ui-Cremthainn. A leprosy in Ireland. Besiege-

was effected by Pope Paul I., who was under the fear that the cemetery in which they were deposited might, with other cemeteries, be desecrated. "Erat inter alia (Baronius says) vetus cœmeterium, S. Petronillæ dictum, ex quo idem Pontifex sacrum corpus ejusdem sanctæ sublatum, transtulit apud basilicam Vaticanam hoc anno." *Annales*, J. C. 758 (tom. 12, p. 644). See Stoke's ed. of the *Felire of Aengus*, p. xci.; *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, p. 121; and *Book of Lismore*, fol. 52, b, 1. The Pontificate of Pope Paul (I.), 757-766, embraces the date of 'Translation' of St. Petronilla's remains, as given by Siebert, but is 18 years later than the date in these Annals. It is to be further observed, that the motto said to have been found on her tomb, as

given by Aringhi (*Roma Subterranea*) and older writers, commences with the word *aurea*, whereas these Annals read *area*, in which case the word was probably supposed to bear the interpretation of cœmeterium, or sepulchrum.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Fiachach*.—See note under A.D. 739.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbna*.—*Deilmne*, A. B. Delvna, Clar. 49. There were several territories in Ireland known by this name. The territory here referred to was probably Delbna-Ethra, in later times called MacCochlan's country, and now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, which adjoined the territory of Cinel-Fiachach.

<sup>7</sup> *Conaing*.—Apparently the Conaing mentioned above at the year 736.



híbernia. Obperio Cuiliuin fili Cruip. iugulatio  
Ceniuil Choirpui i n-Granairpet.

[Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ii.º Morp Cppri-  
cae dominatrici Cille dapo. bellum Daim dergs  
in quo ceciderunt Tungal mac Flaino, p Cul, 7  
Fol. 306a. Pergur mac Oriti. Innpetac nepor Conaing uictor  
erat. Morp Cumene nepotir Ciapain, abbatir Reč-  
rainne. bellum Sereťmaiġe (i. i Cenannas, la  
Domnall mac Murčadā), in quo ceciderunt Aed  
oldain mac Pergail, 7 Cumurcač mac Concobair.  
p na n-Čirčep, 7 Moenač mac Conlaič rex nepotum  
Čremčain [7], Muirenač mac Pergura porčpait, rex  
nepotum Tuirtri.

Τις γὰρ Αἰδὰ Ἀλδαν πο :—

Δια νομμαντὸ μο Δία οἶλ,  
Πορ βρυ λοῶ Σαίλκεσαιν,  
Iarum diambemhri pui col,  
Ropad main ap mod m'anacol.

bellum itir auu Maine, 7 Ua Fiačpač Čirčone. bellum  
Luirġ hitir uu Čilello 7 Čailengo. haec .iiii. bella  
pene in una aetate pēpēcta sunt. Lex nepotir

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Crop.* — fili Cruip, A. Cruip (of Corp) B. Cruip, Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Granairpet.* — "Granard" [co. Longford], Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Abess.* — dominatrica, A., B., and Clar. 49, for dominatrici.

<sup>4</sup> *Dam-Derg.* — This place has not been identified. The *Four Mast.* (738) state that it was in Breagh. See next note. The name would signify "Red Ox" (or Red Deer).

<sup>5</sup> *Cul.* — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 738, where the battle of Dam-Derg is entered, this name is represented by Pēp Cul (genit. of Pēp Cul) the name of a district otherwise called Pēapra Cul ūpēġ,

comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Pechra.* — Either Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin, or Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas.* — This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath. This clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B. Clar. 49 has "Bellum Sretmaii at Kelles by Daniell M'Murchaa." A marg. note in A. has "Domnall mac Murchada uictor fuit."

<sup>8</sup> *Aedh Aldan,* or Aedh Allan — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>9</sup> *Airthera.* — The Oriors. The name of this district, which is often referred

ment of Ailivin, son of Crop.<sup>1</sup> The killing of the Cinel-Coirpri in Granairot.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 742. Death of Affrica, abbess<sup>3</sup> of Kildare. The battle of Dam-Derg,<sup>4</sup> in which Dungal, son of Flann, King of Cul,<sup>5</sup> and Fergus, son of Ostech, were slain. Indrechtach, descendant of Conaing, was victor. Death of Cumene, descendant of Ciaran, abbot of Rechra.<sup>6</sup> The battle of Sered-magh (*i.e.*, at Cenannas,<sup>7</sup> by Domnall, son of Murchad), in which fell Aedh Aldan,<sup>8</sup> son of Fergal, and Cumuscach, son of Conchobar, King of the Airthera,<sup>9</sup> and Moenach, son of Conlaech, King of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Muiredach, son of Fergus Forcraidh,<sup>10</sup> King of the Ui-Tuirtri. [742.]

This is Aedh Aldan's last verse <sup>11</sup>:—

"If my dear God protected me,  
On the brink of Loch-Sailcedan ;<sup>12</sup>  
If I were afterwards given to sin,  
My protection would be beyond rule."

A battle between the Ui-Maine and Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne. The battle of Lorg,<sup>13</sup> between the Ui-Aillello,<sup>14</sup> and Gailenga.<sup>15</sup> These four battles were fought almost

to as "Orientales," *i.e.*, the eastern parts of the ancient territory of the Oirghialla, is still represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded at the year 702, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Last verse*.—The lines which follow here are written in the top margin of A., fol. 30 d. They are not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Sailcedan*.—Now Loughsallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, co. Meath, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 738, note i.

<sup>13</sup> *Lorg*.—This place has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Aillello*.—"Descendants of Ailill." The tribe name of the sept that inhabited the district forming the present barony of Tirerrill (in Irish *Ṭír Ailill*, or the land of Ailill).

<sup>15</sup> *Gailenga*.—This was the tribe name of a clan descended from Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, who occupied a large district embracing part of the present counties of Mayo and Sligo. The name of Gailenga is still preserved in that of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo.

Suanaiḡ. Concénn ingen Cellaiḡ Cualann moṛtur. Iugulatio Duibdoithre regis nepotum ḡruin. Affrāḡ abbar Maiḡ bile [moṛtur]. Commotatio martirum Treno Cille deilḡge, 7 in bolḡach. Domnall mac Murchada regnare incipit.

- b. 1. Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º Iugulatio Laiḡḡnein fili Duinnennaiḡ, episcopi, abbatis Saiḡrae, Domnall in clericatum iterum. Iugulatio Colmain episcopi Lerrain, la U Tuirtri. Bellum Cliaḡ in quo cecidit Concobar d. auib Fḡgenti. Bellum Ailiuin daberriḡ in quo cecidit Dubdathor mac Murgail. Da aua Ceallaiḡ cualano, Caḡal 7 Ailiil, interpreti sunt. Iugulatio Muirḡsurra fili Anluain i Tuilain. Foirḡdhe Corcumuṛuaḡ don Deir. Lex Ciaraín fili arṛicir, 7 lex ḡrenṛain simul, la Fergsur mac Ceallaiḡ. Moṛ Fergsurra mic Colmain cutlaiḡ rapientir.

1. Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º iii.º In nocte ríḡnum horribile 7 mirabile uirum er. in rṛellir. Porannan abbar Cluana irairṛo obit, 7 Conḡur anḡo-riṛa Cluana tibrinne. Cummaene aua Moenaiḡ, abbar Lainne leir, moṛtur. Bellum inter nepoter

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Suanaiḡ*.—"Descendant of Suanach." The "Fidhmuine . . . nepos Suanaiḡ," whose "quies" is recorded at the year 756, *infra*. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaiḡ is again mentioned at the year 747.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhdoithre*.—The "Black [man] of the Dothra" (the river Dodder, co. Dublin). This river runs through part of the old territory of the Uibriuin-Cualand.

<sup>3</sup> *Bolḡach*.—See above, at the year 679.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Again*.—iterum. This seems to

have been the second effort of Domnall [son of Murchad, Monarch of Ireland] to assume the religious state. See above, at the year 739. But *clericatus* is sometimes applied to a "pilgrimage," and does not always mean the state of being in priest's orders.

<sup>6</sup> *Lessan*.—Now Lissan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Clia*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, at A.D. 626, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailen-daberrach*.—The "two-peaked Island." Situation unknown. The *Four Mast*. (O'Don. ed.) at A.D. 739, write the name *Ailen* (gen. *Ailiuin*) *da bernach* ("two-gapped Island").

in one summer. The 'Law' of Ua Suanagh.<sup>1</sup> Conchenn, daughter of Cellach Cualann, dies. The killing of Dubhdoithre,<sup>2</sup> King of the Ui-Briuin. Affiath, abbot of Magh-Bilè, [dies]. Translation of the relics of Trian of Cill-Deilge; and the 'bolgach'.<sup>3</sup> Domnall, son of Murchadh, begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 743. The killing of Laidgnen, son of [743.] BIS. Doinennach, a bishop, abbot of Saighir.<sup>4</sup> Domnall enters again<sup>5</sup> into religion. The killing of Colman, bishop of Lessan,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Tuirtri. The battle of Cliu,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Conchobar of the Ui-Fidgenti. Battle of Ailendaberrach,<sup>8</sup> in which fell Dubhdadoss, son of Murgal. Two grandsons of Cellach Cualann,<sup>9</sup> Cathal and Ailill, were slain. The killing of Muirges, son of Anluan, in Tuilan.<sup>10</sup> Devastation of the Corca-Modhruadh by the Deisi. The 'Law' of Ciaran,<sup>11</sup> son of the Carpenter, and the 'Law' of Brendan,<sup>12</sup> at the same time, by Fergus,<sup>13</sup> son of Cellach. Death of Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a wise man.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 744. A terrible and wonderful sign [744.] was seen in the stars at night. Forannan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; and Conghus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibrinne.<sup>14</sup> Cummaene, grandson of Moenach, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>15</sup> dies. A battle between the Ui-Tuirtri and

<sup>9</sup> *Cellach Cualann*.—King of Leinster. His obit is given above, under the year 714.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuilan*.—*Tuilain*, A., B. Clar. 49 has "at the hill Tula aoin." The place in question was probably Tuilen, now known as Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciaran*.—Founder and patron of Clonmacnoise. His obit occurs at the year 548, *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Brendan*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert (ob. 576, *supra*).

<sup>13</sup> *Fergus*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-Tibrinne*.—Now known as Clontivrin, in the par. of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Moenach*, abbot of *Lann-leire*.—The obit of a Maenach, abbot of Lann-leire, is given above at the year 720. He was probably the same as the Moenach here referred to. Lann-leire, which O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 740, note *w*) would identify with Lynn, in the parish of the same name, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, has been proved by Dean Reeves to be the place now known as Dunleer, co. Louth. See Todd's *Cogadh*



the Airthera.<sup>1</sup> Congal,<sup>2</sup> son of Eicnech, was victor; and Cuchongalt, son of Ua Cathasaigh, escaped by flight; and Bochaill, son of Conchobhar, and Ailill Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. In Inis-itir-da-Dabul<sup>3</sup> it was fought. Death of Conall Foltchain,<sup>4</sup> a scribe. Death of Cennfaeladh, superior of Druim-Cuilinn.<sup>5</sup> Death of Mac-ind-ferthaigse,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Tech-Taille.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 745. The 'falling asleep' of Cormac of Ath-truim.<sup>8</sup> Dragons were seen in the sky. Death of Beochall of Ard-achadh.<sup>9</sup> The falling by one another of Dungal Feille, and Muirchertach, son of Cathal. The Conmaicne were slain, and Fergus, who was vanquished, escaped.<sup>10</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, of the South,<sup>11</sup> by Fergus.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maclanfaith of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota.<sup>13</sup> Fingal of Lis-mor [died]. Death of Dubhdabhairn, descendant of Beccan, abbot of Cluain-eois. Death of Oengus, son of Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota;<sup>14</sup> and Cialltrogh, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>15</sup> dies. Death of Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh. Profanation of Domnach-Patraicc,<sup>16</sup> and six prisoners tortured.<sup>17</sup>

seems to have quite misunderstood this entry, for he renders *ƿenſſur uictur euaſſit* by "Fergus went away conqueror."

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—Probably the Ui-Briuin-Seola, who were seated in the present barony of Clare, co. Galway; and therefore the most southern of all the septs of the Ui-Briuin in Connaught.

<sup>12</sup> *Fergus*.—This must have been the Fergus, son of Cellach, King of Connaught, mentioned above at the year 743.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*.—"The church of the field of the long ridge." Now Killeigh, in the parish of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

<sup>15</sup> *Glais-noide* — *Rectè* "Glaisnoiden." Glasnevin, near Dublin.

<sup>16</sup> *Domnach-Patraicc*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See under the year 749, *infra*.

<sup>17</sup> *Six prisoners tortured*.—*uī. cim-mīrōi ƿpucī* (for *ƿpucīatī*), A., B. The entry is translated in *Clar.* 49, "The forcible entry (*ƿapūſarō*) of Donagh Patrick, and 6 prisoners crucified or tormented." O'Connor renders it by "Violatio Ecclesie Dunpatric. Sex primariorum Midie suspensi!"

[ct. 1an. (i p., l. xu.) Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ui.º  
 aliar 747. Mory Abail abbatyr Imlecho Rea. Mory  
 Muireadaið minn, pegyr nepotum Meið. Cuanan Glinne  
 abbatyr maiði bile mortuay ep. Ceð muinþeys mac  
 Flaitþeptaiz rex in tuaircirt [obuit]. Sechnurac mac  
 Colgen rex laigen obuit. Cucuimne rapienyr obuit.  
 Muime concuimne cecinit:—

Cucuimne  
 Roleg ruite co dpuimne;  
 Alleith nail hiarueta  
 Roleic an cailleca.

Anno Concuimne romboi  
 Imruairio de conio roi;  
 Roleic cailleca ha fail,  
 Roleis alail apithmboi

Ruman mac Colmain poeta optimus quiescit. Mory  
 Sapan abbatyr Benncair. Bellum Cairn ailcs la  
 Mumain, in quo cecidit Cairppi mac Conoinaie.  
 Mory Dunlaingi filii Duncon, pegyr ceniuil Artozgal.  
 Mory Tuathlain abbatyr Cinuigmonai. Inugulatio  
 Ceða duib filii Caðail. Paupatio Comain religioyi .i.  
 ino Róep, 7 quies Firdacrið abbatyr Dairinre. Mory

<sup>1</sup> *Alias* 747.—Added in *al. man.*  
 in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Fea*.—The same as the  
 Imlech-Pich mentioned above at the  
 year 687, where see note.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-Bile*.—The plain of the *bile*,  
 or sacred tree. Now Movilla, in the  
 par. of Newtownards, co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *Tuaiscert*.—"The North." This  
 term was anciently applied to the  
 North of Ireland in general; but in  
 later times it was used to indicate the  
 northern part of the co. Antrim, with  
 the country about Coleraine in Lon-

donderry. For the limits of *Tuaiscert*,  
 see Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, pp. 71,  
 324.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Leinster*.—The name of  
 Sechuasach does not appear in the  
 list of the Kings of Leinster, contained  
 in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39); but  
 his name is included among the Kings  
 of Ui-Cendselaig (or South Leinster)  
 in p. 40, col. 1, where he is stated to  
 have reigned two years.

<sup>6</sup> *Cucuimne*.—The original of these  
 lines, which are not in B., are added  
 in the lower margin, fol. 30 b, in A.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 15.) A.D. 746, alias 747.<sup>1</sup> Death [746.] of Abel, abbot of Imlech-Fea.<sup>2</sup> Death of Muiredach Menn, King of the Ui-Meith. Cuanan of Glenn, abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>3</sup> died. Aedh Muinderg, son of Flaithbertach, King of the Tuaiscert,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Sechnasach, son of Colgu, King of Leinster,<sup>5</sup> died. Cucuimne, a wise man, died. Cucuimne's nurse sang :—

Cucuimne<sup>6</sup>  
Read knowledge half through ;  
The other half . . . .  
He abandoned for hags.

Well for Cucuimne, as he was,  
When it chanced that he was a sage,  
He abandoned hags,  
He read again whilst he lived.

Ruman,<sup>7</sup> son of Colman, the best poet, rested. Death of Saran, abbot of Bangor. The battle of Carn-Ailche<sup>8</sup> in Munster, in which Cairpre, son of Cudinaisc, was slain. Death of Dunlang, son of Dunchu, King of Cinel-Artgail. Death of Tuathalan, abbot of Cinnrighmona.<sup>9</sup> The killing of Aedh Dubh, son of Cathal. The rest<sup>10</sup> of Coman the Pious, *i.e.*, of the Róes,<sup>11</sup> and the rest of Ferdacrich, abbot of Dairinis.<sup>12</sup> The death of Rudgal, of the Leinstermen.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruman*.—Called the "Virgil of the Gaedhil."

<sup>2</sup> *Carn-Ailche*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 742, note 1) that this was probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

<sup>3</sup> *Cinnrighmona*. —Called "Cell-Rigmonaig" in the *Felire of Aengus*, at October 11. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews, in Scotland. See Reeve's *Adamnan*, p. 385, note L.

<sup>10</sup> *Rest*.—Παύρατιο.

<sup>11</sup> *Róes*.—Ἰνσὶ Ροίρ, "of the Ros," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 742). Supposed, but on no sufficient authority, to be *Ros-Comain*, now Roscommon, in the co. Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Mast.*, A.D. 746, note i.

<sup>12</sup> *Dairinis*.—"Oak Island." Otherwise called *Dairin's-Maelanfaiú*. Now known as Molana, an island in the Blackwater, a few miles to the N.W. of Youghal.



Ruogaire dī Luignið. Quier Iacobi 1 Papannain, ppeti-  
catorur maximu tempore ruo.

b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ui.º Daðuro  
Ararcaið abairt Muicinnre Reguil. Quier Cuain  
cainb rapientur. Nix inpolitae magnitudinur, ita ut  
pene pecora deleta sunt totur Hibernie; ut portea  
inpolita pccitate muntur exarrit. Morr Inoreac-  
taið nepotir Conaing pegir Ciannaðte. Dormitatio  
Dormóc anðoritae, abbatir Cluana irairto 7 Cille  
daro. Documai rapient, Muirenn filia Cellaið  
Fol. 81aa. Cualann, pegina Irgalaið, moriuntur. Occurro Con-  
ðaið mic Eicnið, pegir na n-airðer, irraið Erciai.  
Lex aui Suanaið for leið Cuinn. Plann forðe mac  
Pogertaið, Cuan anchoirita o Lileað, moriuntur.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º xl.º ui.º Iugulatio  
Caðurað filii Cilello irraið Deiteð pegir Cruite. Morr  
Dperail mic Colggen, abbatir Fernano. Com-  
burcio Cluana perta Drendain. Comburtio Cille  
moire Aedain filii Oengurra. Bellum airde Cian-  
nachtae, in quo cecidit Cilill mac Duibðacrið, ri  
Arðda oð Cinnraealð, in quo cecidit Domnall mac  
Cinadon 1 ppuðuin, id est rex qui uicit ppuur. Morr

<sup>1</sup> *Jacob*.—This entry, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is not in B.; but it is in Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucinis Riagail*.—"Riagal's Pig-island." The festival day of St. Riagal, who gave name to this island, is set down in the Calendars of Donegal and Aengus at October 16; and it is stated that the place was in Loch-Deirgdeirc, now Lough-Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Portumna and Killaloe. O'Connor entirely misunderstood the name *Riagail*, which he renders by "ab alienigenis," as if he thought it represented the words *ria gallaib*, "by Foreigners."

<sup>3</sup> *Dodimóc*.—"Thy little Dimma."

This name is also written *Modimóc*, "My little Dimma."

<sup>4</sup> *Docmuai*.—"Thy Cumai." Also written *Mocumai*, "My Cumai." O'Connor wrongly prints *Dochumai do chuain*, and translates "morrowe," thinking that the Annalist intended to represent *Dodimóc*, referred to in the preceding entry, as having died "of grief"! O'Donovan falls into the same error. (*Four Mast*, Vol. I., p. 347, note o).

<sup>5</sup> *Muirenn*.—She was the mother of Cinaedh, King of Ireland, whose death is recorded above, at the year 727.

<sup>6</sup> "*Lao*" of *Ua Suanaið*—See above at the year 742

The rest of Jacob,<sup>1</sup> descendant of Forannan, the greatest preacher in his time.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 747. Drowning of Arascach, abbot of [747] MS. Mucinis-Riagail.<sup>2</sup> The rest of Cuan Cam, a wise man. Snow of unusual quantity, so that almost all the cattle of Ireland were destroyed; and the world afterwards was parched from unusual drought. Death of Indrechtach Ua Conaing, King of Cianachta. The 'falling asleep' of Dodimóc,<sup>3</sup> anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-dara. Documai,<sup>4</sup> the Wise, Muirenn,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Cellach Cualann, queen of Irgalach, died. The slaying of Congal son of Eicnech, King of the Airthera, in Rath-escla. The 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh<sup>6</sup> over Leth-Chuinn.<sup>7</sup> Flann Forbthe,<sup>8</sup> son of Fogartach, and Cuan, anchorite from Lilcach, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 748. The killing of Cathasach, son of [748.] Ailill, King of the Cruithni,<sup>9</sup> in Rath-beithech.<sup>10</sup> Death of Bresal, son of Colgu, abbot of Ferna. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Burning of Cill-mor of Aedan<sup>11</sup> the son of Oengus. The battle of Ard-Cianachta, in which Ailill, son of Dubhdacrich, King of Ard-Ua-Cinnfaelaidh, was slain, and in which fell Domnall, son of Cinadon,<sup>12</sup> in

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann Forbthe*.—The death of a "Flann Forbthe, son of Fogartach," is entered under the year 715 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cruithni*.—The Cruithni, or Picts, of Ulad. The *Four Masters*, who record the death of Cathasach at the year 749, call him "King of Ulad." His name occurs as one of the kings of that province in the list contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3).

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-beithech*.—O'Donovan considered this place to be Rathbeagh, a townland in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 749, note *iv*. But he was probably in

error. The name is written *Rath-betha* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-mor of Aedan*.—The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Aedan's day (Nov. 2), states that this church was in Uí-Meith-Macha, a district in the co. Monaghan. The name seems to be now represented by Kilmore, a parish in the barony and county of Monaghan.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinadon*.—Ciaroo (for Cíndroon), the genit. form, A., B. "Ciandon," *Clar.* 49. The *Four Mast.* (744) write the name "Cionado" (gen. form), i.e., "of Cionadh," or Cínaedh, which is probably more correct.

Coirpna mic Murcádo Míoe 7 Decc Daili mic Eáaí,  
7 Libir abbatir maíí Dile ; 7 uentur magnur. Dimep-  
rio famillae lae. Moir Conaill abbatir Tome greine.  
Mauei in aere uirae sunt cum ruir uirur, of cinn  
Cluana mic Moir.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc. xl. ix. Combuirio  
Fobair 7 combuirtio Domnaíí Phatpnaí. Moir Suair-  
lií eprcoip Fobair. Quier Congurro eprcoip aip  
Maíae. Bellum Cato hic inter Pictoner 7 Bruttoner,  
in quo cecidit Talorígan mac Feríííurra, pnaier  
Oengurra. Moir Caíail Mainmaíííe, pegir nepotum  
Maine. Au inir deperitir. Moir au Cuirc Cille  
Daro. Moir comairpaíí filu Ceallain, abbatir Cille  
more Eimip. Moir Conoinairc nepotir Feríííurro, u  
auíí Píacraí. Iugulatio Píacraí mic Ailemí pegir  
Moííóairne, 7 Drepail mic Aííóa poin. Aíííe fláío  
Oengurra. Moir Duííóaleií abbatir Cille Scipe.  
Mac Heimnaill abbatir Dúpor mortuur eir. Moir  
Conóóaiíí filu Moimííí.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcc. l. Moir Flaino  
nepotir Congaile pegir nepotum Fólííí. Moir  
Ferííurra filu Foseptaiíí pegir deircepo Drepí. Com-

<sup>1</sup> *Family*.—The *Four Mast.*, at 744, say "a great number of the family."

<sup>2</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath; where there are some fine ruins of a monastery, and other ancient remains.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donaghpatrick, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at year 745, where a curious entry regarding Donaghpatrick is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Congus*. — In the list of the *Comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), Congus is distinguished by the epithet ṛcúibnir, or "scribe." See Todd's *St. Patrick*,

p. 181. The *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 732, have some Irish verses attributed to Congus.

<sup>5</sup> *Cato*. — The MSS. A. and B. have *Catohic*; but Clar. 49 has "Bellum Cato hic." *Catohic* may possibly be a mistake for *Catonic*. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 385, note m.

<sup>6</sup> *Au-inis*. — The "Island of Au." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuirc*. — "Descendant (or grandson) of Corc." This person, whose real name is not known, is not found in the ordinary lists of the abbots or ecclesiastics of Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — Or Cill-mor-

the heat of battle, to wit, the king who conquered at first. Death of Coirpre, son of Murchadh Mide, and of Becc Baili son of Echa, and of Liber abbot of Magh-Bilè; and great wind. Drowning of the Family<sup>1</sup> of Ia. Death of Conall, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Ships, with their crews, were seen in the air, over Clonmacnoise.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 749. Burning of Fobhar,<sup>3</sup> and burning of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>3</sup> Death of Suairlech, bishop of Fobhar.<sup>3</sup> The rest of Congus,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha. The battle of Cato,<sup>5</sup> in this year, between the Picts and Britons, in which fell Talorgan son of Fergus, the brother of Oengus. Death of Cathal of Maenmagh, King of the Ui-Maine. Au-inis<sup>6</sup> is deserted. Death of Ua Cuirc,<sup>7</sup> of Cill-dara. Death of Comarpach son of Ceallan, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir.<sup>8</sup> Death of Cudinaisc, descendant of Fergus, of the Ui-Fiachrach. The killing of Fiachra son of Alen, King of Moghdarna, and of Bresal son of Aedh Roen. End<sup>9</sup> of the reign of Oengus.<sup>10</sup> Death of Dubhaleithe,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cill-Scirè.<sup>12</sup> Mac Nemhnaill, abbot of Birr, dies. Death of Cucothaigh son of Moenach.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 750. Death of Flann descendant of Congal,<sup>13</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi. Death of Fergus<sup>14</sup> son of Fogartach, King of the South of Brega. Burn-

Maighe Elnir, the "big church of Magh-Elnir." Now Kilmore, a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *End.*—*atēbe*; lit. ebb, decay, or extinction. O'Connor inaccurately renders the entry by "*Atbll ducis Oengusii.*"

<sup>10</sup> *Oengus*—Seemingly Oengus, son of Fergus, King of the Picts, referred to above at the years 728, 730, 733, 735, and 740.

<sup>11</sup> *Dubhdaleithe.*—The *Four Mast.*, who give his obit at A.D. 745, call him *Dubhdalēithe* "of the writing." He

was probably the compiler of the work from which a quotation is given in this Chronicle at the year 628 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Kilskeery, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Congal.*—Flann descendant of Congal. The Flann Ua Congaile mentioned above at the year 737.

<sup>14</sup> *Fergus.*—Originally written *ƿerǵaile* (gen. of *ƿerǵal*) in A., over which name *uel ƿerǵuǵa* appears in the original hand; with which correction MS. B. agrees. Clar. 49, however, has "*Mors Fergail.*"

burtio leðairle Cluana irairto in ballenio. Morp  
Eððað Cille tomas. Morp Celi Dularri o Ðaimhinir.  
Fol. 31a<sup>b</sup>. Morp Colman na m-ðretan mic Paelain, abbatir  
Slaine, 7 Ðran mac Ðaeðbetri moritur. Morp  
Nuaðat filii Ðuibrléide, abbatir Cluana aui. Morp  
Purru abbatir Lecnae Miðe. Morp Maeleimorðair  
eprcoir Eððroma.

b. Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º i.º Morp Cilleine  
ðroctið anðorutae Iae. Caðal mac Popinðain abbatir  
Cille ðaro, Cummene nepor Ðecce religiorur Ego,  
mortui sunt. Morp Ðicolla filii Meniti, abbatir  
innre Muireðaið, 7 morp Conðurro ceci rcubae, ab-  
batir Leið moir Moðomec. Morp Ðiaðna nepotir  
Macniað, abbatir clona ferpa Ðrenainn. Morp  
Ðlaiðbertaið filii Conaill minn, rcgir generur Coirppu.  
Inorpehtað mac Muireðaið minn moritur. Morp  
Ðorðminn mic Ðallaið, rcgir Conaile Murteimne.  
Morp Cilleni filii Congaile in hi. Morp Conaing  
nepotir Ðuibðuin, rcgir Coirppu Teðbae. Morp  
Maeletuile abbatir Tiri ða glap. Morp Oððrain

<sup>1</sup> 'leth-airle.'—"half-airle." This means the "half of the granary," according to O'Donovan. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 746).

<sup>2</sup> In ballenio.—'In vellenio,' *Tiger-nach*. The meaning is not very clear. *Clar.* 49 has "Combustio lethairle Cluana Iraid m Ballenio," where 'Ballenio' is taken for a man's name. The record possibly means that half the corn of the establishment was burned in the kiln.

<sup>3</sup> Cele-Dulassi.—This name signifies the "cele" (*socius*) of "Dulassi," a variation of the name of Molassi, or Molaisse, the founder and patron of Daimhinis, or Devenish (in Loch-erne).

<sup>4</sup> Cluain-cois.—Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> Lecan-Midhe.—"Lecan of Meath." Now Leckin, "an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the bar. of Corkaree, co. Westmeath." See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 746, note *g*.

<sup>6</sup> Echdhrum. — "Horse-ridge." Now Aughrim, in a parish of the same name, and barony of Kilconnell, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> Cillene 'droctech.'—"Cillene the 'bridge-maker.'" Although here called merely "anchorite," Cillene appears to have been abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 382. The number 320 is added in the margin in A., probably to signify

ing of the 'leth-airle' of Cluain-Iraird in 'ballenio.<sup>3</sup> Death of Echaid of Cill-toma. Death of Cele-Dulassi<sup>4</sup> of Daimh-inis. Death of Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, abbot of Slane; and Bran, son of Baeth-bethri, dies. Death of Nuadu son of Dubhsleibhe, abbot of Cluain-eois.<sup>4</sup> Death of Fursu, abbot of Lecan-Midhe.<sup>5</sup> Death of Mael-imorchair, bishop of Echdhrum.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 751. Death of Cillene 'droctech,'<sup>7</sup> [751] BIS. anchorite of Ia. Cathal, son of Forandan, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cummene descendant of Becc, a devout man of Egg,<sup>8</sup> died. Death of Dichuill, son of Menid, abbot of Inis-Muiredhaigh;<sup>9</sup> and death of Conghus 'Caech,' scribe, abbot of Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.<sup>10</sup> Death of Fiachna, descendant of Macniadh, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Flaithbertach, son of Conall Menn, King of the Cinel-Coirpri. Indrechtach, son of Muiredach Menn, dies. Death of Foidmenn, son of Fallach, King of Conaille Murteimhne. Death of Cillene,<sup>11</sup> son of Congal, in Hi. Death of Conang Ua Dubhduin, King of the Coirpri of Tethbha.<sup>12</sup> Death of Maeltuile, abbot of Tir-

that this year is the 320th year from the commencement of these Annals (431).

<sup>3</sup> *Devout man of Egg.*—*pelegioyur* *Égo*, A. *pelegioyur*, B., which omits *Égo*. The copy of the entry in Clar. 49, though confused, is in agreement with A. By Egg is meant the island of Eigg, off the coast of Inverness, Scotland. See above, at the year 616.

<sup>9</sup> *Inis-Muiredhaigh.*—Inishmurray, a well-known island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, containing some remarkable remains of its ancient importance.

<sup>10</sup> *Liath-mor of Mochoemoc.*—Now Leamoikevoige, in the parish of Two-

Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary. The obit of its founder, Mochoemhoc, or 'Pulcherius,' is given above at the year 655.

<sup>11</sup> *Cillene.*—Dean Reeves thinks that this Cillene, son of Congal, was probably brother to "Slebhine, son of Congal," abbot of Iona from A.D. 752 to 767. *Adamnan*, p. 385.

<sup>12</sup> *Coirpri of Tethbha.*—The territory of this branch of the powerful tribe of Cinel-Coirpri, is now partly represented by the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford. Tethbha, sometimes written *Tebhtha*, was in later times known as "Teffia," See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topog. Poem*, note <sup>25</sup>.

ανδρῶτε 7 ἐπισκοπὶ Cluana cneamha. Μορρ Recta-  
brat nepotir Ἰυαίρε, ἀββατίρ Tommae sneine. Μορρ  
Deoimí nepotir Lígáin, παριεντίρ Cluana. Ποιρσοβε  
ὁρετριγε το ἔνιυλ Coirpri 1 telaiḡ Rínoin. Ποιρσοβε  
Caillriḡe Luirḡ la uu ὁριuin.

Κε. Ιαναίρ. Anno domini dcc.º l.º 11.º Sol tene-  
brosur. Dormitatio Maccoigeo abbatiρ Lirr Moir.  
Quier Lucrith abbatiρ clona mic U Noir. Lex Colum  
cille la Domnall Míde. Μορρ Cellain abbatiρ  
cluana περτα ὁρεναιinn. Μορρ Scannlain θuin le-  
ḡlauri. Ἐθαιḡ nepor Moimaiḡ rex nepotum maccu  
Uair moritur. Μορρ Mobai. Μορρ Ferblai mic  
Nargura, παριεντίρ. Interpretatio nepotum Cilello  
la Sneccraighi. Μορρ Scannlaiḡi cluana ὁαιrenn.  
Μορρ Ρuirri Erro mac n-ḡirc. Míl mor dorala docum  
tipe 1 m-ḡairḡiu ino aimir Ριαḡnai mic Ἀḡḡa poir riḡ  
Ulaḡ, 7 τρι ριαḡla oir ina chinn, 7 .l. unga in ḡach  
ῥιαḡail oib, co ruḡaḡo ριαḡail oib, co ρaibí πορ altoir  
ḡennchaiρ an bliadain ρi, ρcilicet anno domini 752.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glass*.—This name signifies the "land of the two streams." Terry-glass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-creamha*.—Now Cloon-craff, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Roscommon. The name *Cluain-creamha* signifies the "Lawn (or meadow) of the Wild Garlic."

<sup>3</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise, in the King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Brecraighe*.—This was the name of a tribe situated in Magh-Brecraighe, in the N.W. of the co. of Westmeath, adjoining the county of Longford, in which the Cinel-Coirpri were at this time located. O'Connor blunders most egregiously regarding this entry, in his ed. of these Annals.

<sup>5</sup> *Telach-Findin*.—This place, the

name of which would now be written Tullafinneen, or Tullyfinneen, has not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Calraighe of Lurg*.—A sept of the Calraighe, seated in the district of Magh-Luirg, or Moylorg, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall of Meath*.—This was Domnall, son of Murchad, King of Ireland, whose accession is recorded above, at the year 742. He was probably called *Domnall Mide* ("Domnall of Meath"), from having been the first of the Meath branch of the Ui-Neill who became King of Ireland. See *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-lethglaisi*.—Downpatrick, co. Down. See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 583, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-mic-Uais*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, at A.D. 597, *supra*.

da-glas.<sup>1</sup> Death of Osbran, anchorite and bishop of Cluain-creamha.<sup>2</sup> Death of Rechtabrat, descendant of Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine. Death of Dedimus, grandson of Ligan, sage of Cluain.<sup>3</sup> The annihilation of the Brecrighe<sup>4</sup> by the Cinel-Coirpri, in Telach-Findin.<sup>5</sup> The annihilation of the Callrighe of Lurg,<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Briuin.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 752. A dark sun. The 'falling' asleep [752.] of Macoiged, abbot of Lis-mor. The rest of Lucridh, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The 'Law' of Colum Cille by Domnall of Meath.<sup>7</sup> Death of Cellan, abbot of Clonfert-Brendan. Death of Scannlan of Dunlethglaisi.<sup>8</sup> Echaidh, descendant of Moenach, King of the Ui-mac-Uais,<sup>9</sup> dies. Death of Mobai. Death of Ferblá son of Nargus, a wise man. The killing of the Ui-Ailella<sup>10</sup> by the Greccraighi.<sup>11</sup> Death of Scannlach of Cluain-Bairenn.<sup>12</sup> Death of Fursa of Es-mac-nEirc.<sup>13</sup> A whale was cast ashore in Bairche,<sup>14</sup> in the time of Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulad, which had three teeth of gold in its head, and 50 ounces in each tooth of them, and one of the teeth was taken to, and was on the altar of Bennchair<sup>15</sup> this year, to wit, A.D. 752.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Ailella*. — "Descendants of Ailill." See above at the year 742, note.

<sup>11</sup> *The Greccraighi*. — Otherwise called the "Greccraighi of Loch-Techet." Loch Techet was the ancient name of Lough-Gara, between the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The territory of the Greccraighi is believed to have comprised the entire of the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a portion of the co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlv.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Now known as Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarnan, co. Roscommon.

<sup>13</sup> *Es-mac-nEirc*.—The "Cascade of the sons of Erc." Also called "Es-Dachonna" and "Es-Ui-Fhloinn."

Now known as Assylin, near Boyle, co. Roscommon.

<sup>14</sup> *Bairche*.—Dean Reeves has satisfactorily proved that this was the ancient name of the territory now forming the barony of Mourne, co. Down. *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 205 sq. The Mourne Mountains were known as *Benna Bairche*, the "Peaks of Bairche." The *Four Masters* record this prodigy at the year 739. But Fiachna son of Aedh Roin was not then King of Ulad. His obit is given at the year 788 *infra*; and as the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3) gives the duration of Fiachna's reign as 38 years, he could not have been King of Ulad before A.D. 750. Clar. 49 has no notice of the prodigy.

<sup>15</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.



Fol. 316a. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iii.º Mory flainnó filii Concobair rēgír maíḡi Án. Loingreč mac Flaitēbertaíḡ rex genērír Conaill morítur. Slēibene abbar íae in Hiberniam uenit. Quier Cerpain Doimliacc. Iugulatio Cinnfaelađ nepotír Cuileni. Foirtebe fōtārt fēae do Orrígiu. Bellum airto Noircan inter nepotēy ūriuin 7 genur Coirppri, in quo ceciderunt multi. Mory Abail ađo Omnae. Bellum inter nepotēy Tuirtirí inuicem.

Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º iiii.º Mory flaitēriađ mic Tnútaíḡ, rēgír nepotum Meit. Comburtio cluana mic Noir in ai Íct. Áppilír. Mory fiađrađ Martartāíḡe. Felcmairē mac Comḡaill, Cađal mac Diarmata rapier, Doelḡur abbar cille Scire, mortui sunt. Inŋectāđ mac Ūlútaíḡ rex nepotum Mani, flaitēria mac flainn nepotír Conḡaile rex nepotum Fōilḡi, Fiangalađ mac Ánmchađa filii Maelecuraiđ, abb ínnre bo finne fōr lođ Rí, Macc Ronđon oi čeniul Coirppri, Sneričeirt abb n-Oinŋroma, mortui sunt.

.O. Íct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º u.º Comburtio ŋennčair moer in fēria Patricii. Fērgur mac Ceallaiḡ (no fōthaiđ ḡaiđeirtḡ mic Muiretoaiḡ) ri Connačt, Áilḡal ancōrita Cluana Cormaic, Fōrinđan epircopur mečuir tuirm, ūaečallađ mac Colmain

<sup>1</sup> *Daim-liacc*.—"Stone-house" (or "church"). Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Fotharta-Fea*.—The tribe-name of a sept inhabiting the district now represented by the barony of Forth, co. Carlow.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-Noiscan*.—Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, co. Longford, according to O'Donovan; *Four Mast*, A.D. 749, note t. But the site of the battle may have been *Ardneekan*, in the barony of Tirerrill, co. Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Martar-tech*.—This name signi-

fies "House of relics," or "Relic-house." It has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill - Scird*. — Kilskeer, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Bangor the Great*. — Ūennčair moer. The great monastery of Bangor in the co. of Down.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothad gai-deirg*; i.e. "Fothad of the red dart" (or "spear").—The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., in a later hand. B. does not mention Cellach, but describes

Kal. Jan. A.D. 753. Death of Fland son of Conchobar, King of Magh-Ai. Loingsech son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill, dies. Sleibene, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland. The rest of Cerpan of Daim-liacc.<sup>1</sup> The killing of Cennfaeladh descendant of Culeni. The devastation of the Fotharta-Fea,<sup>2</sup> by the Osraigi. The battle of Ard-Noiscan,<sup>3</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Cinel-Coirpri, wherein many were slain. Death of Abel of Athomna. A battle among the Ui-Tuirtri, between each other. [753.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 754. Death of Flaithnia son of Tnuthach, King of the Ui-Meith. Burning of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the 12th of the Kalends of April. Death of Fiachra of Martar-tech.<sup>4</sup> Felemaire son of Comgall; Cathal son of Diarmaid, a wise man; Doelgus, abbot of Cill-Scirè,<sup>5</sup> died. Indrechtach son of Dluthach, King of the Ui-Maine; Flaithnia, son of Flann Ua Congaile, King of the Ui-Failghi; Fiangalach, son of Anmchad, son of Maelcuraich, abbot of Inis-bo-finde on Loch-Ri; Mac Ronchon, of the Cinel-Coirpri, and Sneithcheist abbot of Nendrum, died. [754.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 755. Burning of Bangor the Great,<sup>6</sup> [755] *ms.* on the festival of Patrick. Fergus son of Cellach (or of Fothadh Gai-deirg,<sup>7</sup> son of Muiredach), King of Connaught; Ailgal, anchorite<sup>8</sup> of Cluain-Cormaic; <sup>9</sup> Forindan, bishop of Methus-tuirm,<sup>10</sup> and Baethallach, son of Colman

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Fergus as the son of Fothadh Red-spear, son of Muiredach. Clar. 49 says "Fergus son of Cella," and does not notice the alteration suggested in A. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, give the obit of "Fergus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught." Fergus is also called "son of Cellach" (mac Ceallach) in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 1). He was probably the "Fergus son of Cellach" mentioned at the year 743 *supra*, in con-

nection with the 'Law' of St. Ciaran, and the 'Law' of St. Brendan.

<sup>1</sup> *Anchorite*.—*anconiputa*, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Cluain-Cormaic*.—The "Lawn (or meadow) of Cormac." The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 751, say that Ailgal was anchorite of Imlech-Fordeorach. But neither place has been identified.

<sup>10</sup> *Methus-tuirm*.—So in A. and B. "Methius-truim," Clar. 49. "Methas-Truim" in *Four Mast.* (A.D. 751). This place has not been identified.

nepotir Suibne, moptui punt. Slogao Laiſen la Domnall rí Niall, co rabaoar i maiſ Muipteimne. Naupragium Delbnae in ptagno Rí epſa ducem .i. Diuſarač, (.i. xxx. ečar, 7 ni terna oib acht lucht aen ečair). bellum Gronnae magnaе in quo genur Coirpui ppoctratum ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º Lº ui.º Quier Ptoimne ancopitae Račín, io ert nepotir Sunaič. Eoalbalo rex Saxonum moptur. Comburtio Cille móre dičraič o auib Cpemčainn. Mopty Pínčon abbatir Lir moir. bellum Cinn febrat inter Muñunenper inuicem, in quo cecidit Doobgal pprin- cepr Munſairt. Dormitatio Siačail Linde duačail. Perſur mac Conſaile, Tomaltač rí Cíainachta glinne ſaičín, Cuičgal ancopita, Aluobur abbat Muccirt, moptui punt. iugulatio Duinn mic Cumurčaič rí .h. möruiin in veirceirt. Lex Columbae cille la Sleibene.

Fol. 316.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º Lº ui.º Niallſur mac Doič rex na n-Deirre m-Đreč, Muireoač mac Copmaic plana abbat Lugmaič, Cačal rí nepotum Cennrelaič, Domnall mac Flainn veirčge, Elpín Glairre noirde, Aeč mac Copmaic lečrí Cíannačt, Píčbačač Cille veilge, moptui punt. Celepetar (a

<sup>1</sup> *Oer against.* — epſa, A. B. The *Four Mast.* (751) say im a ttičepna, "with their lord."

<sup>2</sup> *Boats.* — The original of this clause is interlined in *al. man.* in A., by way of gloss. B. has "xxx ečar ppetep unum," which substantially agrees with the addition in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gronn-mor.* — Gronnae magnaе, A. B. Clar. 49 reads *Grane magna.* The place has not been identified.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Suanaigh* — "Descendant (or nepos) of Suanach." See above at

the years 741 and 747, where the 'Law' of Ua Suanaigh" is mentioned; and *Martyr. Donegal* at May 16.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-dithraibh.* — See note on this name under the year 734 *supra.*

<sup>6</sup> *Cenn-Febrach.* — "This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach, to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork." O'Donov. *FourMast.*, A.D. 186, note x.

<sup>7</sup> *Between each other.* — inuicem, A. B.

Ua Suibne, died. The hosting of Leinster by Domnall, against Niall, until they were in Magh-Murtheimne. Shipwreck of the Delbhna in Loch-Ri, over against<sup>1</sup> their leader, *i.e.*, Diumasach (viz., 30 boats,<sup>2</sup> and only the company of one boat of them escaped). The battle of Gronn-mor,<sup>3</sup> in which the Cinel-Coirpri was overthrown.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 756. Rest of Fidhmuine, *i.e.*, Ua [756.]  
Suaigh,<sup>4</sup> anchorite of Rathin. Æthelbald, King of the Saxons, dies. Burning of Cill-mor-dithraibh<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Cremthainn. Death of Finnchu, abbot of Lis-mor. Battle of Cenn-Febrat<sup>6</sup> among the Munstermen, between each other,<sup>7</sup> in which Bodbgal, superior of Mungairt,<sup>8</sup> was slain. The 'falling asleep' of Siadhal of Linn-Duachail. Fergus, son of Congal; Tomaltach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin;<sup>9</sup> Cuidghal, an anchorite, and Aildqbur, abbot of Muccert, died. The killing of Donn, son of Cumuscach, King of the Ui-Briuin of the South. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille, by Sleibene.<sup>10</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 757. Niallghus, son of Boeth, King of [757.]  
the Deisi-Bregh;<sup>11</sup> Muiredach, son of Cormac-Slana,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Lughmadh; Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Domnall, son of Flann Deirge; Elpin of Glais-Noiden;<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Cormac, half-king of Cianachta, and Fidhbhadbach of Cill-deilge, died. Cele-Petair (from Crich-Bresail),<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Mungairt*.—Now Mungret, a few miles to the S.W. of the city of Limerick.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta of Glenn-geimhin*.—See note 7 under the year 680, and note 4 under 694, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia from 752 to 767. The 'Law,' or tribute, of St. Colum-Cille is referred to again at the year 777.

<sup>11</sup> *Deisi-Bregh*.—The territory of this tribe, which was otherwise called *Deisi-Temrath* (or "Deises of Tara"), is now represented by the baronies of

Upper and Lower Deece, in the county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Slana*. "Of Slane."—The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, write the word *Slaine* (in the genit. case).

<sup>13</sup> *Glais-Noiden*.—Glasnevin, near Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *From Crich-Bresail*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the List of the *comarbada*, or successors, of St Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 8), Cele-Petair is stated to have been "from Drum-

ερική ὀρεαρίλ) abbat apud Mačae [obit]. Martu filia  
maice Dubain, dominatrix Cille dano, obit. bellum  
Oronapobaiξ inter nepotes Piacrach 7 nepotes ὀριυιν,  
in quo ceciderunt Taroξ mac Muiruibuir 7 nepotes  
τρer Cellaiξ, Cačrannaξ, Cačmuξ, Aρτρban. Cillil  
nepos Duncoda uictor fuit.

† Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º l.º uiii.º Slogadaξ  
mac Donnaiξ de genere ὀιρρι, Ečaiξ mac Conaill  
minn abbat Foibrain, Foruban lipečaire, Domnall  
mac Ačda lagen, Siadail mac Luaiξ doctor, Ečaiξ  
mac Piacraξ rapier, moritur fuit. bellum Emnae  
Mačae, ubi Dungal nepos Conaig 7 Donnbo inter-  
pecti fuit. Piacna mac Ačdo poim uictor fuit.

Nimaculaiξ Donn bo bape

Co paxaib a rige;

Cono pail in adai huir, e,

1ar cat Chuire cipe.

Techt hi filiaξ dani eiri,

No ac deirxi in daim liac;

Dollotar hi ciunn hitaat;

Suil caih notaiat.

chetna in Ui-Bresail." Ui-Bresail, or Clann-Bresail, was the name of a tribe (and also of their territory) situated in the present barony of Oneilland East, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>1</sup> *Abbas*. — dominatrix, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandsons of Cellach*. — The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 753, state that the three persons, whose names follow in the entry, were sons of Fergus, son of Roghallach. But this is incorrect, as their father Fergus [vid. 744, *supra*] was son of Cellach [King of Connaught, ob. 704, *supra*], son of Raghallach [also K. of Connaught], whose death is entered above at the year 648.

<sup>3</sup> *Dunchadh*, i.e., Dunchadh Mursce, or "Dunchadh of Muirisc." See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 682, *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Foibhran*. — At the year 815 *infra*, (where the name is written *Foibrein*, (genit. of *Foibren*), the place is referred to as in the territory of Graicraigi (or Gregraidhi), which anciently comprised the present barony of Coolavin, co. Sligo, and a considerable portion of the N.W. of the co. Roscommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Emain-Macha*. — Now the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of Armagh. For much useful information as to the way in which several present Irish topographical names, beginning with the letter N, are formed from old names beginning with vowels (as

abbot of Armagh, [died]. Marthu, daughter of MacDubhain, abbess<sup>1</sup> of Cill-dara, died. The battle of Druim-Robaigh, between the Ui-Fiachrach and the Ui-Briuin, in which fell Tadhg, son of Muirdibur, and three grandsons of Cellach<sup>2</sup>—Cathrannach, Cathmugh, Artbran. Ailill, grandson of Dunchadh,<sup>3</sup> was victor.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 758. Slogadach, son of Donngal, of [758.] the Cinel-Coirpri; Echaidh, son of Conall Menn, abbot of Foibhran;<sup>4</sup> Fordubhan Liphechaire; Domnall, son of Aedh Lagen; Siadhail, son of Luath, doctor, and Echaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. The battle of Emain-Macha,<sup>5</sup> in which Dungal Ua Conaing, and Donnbo,<sup>6</sup> wereslain. Fiachna,<sup>7</sup> son of Aedh Roin, was victor.

Not well<sup>8</sup> did Donn-bo go [on his] career  
Until he left his kingship;  
Wherefore he is in a house of clay,<sup>9</sup>  
After the battle of Cul-Círé.<sup>10</sup>

Going into a sliabh afterwards,  
On abandoning the daim-liac,<sup>11</sup>  
They went to the point where they are—  
The eyes of all see them.

Navan from Emain), see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, First Series, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnbo*.—Probably the same as the Donnbo, son of Cubreatan, by whom Congal, son of Eigneche, lord of the Airthera (or Oriors) was slain in A.D. 743, according to the chronology of the *Four M*. The killing of Congal is entered in these Annals at the year 747; but the name of his slayer is not given. The *Frag. of Irish Annals*, at A.D. 722 (p. 33, sq.), give a harrowing, and apparently apocryphal, account of the history of another Donnbo.

<sup>7</sup> *Fiachna*.—See the note on Fiachna son of Aedh Roin, at the year 752, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Not well*.—*nímarcúlaí*, probably

for *nímarcúlaí* ("not well did he go"), a form of expression not yet satisfactorily examined or explained, seems cognate with the forms *nímarcúram*, *nímarcúram*, *nímarcú[o]gabram* ("not well have we gained," "—passed," "—taken"). See *Chron. Scot.*, A.D. 827. These stanzas, which are not in B., or in Clar. 49, are written in the lower margin of fol. 81 d in A., with a sign referring to their place in the text.

<sup>9</sup> *House of clay*, i.e., a grave.

<sup>10</sup> *Cul-Círé*.—Not known. The name may possibly be only a local name for the exact site of the battle of Emain-Macha.

<sup>11</sup> *Daim-liac*.—The name 'Daim-liac,' which means "stone-church,"

Sirpan duit a cheirchen chochlané,  
 Uí nap ror naérané,  
 T'etan fpuato boobai noóérané,  
 'Do éal fpuir in catraí.

'Du leirne fpu loéa Eirne,  
 hErim duit i Míoe,  
 Ír do leirne alaile  
 Fpu Gleann roglaoh ruge.

Insulatio Rectabrat mic 'Dunéon, pegir Muééorpe.  
 Duborummman abbar Tuilían moritur. Aestap  
 pluualir. Benna Muilt effudit amnem cum pircibur.  
 Insulatio Fepdamail mic Cinnfaelao.

- .b. Íct. Íanar. Anno domini occ. l. ix. Hic magna  
 hi iii. nonas Februarii. Imarecc Foling in quo  
 ceciderunt Dunchao mac Caéail 7 Ceéepnaé mac  
 'Doéaró. Morir Taircelltaí rariéntir. Occirio  
 Congalaí mic Conaill pegir 'Diaéaró. Moir  
 Muiredaí nepotir 'Draon pegir Lagen. Famer 7  
 meir mar. Moir Concoéair nepotir Tairéé tóimín;  
 7 Conaít abbar Lir moer, 7 'Gaímoíbaíl abbar airne  
 Énóai, moritui sunt. Bellum hitir muinir Clono 7  
 'Díroir, imMoin choirre blaé. Conóam cluana Cuiréin  
 moritur.

when not used in connexion with any  
 establishment in particular, is usually  
 understood as indicating "Daim-  
 liac-Chianain," or Duleek, co Meath.

<sup>1</sup> Amongst worms.—ror naérané. Naérané is put for naéraié, to rhyme with catraí, the last word in the stanza. The proper form of the accus. plural of nathir (natrix), however, is nathpacha.

<sup>2</sup> The city, i.e., the "city" of Armagh; or probably by "the city" was meant *Emain-Macha*, or *Emania*, the ancient seat of royalty in Ulster.

<sup>3</sup> Glenn-rige. — This was the old name of the valley of the Newry

river. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 253.

<sup>4</sup> Benna-muilt. — The "point of molt" (molt being the Irish for a "wether"; comp. Fr. *moulton*, old Fr. *moulton*, or *mulon*). Clar. 49 describes *Benna-muilt* as "a mountain," but gives no clue as to its situation.

<sup>5</sup> Conflict of Foling. — Clar. 49 has "the Skirmish of Foling"; but O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, renders "*Imairecc Foling*" by "*Conflictus cruentus*." Foling was, however, the name of a place, which has not been identified. This entry is not given by the *Four Masters*.

Alas ! for thee, thou hooded little black man ;  
 'Tis a shame [thou should'st be] amongst worms !<sup>1</sup>  
 Thy face towards thy hateful foes,  
 Thy back towards the city.<sup>2</sup>

Thy side towards the Lakes of Erne,  
 (A journey thou hadst to Meath) ;  
 And thy other side  
 Towards the angry Glenn-rige.<sup>3</sup>

The killing of Rechtabrat, son of Dunchu, King of Mughdhorna. Dubh drumman, abbot of Tuilen, dies. A rainy summer. Benn-muilt<sup>4</sup> poured forth a stream with fishes. The killing of Ferdamal, son of Cennfaelad.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 759. Great snow on the fourth of the [759.] <sup>MS.</sup> Nones of February. The conflict of Foling,<sup>5</sup> in which Dunchad son of Cathal, and Ceithernach son of Dothadh, were slain. Death of Taircelltach, a wise man. Murder of Congalach, son of Couall, King of Diathraibh.<sup>6</sup> Death of Muiredach, grandson of Bran,<sup>7</sup> King of Leinster. Famine, and abundance of acorns. Death of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Teimin ; and Conait,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, and Gaimdibail, abbot of Ara-Enda,<sup>9</sup> died. A battle between the 'families' of Cluain<sup>10</sup> and Biror,<sup>11</sup> in Moin-Coisse-Blae.<sup>12</sup> Condam of Cluain-Cuifthin<sup>13</sup> dies.

<sup>6</sup> *Diathraibh*.—The situation of this tribe (or territory) is unknown to the Editor. The entry is not in the *Ann. Four Mast.* O'Connor blunders, as usual, and for "Diathraibh" prints *dia thib*, and translates "a latere ejus"!

<sup>7</sup> *Muiredach, grandson of Bran*.—Muiredach (ancestor of the Ui-Muiredaigh, the tribe name of the O'Tooles) was the son of Murchad (ob. 726 *supra*), son of Bran Bec (otherwise called Bran Mut), whose death is recorded above at the year 737. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, General Table at p. 138.

<sup>8</sup> *Conait*.—This name is written

"Condath" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 755).

<sup>9</sup> *Ara-Enda*.—Ara of St. Enna (or Enda). Now Aranmore Island, in Galway Bay.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise. This entry is not given by the *Four Mast.*, who persistently ignore incidents of this nature.

<sup>11</sup> *Biror*.—Birr; or, as it is now generally called, Parsonstown.

<sup>12</sup> *Moin-Coisse-Blae*.—This name, which means the "Bog at the foot of (or along) the [river] Bla," is now forgotten in the district.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffa,



Fol. 32aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º Moir Fingnecht  
rili Fogertaiǵ, nepotir Cernaiǵ. bellum Ato tuma  
inter Ultu 7 nepotes Ecað, in quo cecidit Ailill mac  
Ferbelmto. bellum beluit Gabrain in quo ceciderunt  
Donngal mac Laiǵnaen, rex nepotum Ceinnrelaiǵ, 7  
alii regir. Moir Oengura mic ferǵurra, regir Pic-  
torum.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 1.º Nix magna  
7 luna tenebrosa. Occurio Eutiǵirn episcopi a rac-  
errote, 1 n-deraiǵ Cille dapo. Quier Cormaic  
abbatir cluana mic U Noir. Nox lucida in autumnno.  
bellum Caillle tuibiz ubi Luigni proptinati sunt.  
Cenel Coirppu uictoriam accepit. Ferrio mac Fabr  
rapienr, abar Comraire Mide obuit. bellum montir  
Truim. Roðartað mac Cuanað, princepr Oðnae,  
mortuus ert.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º 11.º Moir  
Domnall mic Murchada, (mic Diarmada guðinn,  
mic Oirmearðaiǵ ðaeið, mic Conall mic Suibne mic  
Colmain mhoir mic Diarmada mic Ferǵura cernðeol),  
regir Temoraie; in xii. Kalendas Decembriur mor-  
tuus ert. Dec lairne ab Cluana irairto, 7 Paelcu  
Finnlaurri, 7 Fuarple Oa suanað, abb Raðin,  
mortui sunt. Moir Reoðarð abb Fernann. Moir

in the parish of Rathcore, co. Meath. See at the year 770 *infra*, where the name is Cluain-Cuibhtin.

<sup>1</sup> *Fogartach*. — See above, under the year 723.

<sup>2</sup> *Ath - duma*. — "Ford of the Mound." Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Belut Gabrain*. — The "Pass (or Road) of Gabran." The Ballygaveran of early Anglo-Norman documents. Now Gowran, in the co. Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Oengus*. — The *aithbe* ("ebb," or "decay") of the sovereignty of an Oengus, son of Fergus, is recorded

above at the year 749; and the death of another Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn (Pictland), is entered at the year 833 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *A dark moon*. — An eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 762.

<sup>6</sup> *Caill-Tuidbig*. — The "Wood of Tuidbeg." O'Donovan suggests that this place is probably Kiltabeg, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. *Four Mas.*, A.D. 757, note *f*; and *Addenda* to vol. I., p. 1192.

<sup>7</sup> *Luigni*. — Clar. 49 has "Luigni of Connacht" [i.e. the ancient inhabit-

Kal. Jan. A.D. 760. Death of Finsnechta, son of [760.] Fogartach,<sup>1</sup> grandson of Cernach. The battle of Athduma,<sup>2</sup> between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach, in which Ailill, son of Feidhilmidh, was slain. The battle of Belut-Gabrain,<sup>3</sup> in which fell Donngal son of Ladgnen, King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, and other Kings. Death of Oengus<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, King of the Picts.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 761. Great snow, and a dark moon.<sup>5</sup> [761.] The killing of Eutigern, a bishop, by a priest, in the oratory of Kildare. The 'repose' of Cormac, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. A bright night in autumn. The battle of Caill-Tuidbig,<sup>6</sup> where the Luigni<sup>7</sup> were overthrown, and the Cinel-Coirpri obtained the victory. Ferfio, son of Fabre, a wise man, abbot of Comrair-Midè,<sup>8</sup> died. The battle of Sliabh-Truim.<sup>9</sup> Robhartach, son of Cuanu, superior of Othan,<sup>10</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 762. Death of Domnall, son of [762.] Murchad (son of Diarmaid Guthbhinn,<sup>11</sup> son of Airmedach Caech, son of Conall, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid, son of Fergus Cerrbheoil), King of Tara. On the 12th of the Kalends of December he died. Bec-Laitne,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Faelchu of Finnglais,<sup>13</sup> and Fidairle Ua Suanaigh, abbot of Rathin,<sup>14</sup> died. Death of Reothaide, abbot of Ferns.

ants of the present barony of Leyny, co. Sligo.] But the "Luigni of Meath," who gave name to the barony of Lune in the latter county, were evidently meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Comrair - Midè*. — "Comrair of Meath." Now Conry, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Truim*. — See note <sup>2</sup> under the year 614 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Othan*. — Otherwise called *Othán-Mura*. Faban, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal.

<sup>11</sup> *Diarmaid Guthbhinn*. — Diarmaid "of the sweet voice." This clause, which is interlined in *al. man.* in A, and which also occurs in Clar. 49, is not in B.

<sup>12</sup> *Bec-Laitne*. — "Bec of the Latin." No specimens of his Latin appear to have survived.

<sup>13</sup> *Finnglais*, i.e. the "Bright Stream." Now Finglas, a village a little to the north of Dublin.

<sup>14</sup> *Rathin*. — Otherwise called Rathin-Ui-Suanaigh. Now Bahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

Ἀναθῶν ἄββατιρ Linne Ὑαθῶν. Sol tenebropur in hora tertia diei. Morp Flainn garadh pēgīr genepur mic Ercae. Duceta Lothri. Strager Cuilnige mare, ubi Connacta pporpaci sunt. Bellum hitir .h. Progenti 7 Copcumpuadh 7 copco daircainn. Druide rex Fortrenn moritur. Niall pporpach pēgnare incipit.

- .b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° iii.° Nix magna tribur pēre menribur. Quier Ronain abbatir Cluana micc U Noir. Morp Cormaic mic Cililla, abbatir manirpēdh Duitt. Int arealt mor 7 pamep. Morp Duibheilge rapientir. Bellum Arsgamain inter familiam Cluana micc U Noir 7 Dernaighi, ubi ceciderunt Diarmaid sub mac Domnaill, 7 Diḡlaḡ mac Duiblir, 7 .cc. uiri de familia Dernaige. Dheral mac Murchada uictor expetit cum familia Cluana. Siccitay magna ultra modum. Cilill aua Duncadh, rex Connacht, moritur ert. Scannlan Peimin, mac Aeogail, moritur. Riuth pola in tota hibernia. Iugulatio Dherail mic Murchada. Bellum Duimbile re Donnchad for riru Teladh. Morp Pīadh mic

Fol. 32ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Duceta of Lothra.*—*Duceta* Lothri, A. B. *Duceta* Lothra, Clar. 49. O'Conor prints *duceta* Lothri as part of the preceding entry recording the death of Flann Garadh, and translates "occisi a Lothriensibus," which is surely wrong. *Duceta* is not mentioned by Tigernach or the *F. M.* Lothra is now known as Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortrenn.*—Pictland, in Scotland. See note <sup>1</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Niall Frossach.*—"Niall of the Showers." O'Flaherty Latinizes *Frossach* "Nimbosus." *Ogygia*, p. 433. See under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Clonmacnoise.*—Cluana mē-

noir, A. Cluana m̄ noir, B. Cluana m̄ Nois, Clar. 49. The Irish form of the name of Clonmacnoise is variously written *Cluain-mic-U-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois's descendant"), and *Cluain-mic-Nois* (the "meadow of the son of Nois"); and it is difficult to say which is the more correct form, as the etymology of the name, which is sometimes found written *Cluain-muc-Nois* (the "meadow of Nois's pigs"), is uncertain.

<sup>5</sup> *Manistir-Buiti.*—Now Monasterboice, in the co. Louth; a few miles to the N. W. of Drogheda.

<sup>6</sup> *Famine.*—Probably a return, or continuation, of the famine mentioned above at the year 759.

Death of Anfadan, abbot of Linn-Duachail. A darkened sun at the third hour of the day. Death of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca. Duceta of Lothra<sup>1</sup> [died]. The slaughter of Cuilnech-mor, where the Connaughtmen were overthrown. A battle between the Ui-Fidgenti, and the Corcumruadh and Corco-Baiscinn. Bruide, King of Fortrenn,<sup>2</sup> dies. Niall Frossach<sup>3</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 763. Great snow for nearly three [763.] <sup>B12</sup> months. Repose of Ronan, abbot of Clonmacnoise.<sup>4</sup> Death of Cormac, son of Ailill, abbot of Manistir-Buiti.<sup>5</sup> The great scarcity and famine.<sup>6</sup> Death of Dubhdeilge the Wise. The battle of Argaman, between the 'family' of Clonmacnoise<sup>4</sup> and [the 'family' of] Dermagh,<sup>7</sup> wherein<sup>8</sup> fell Diarmait Dubh, son of Domnall, and Dighlach, son of Dubhliss, and 200 men of the family of Dermagh.<sup>7</sup> Bresal, son of Murchad, remained victor, with the family of Cluain.<sup>9</sup> Great drought beyond measure. Ailill, grandson of Dunchad,<sup>10</sup> King of Connaught, died. Scannlan of Feimin, son of Aedhgal, dies. The bloody-flux<sup>11</sup> in all Ireland. The killing of Bresal,<sup>12</sup> son of Murchadh. The battle of Dun-bilè,<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad, over the Fera-Tulach.<sup>14</sup> Death

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*. — Otherwise written *Dairmagh*, Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County. For an account of the foundation of the monastery of Durrow, by St. Colum-Cille, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 23, note b. This entry, like others of the same kind, has been intentionally omitted by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>8</sup> *Wherein*.—uiribí, A. The words "nota bene" are added in the margin in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain*, i.e., Clonmacnoise.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad*, i.e., Dunchad Mursce (sl. 682 *supra*). Ailill was the son of Innrechtach, son of Dunchad Mursce. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, General Table, facing p. 476.

<sup>11</sup> *Bloody flux*.—puuch póla. Clar.

49 has "A runinge flood of blood in whole Ireland." This seems to be the first mention of the prevalence of the bloody flux, or true dysentery, in Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Bresal*.—Apparently the Bresal referred to a few lines before, as engaged in the fight between the 'families' of Clonmacnoise and Durrow.

<sup>13</sup> *Dun-bilè*.—This place, the name of which signifies the "Fort of the ancient tree," and which was evidently in the present co. Westmeath, has not been identified.

<sup>14</sup> *Fera-Tulach*. Or *Fir-Tulach*.—The tribe-name of a people who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath.

foctaro abbaitir Daphce. Marcad mac Inrechtañ  
(sic). Tria fprota do fepctam : cruch Mairseas : a-mair  
Eugann .i. fproir d'arsut ßil, 7 fproir do cructmichte, 7  
fproir do ñil.

Tria fprota airo Uilinne,  
Ar ßaró Neall do am :  
Fproir arßut, fproir curpame,  
Ocur fproir do ñil.

Mac fersuol ba fersuol,  
Oc læchpáró a ßuram ;  
O fpar cach uia lenamam,  
Hhall fprofach a amam.

Cet a-ßall ar cai oen coceó  
Ro tobarß Hhall ni ;  
Robo cróda m færi bæveo  
A tobach foctri.

¶ Et lanap. Anno domini dcc.° lx.° iii.° In nocte  
ignum horribile 7 mirabile in tellur uram erc.  
Morr plantbercanß mic loingræ, fæir Temorie, in  
clepcau. Quier Tolan airo Drecan. Inßulatio  
Suibne mic Marcoda, cum duobur filior fup.

<sup>1</sup> *Baslec*.—Baslick, barony of Castlerea, co. Roscommon.

<sup>2</sup> *Three showers*.—This is possibly an amplification of the entry above given, at the year 717, of the falling of two showers (one of honey, and one of blood), in celebration, as the story goes, of the birth of Niall Frossach in that year. The record of the accession of Niall Frossach to the monarchy of Ireland is the last entry under the year 762 ; wherefore it would appear that the prodigy above mentioned was regarded by the

Annalist as signifying Niall's elevation to the throne. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), the three showers are merely stated to have fallen in the reign of Niall (mna plant). But at p. 274<sup>a</sup>, the same MS. contains the statement that the "shrines and precious things" of the saints of Ireland were covered with the silver which fell. These showers may really have been only some phenomena, like showers of shooting stars.

<sup>3</sup> *Aræ-Uilinne*.—Not identified. The original of these stanzas, which

of Fiachra, son of Fothad, abbot of Baslec.<sup>1</sup> Murchad, son of Innrechtach, [died]. Three showers<sup>2</sup> were shed in Crich-Muiredaigh in Inis-Eogain, viz. :—a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The three showers of Ard-Uilinn<sup>3</sup>  
From Heaven for love of Niall [fell] :  
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat,  
And a shower of honey.

Fergal's son was manly ;  
With heroes was his calling ;  
Since he found all to follow him—  
Niall Frosach his name.

A hundred pledges from each Province  
The hero Niall exacted.  
Brave was the noble, who boasted  
That he had thrice exacted them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 764. In the night a terrible and [764.] wonderful sign<sup>4</sup> was observed in the stars. Death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, King of Tara, in the religious state.<sup>5</sup> The repose of Tola of Ard-Breacain. The killing of Suibhne son of Murchadh, with his two sons. The battle of Carn-Fiachach<sup>6</sup> between two sons

are not in B, is written in the top margin of fol. 32<sup>a</sup> in A. with a mark indicating the place in the text where they might be introduced.

<sup>1</sup> *Sign*.—A similar prodigy is recorded above at the year 744.

<sup>2</sup> *Religious state*.—The *Four Mast.*, who incorrectly give the obit of Flaithbertach at the year 729 of their reckoning (= 734), and enter it again at A.D. 760 (= 765), say that he died in Armagh. At the year 729 the *F. M.*, instead of giving the death of Flaithbertach, should

have recorded his retirement from the kingship, and entrance into the religious state, in which he continued until his death. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

<sup>3</sup> *Carn-Fiachach*.—The "Carn (or monumental heap) of Fiacha." This Fiacha, who was son of Niall Nine-hostager, was ancestor of the tribe called Cinel-Fiachach, whose territory lay in the S. of the present co. of Westmeath. Carn-Fiachach, now called Carn, is situated in the barony of Moycashel in the said county.

bellum cairn fiaċaċ inter tuor filiur Domnail, iorert, Donnchad 7 Murchad. Fallomon la Donnchad, Ailgal la Murchad. In bello ceciderit Murchad; Ailgal in pugam uerrurert. Folaċtaċ abbar ċuor mortuurert. Loarinn abbar Clona irairto quieuit. Cellbil cluana ċronaig [obuit]. Depectio panir.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º u.º Dormitatio Craumtain abbatir Cluana perita. Iugulatio Pollamhain mic Concongalt, regir Míoi, uolope. bellum Sruċrae itir. h. ċruuin 7 Conmaicniu, ubi plurimi ceciderunt ti Conmaicniū, 7 Aċċ duċ mac Toiċliċ ceciderit. Dubinnreċt mac Caċail uictorruit. bellum itir Míoi 7 ċreċu, ubi ceciderunt Maeluċai mac Toċail 7 Donngal mac ċoreit. Morir ċernaiċ mic Caċail 7 ċernaiċ mic Flainn. Suibne abbar lae in ċiberuam uenit.

Fol. 32ba.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ui.º Conbrann abbar Cille acit mortuurert. Iugulatio Murchada mic Flaitċbertaig riċh cenul Conail. Fribadaċ abbar ċenncair quieuit. Dubrainber mac ċormaic abbar mainirreċċ ċuiri. Quier Sleibeni lae. Mac ino ċaer, abbar Enaċ duċ [obuit]. Glainuibur abbar laċraig ċruuin paupar. Cellaċ mac ċoirpui fili

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*; i.e. Domnall son of Murchad, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 762.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad*.—He became king of Ireland in the year 770.

<sup>3</sup> *Falloman*.—The entry of this battle in *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 760, differs somewhat from the foregoing entry. The *F. M.* represent Falloman as having been *slain by* Donnchad, in place of having assisted Donnchad. The death of 'Follamhan' is the second entry under the next year in these Annals.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—The "Lawn (or Meadow) of Bronach." Now

Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.

<sup>5</sup> *Failure*.—*depectio*, A. *depectur*, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn (Clonfert-Brendan); Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>7</sup> *Follamhan*.—This name is written Falloman in an entry under the preceding year, where see note.

<sup>8</sup> *Sruċhair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 761, note *w*.

of Domnall,<sup>1</sup> to wit, Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Murchad. Falloman<sup>3</sup> was with Donnchad; Ailgal with Murchad. Murchad was slain in the battle. Ailgal was put to flight. Folachtach, abbot of Birr, died. Loarn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cellbil of Cluain-Bronaigh,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Failure<sup>5</sup> of bread.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 765. The 'falling asleep' of Cremthan, [765.] abbot of Cluain-ferta.<sup>6</sup> The killing of Follamhan,<sup>7</sup> son of Cucongalt, king of Meath, treacherously. The battle of Sruthair,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, where great numbers of the Conmaicni fell, and Aedh Dubh, son of Toichlech, was slain. Dubhinnrecht,<sup>9</sup> son of Cathal, was the victor. A battle between the men of Meath and the Brega, where Maelumha son of Tothal, and Donngal son of Doreith, were slain. Death of Cernach son of Cathal, and of Cernach son of Flann. Suibhne, abbot of Ia, comes to Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 766. Conbrann,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>11</sup> [766.] died. The killing of Murchad, son of Flaithbertach, King of Cinel-Conaill. Fidbadach, abbot of Bennchair,<sup>12</sup> rested. Dubhdainbher son of Cormac, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>13</sup> [died]. The repose of Sleibene<sup>14</sup> of Ia. Mac-ind-sair,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Enach-dubh,<sup>16</sup> [died]. Glaindibur, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>17</sup> rests. Cellach, son of Coirpri,

<sup>6</sup> *Dubhinnrecht*.—The name is written "Dubhindrechtach" by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 761). The obit of Dubhinnrecht appears under the year 767.

<sup>10</sup> *Conbrann*.—The name of this ecclesiastic is written "Cubran" in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 762. The genit. form of "Cubran" is "Conbran."

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—The "Church of the Field." Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>12</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>13</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*.—The "Monastery of Buite" (ob. 518, *supra*). Now Monasterboice, co. Louth. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 762), Dubhdainbher was drowned in the river Boyne.

<sup>14</sup> *Sleibene*.—Abbot of Ia (or Iona) from A.D. 752 to 767. He is mentioned at the years 753 and 756 *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-ind-sair*.—"Son of the Carpenter."

<sup>16</sup> *Enach-dubh*.—Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>17</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, near Maynooth, co. Kildare.



Ποξερταιξ α Ιατρone iugulatur ert. Πλατγυρ mac Πιαδραδ mic Καταιλ iugulatur ert uolope. Lex Πατρικου.

- b. Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uii.º Dubinnrecht mac Καταιλ, rex Connaçt, mortuus ert .i. α fluxu sanguinis. Gormgal mac Ailello mortuus ert. Aðain abbaρ Iρ moir, huae Miannaix abbaρ ppuiti Cluana mic Noir, mortui sunt. Pethacrið mac Suibne abbaρ airtu Maçae quieuit. Eðne ingen ðnerail ðreß, regina regum Temhoðiae, regnum celeste aoirpici meruit poro poenitentiam. Coibdenað abbaρ cille Tomae pauat. Bellum i Portpinn itir Aed 7 Cinaed.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º uiii.º Corcrað itir Oðraiði inuicem, ubi filii Ceallaiξ filii Paelcain in pugam uerpi sunt. Toimrnama uictor euarrit. Bellum Pernað, in quo cecidit Dubcalggað mac Iarogngen. Cennrelaiξ uictor fuit. Quier Murgaile mic Ninðedo abbaτιρ Reçrainne. Encopað huæ Oðaðain, abbaρ Glinne ða loça, mortuus ert. Longuρ Coirppu mic Ποξερταιξ re n-Donncharo. Teppeomotuρ 7 rameρ, 7 morbuρ leppae multor inuapit. hAbundantia

<sup>1</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick.—Regarding the nature of this 'Law,' or system of collecting tribute, see Dean Reeves' observations, *Colton's Visitation*, Pref., p. III., sq.

<sup>2</sup> *Dubhinnrecht*.—Mentioned above at the year 765.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedan*.—Written Aðain in A. and B., and "Aoan" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 763, have Aedán, which seems more correct. The form Aðain in the text is the genit. of Aðain, or Aedán.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Miannaigh*, i.e., a "descendant (or grandson) of Miannach." The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) have popula ppuithe (the "majority of the

ppuithe," or "religious seniors," as O'Donovan translates). But this is surely wrong. In note g, appended to this entry in the *Four Mast.* by O'Donovan, he states that Clar. 49 (ad. an. 767) has "Lyne sapiens Cluana-mic-Nois"; whereas this latter authority has really "*Ilue* (for *Ua*) abbas et sapiens," the name *Miannaigh* being omitted after *Ua*.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne*.—This is the Suibhne, bishop of Armagh, mentioned above at the years 718 and 729.

<sup>6</sup> *Of kings*.—*regum*, A. B. "Of the kings," Clar. 49. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 763) say ben nì Temrac; which O'Donovan renders "wife

son of Fogartach, was slain by a robber. Flathgus, son of Fiachra, son of Cathal, was treacherously slain. The 'Law' of Patrick.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 767. Dubhiunrecht,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, [767.] MS. King of Connaught, died, *i.e.*, from 'bloody flux.' Gormgal, son of Ailill, died. Aedan,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Lis-mor, Ua Miannaigh,<sup>4</sup> the most learned abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Ferdacrich, son of Suibhne,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Armagh, rested. Eithne, daughter of Bresal Bregb, the queen of kings<sup>6</sup> of Tara, deserved to obtain the heavenly kingdom, after penance. Coibdenach, abbot of Cill-Toma, rests. A battle in Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> between Aedh and Cinaedh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 768. A destructive fight<sup>8</sup> among the [768.] Osraighi themselves, where the sons of Cellach, son of Faelchar, were put to flight. Toimsnamha escaped victorious. The battle of Ferna,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Dubhcalgaidh, son of Ladgnen. Cennselach<sup>10</sup> was victor. Repose of Murgal, son of Nindidh, abbot of Rechra.<sup>11</sup> Encorach Ua Dodain, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. The banishment of Coirpre, son of Fogartach, by Donnchad.<sup>12</sup> An earthquake, and a famine; and a leprous disease attacked

of the King of Teamhair [Tara]." But Eithne may have been the wife of more than one King of Tara.

<sup>1</sup> *Fortrenn*. — For Fortrenn, a name for the country of the Scotch Picts, see note <sup>8</sup>, under the year 663 *supra*. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 763) imply that this Fortrenn was in Leinster; which seems doubtful. Skene quotes the entry (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358), as an incident in Scotch history; but it does not follow, from Skene's quotation, that the scene of the battle was in Scotland.

<sup>2</sup> *Destructive fight*. — Κορυφαῖο. The *Four Mast.* (at the year 764) use the term κορυφαῖο, which means "conflict."

<sup>9</sup> *Ferna*. — Ferns, co. Wexford.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*. — Cennselach (for "Ui-Cennselaigh," the tribe-name of the people of South Leinster), A., B. Clar. 49 has *Cinnselach*. The death of Cennselach, son of Bran (the person meant, no doubt, in the foregoing entry) is recorded among the events of the next year.

<sup>11</sup> *Rechra*. — Dean Reeves thinks that Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, was meant (*Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 249). But Lambay Island, off the east coast of Dublin county, also called Rechra, may have been intended.

<sup>12</sup> *Donnachad*. — King of Ireland at the time.

ḡairmeḡa. Commanḡnaiḡ ḡaḡe, Conḡobur mac Cumay-  
caḡ ḡex Ḃḡḡne, moḡtuy ḡunt.

Fol. 32bb.

Ḳt. 1anay. Anno domini dcc.º lx.º ix.º Naḡḡal  
mac Naḡḡlucaiḡ moḡtuy ert a ḡluxu ḡanḡuiniḡ.  
Toimḡnaḡḡa mac ḡlainn, ḡex Oḡḡaiḡi, iḡulatur ert.  
Ḃḡḡḡal, abbaḡ Cloḡaiḡ mac ḡoimḡeni, moḡtuy ert.  
ḡellum inter ḡagenenḡer inuicem ḡoḡ aḡ Oḡc, ubi  
Ceallaḡ mac ḡunchaḡa uiḡtoḡ ḡuit, 7 cecioḡepunt  
Cinaḡḡ ḡiliuy ḡlainn 7 ḡḡateḡ eiuy Ceallaḡ, 7 Caḡḡio  
mac ḡecce, 7 ceteḡi multi. ḡiaḡḡai ḡḡanaḡiḡit, ḡeḡḡḡil  
Cille moḡe eniḡ, ḡeḡḡur eḡiḡcopuy ḡiliuy Caḡail,  
moḡtuy ḡunt. ḡolaḡḡach tiḡe ḡuaḡ, abbaḡ Clona  
mac U Noḡ, moḡtuy ert. ḡellum inter nepoteḡ  
Cennḡelaiḡ, ubi cecioḡit Cennḡelach mac ḡḡain, 7  
Eḡiḡḡel mac Ḃḡḡa ḡili Colḡḡen uiḡtoḡ ḡuit. Con-  
ḡḡeḡḡio etḡi ḡonnchaḡ mac ḡonnaill 7 Cellaḡ mac  
n-ḡonnchaḡa, 7 exiḡ ḡonnchaḡ cum exerceḡu nepotum  
Neill cu ḡaigniu, 7 eḡḡugeḡunt eum ḡaginenḡer, 7  
exieḡunt i Sciaḡ Neḡḡin; 7 manḡeḡunt hui Neill .iii.  
ḡiebuḡ i ḡaiḡ Ḃḡinne, 7 accenḡeḡunt iḡḡi omneḡ  
teḡminoy ḡaginentium. Coḡḡaḡḡ ḡuilḡḡ boinne ḡoḡ  
ḡiḡu ḡeḡḡeḡo ḡḡeḡ, ubi cecioḡepunt ḡlaḡḡeḡḡaḡ mac  
ḡlainn ḡili Roḡellniḡ, 7 Uaḡḡḡiḡe mac ḡaiḡ, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Acorns*.—ḡairmeḡa, genit. of  
ḡairmeḡ, "oak fruit."

<sup>2</sup> *Enach-Dathe*.—This place has not  
been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Toimsnamha*.—Or *Tuaimenama*,  
See Shearman's *Osorian Genealogy*,  
Part I. (*Loca Patriciana*, p. 264).

<sup>4</sup> *Clochar-mac-Doimheni*.—Clogher,  
in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Orc*.—The "Ford of Orc."  
Not identified. It was probably the  
name of some ford on the Liffey, or  
Barrow.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster, and  
son of Dunchad, whose death is re-  
corded above at the year 727.

<sup>7</sup> *Granairét*.—Granard, in the co.  
Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—Now Kilmore, in  
the parish of the same name, barony  
of Oneilland West, co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Tua*.—The "House of St.  
Tua." Now Taghadoe, in the par.  
of the same name, barony of North  
Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cennselach*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, under  
the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at  
this time.

<sup>12</sup> *Cellach*.—King of Leinster. See  
note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> *Sciach - Nechtin*.— "Nechtan's

many. Abundance of acorns.<sup>1</sup> Comman of Enach-Dathe,<sup>2</sup> Conchobar son of Cumascach, King of Aidhne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 769. Nargal, son of Natsluagh, died [769.] of the 'bloody flux.' Toimsnamha,<sup>3</sup> son of Flann, King of Ossory, was slain. Artgal, abbot of Clochar-mac-Doimheni,<sup>4</sup> died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, at Ath-Orc,<sup>5</sup> where Cellach<sup>6</sup> son of Dunchad was victor; and where Cinaedh son of Flann, and his brother Cellach, and Cathnio son of Becc, and a great many others, were slain. Fiachra of Granairt,<sup>7</sup> Fergil of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>8</sup> Fergus son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach of Tech-Tua,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. A battle among the Ui-Ceunselaigh, in which Cennselach<sup>10</sup> son of Bran was slain, and Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, was victor. An encounter between Donnchad<sup>11</sup> son of Domnall, and Cellach<sup>12</sup> son of Donnchad; and Donnchad proceeded to Leinster with the army of the Ui-Neill. And the Leinstermen eluded him, and went to Sciach-Nechtín.<sup>13</sup> And the Ui-Neill remained seven days in Rath-Alinne,<sup>14</sup> and burned all the borders of the Leinstermen with fire. The slaughter<sup>15</sup> of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Brega, in which fell Flaithbertach, son of Flann, son of Rogellnach,<sup>16</sup> and Uarcridhe son of Baeth, and Snedgus son of Ainftech,<sup>17</sup>

Bush." The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 766) write the name ϣεατ̃ Neachtain, which O'Donovan correctly translates "Neachtain's Shield (note *b*, *ad an.*). But *Sciach Nechtin* seems more correct.

<sup>14</sup> *Rath-Alinne.* — The "Rath of Alinn." Now the hill of Knockaulin, in the parish of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

<sup>15</sup> *Slaughter.*—*coṛcṛaḃ.* Clar. 49 has "one sett," for "onset," and O'Donovan (*F. M.* 765) translates *coṛcṛaḃ* "battle." But *coṛcṛaḃ* signifies more than a battle. See O'Donovan's *Suppl. to O'Reilly, v.* *coṛcṛaḃ.* The so-called translator

of these Annals, however, in the MS. Clar. 49, renders the word by "skirmish."

<sup>16</sup> *Son of Rogellnach.*—The *F. M.* (at 765) have *mic Rogallaiḡ*, "son of Roghallach," which is probably correct, although the name is written *Rogellnaiḃ*, in the genit. case (nom. *Rogellnaiḃ*), in these Annals at the year 721 *supra*.

<sup>17</sup> *Son of Ainftech.*—*mac Ainfteḡ* (for *mac Ainfteḡ*, "son of Ainfh-tech," in A). The form in B. would represent *mac Ainfteḡ*, "son of Ainftech," which would be incorrect.

8neirguyr mac Ainriū, 7 Cernač mac Flainn foribthe. Copepač ača Cliač nua Ciannacht for hū Teig. Ar moir vī laignib. Robbačao rocharoi vī ciannacht illan mora oc tinnuro. Forrman ingen Flainn mic Ačāa mopta ept. Cunnmael epircopuyr, abbar Cille more einur, quieuir. **Moyr Conmac mic Drenaoan**, abbatir **Cluana dochre**. Maeluin mac Duibinnrecht **ingulatur** ept. Moyr hui bece abbatir Pobair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° Moyr Flainn hui Dočuae, abbatir moiri cain Deža. Ačogen Pobair obuit. Bece mac Conlai, nī Tečbae, moptuyr ept. Coirppī mac Rogetai, nex Dneš, moptuyr ept. Forbarač nepoy Cernač, abbar Cluana mic U Noir [obuit]. Oenguyr mac Rogetai, nī ceniuil Ločaiue, řubita mopte peruit. Cačal mac Conail minn, nī Coirppī moir, Dungalach mac Taičlič, oux Luigne, moptui řunt. Coblaič ingin Cačail, dominatrix Cluana cuičtin obuit. Allcellač telčā Oland, 7 Aičleč huae Cintořiaeč, obiepunt. Složač irin Počla la Donnchao.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 1.° Moyr Airleao Cluana irair. Ingulatio Concobair .h. Maeleuin. Složač Donnchaoa co enoce m-bane.

Fol. 33aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Flann Foirbthe*. — His obit is entered above at the year 715, at which date Clar. 49 calls him "Old Flann m<sup>o</sup> Fogarta."

<sup>2</sup> *Ath-cliaith*. — Dublin.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765) say "Cianachta-Bregh"; a sept descended from Cian (*a quo* "Cianachta"), son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster, whose territory seems to have comprised the present town of Duleek, co. Meath, and a large portion of the surrounding country.

<sup>4</sup> *The full tide*. — "In a sea tide," Clar. 49. The situation of the place where this drowning occurred is left to conjecture. But it was probably in the tidal part of the river Liffey,

across which the Cianachte, in their return home, would probably have had to pass.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-mor-Einir*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 236.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain - Dochre*. — "Cluain-Tochne," in the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 765). The *Chron. Scot. and Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 977) mention a "Cluain-Deochra," which is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th January, to have been in the co. Longford, although Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies it with Clon-rane, in the bar. of Moycashel, co. Westmeath. It may be the place now called Cloondara, in the parish of Killashee, bar. anl county of Longford.

and Cernach son of Flann Foirbthe.<sup>1</sup> The massacre of Ath-clíath,<sup>2</sup> by the Cianachta, against the Ui-Teig. A great slaughter of the Leinstermen; and numbers of the Cianachta,<sup>3</sup> were drowned in the full tide<sup>4</sup> when returning. Gorman, daughter of Flann, son of Aedh, died. Crunnmael, a bishop, abbot of Cill-mor-Einir,<sup>5</sup> rested. Death of Conmach, son of Brendan, abbot of Cluain-dochre.<sup>6</sup> Maelduin, son of Dubhinnrecht, was slain. Death of Ua Becce, abbot of Fobhar.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 770. Death of Flann Ua Dachua, [770.] abbot of Inis-cain-Degha.<sup>8</sup> Aedgen of Fobhar<sup>7</sup> died. Becc, son of Conla, King of Tethba, died. Coirpri, son of Fogartach, King of Bregh, died. Forbasach Ua Cernaigh, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [died]. Oengus, son of Fogartach,<sup>9</sup> King of the Cinel-Loeghaire, died suddenly. Cathal, son of Conall Menn, King of Coirpri-mor,<sup>10</sup> [and] Dungalach, son of Taichlech, chief of Luighne, died. Coblaithe, daughter of Cathal, abbess of Cluain-Cuibhtin,<sup>11</sup> died. Ailcellach of Telach-Olaind,<sup>12</sup> and Aichlech Ua Cindfiaech, died. A hosting into the Fochla<sup>13</sup> by Donnchad.<sup>14</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 771. Death of Airlid of Cluain-Iraird. [771.] The killing of Conchobar Ua Maeleduin. A hosting by Donnchad to Cnoc-mBanè.<sup>15</sup> The "Fair of the clapping

<sup>1</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*.—Inishkeen, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan; giving name to the parish of Inishkeen, situated partly in the county of Monaghan, and partly in Louth county.

<sup>9</sup> *Son of Fogartach*.—The *Four Mast.* (at 766) have *mac Fēaradāig*, "son of Feradhach."

<sup>10</sup> *King of Coirpri-mor*.—*ṛí Coirpri mori*, "king of the great Coirpri (o Cairbri)," A. B. has *ṛí Coirppri mori* (for "king of Coirpri, moritur" (or "mortuus est"). Clar. 49 has also "moritur." But the reading in

A. is probably correct. The territory (or tribe) of "Coirpri-mor" is mentioned in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the years 949, 974, 1029, and 1032.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Cuibhtin*.—See note at the year 759 *supra*, where the name is "Cluain-Cuifhtin."

<sup>12</sup> *Telach-Olaind*.—See this place referred to above at the years 710 (note <sup>3</sup>, p. 160) and 730.

<sup>13</sup> *Fochla*.—The north of Ireland.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Cnoc-mBanè*.—The "Hill of Banè." See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.* at A.D. 111, note g.

Oenað ina lamcomarðæ, in quo ignis 7 tonitru  
rimiliturine dei iudicii. Ino lamcomarð hi feil Mícel  
ðianeppeo in tene oi nom. Moþr Suibne abbatyr  
lae. Aenryt ʒorðil ʒa tpeoan immelle, 7 oen þraino  
etarru, ar omun in teinoð. Quier Maelaičthin abb  
cluana Eibnið. Lex Comain 7 Aedain pecunda þor teora  
Connacht. Að aigun rex hile Mane, Arþ mac  
flaičniað rex Aibne, ugulati runt. Lergur mac  
Duibcombair morþuþ ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ii.º Moenað  
mac Colmain, abbat 8lane 7 cille Þoibrič, a fluxu  
ranguinor morþuþ ert. Ðaniel nepor Þoileni, reþiba  
Letubai, quieuþ. Ðonncoðaið rex Connačt morþuþ  
ert. Inpolita piccitar 7 arþor polir, ut pene panir  
omnor deperuþ. Ðeirmeþr mor inna dearo. Martan  
inþe Eioheč, Aedain epircopur maiðe heu, Ceiteþnač  
huæ Epumon oabbay cluana þerta Ðrenainn, morþu  
runt. Lerčan dominatruþ Cille ʒaro obuþ. Luna  
teneþþora in .ii. nonar decimbriþ. Að mac Coirþri,  
þrincept Rečrainne, morþuþ ert.

¶ Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º iii.º Moþr  
Alþrain mic Þoimio, abbatyr Tpeoio moir, in þerta

<sup>1</sup> "Fair of the clapping of hands."  
— This evidently refers to a celebra-  
tion of national games somewhere,  
during which the people present  
thereat were so terrified by excessive  
thunder and lightning, that they  
clapped their hands in token of horror  
and despair. Dr. O'Connor, and the  
so-called 'translator' of Clar. 49,  
considered *lamcomairt* ("clapping of  
hands") as the name of the place in  
which the *oenach* (or "fair") was  
held. But they were clearly mistaken.  
A similar incident is noticed at the  
year 798, *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fasted*.—*aenryt* (for *ainryt*), A.  
B. The so-called "translator" of  
these Annals in Clar. 49 renders this

entry "Irishmen fasted for feare of  
theire destruction, one meale among  
them in awe of the fyre." Dr.  
O'Connor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates  
*aenryt* "consensio spontanea,"  
which is as bad. But the translation  
given in the *Census of Ireland* for  
1851 (Part V. vol. 1, p. 57), where  
*aenryt* is rendered by "all in one  
place" (as if the original was *aen  
ryt*) is even worse.

<sup>3</sup> Two 'tredans'; i.e. two fasts of  
three days each. See *tredan*, i.e. *tre-  
denus*, i.e. tres dies. Gloss in *Fel. of  
Oengus*, at Nov. 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain - Eidhnech*. — Clonenagh,  
near Mountrath, in the Queen's  
County.

of hands,"<sup>1</sup> in which occurred lightning and thunder, like unto the day of judgment. The 'clapping of hands' on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." Death of Suibhne, abbot of Ia. The Goidhil fasted<sup>2</sup> two 'tredans'<sup>3</sup> together, and only one meal between them, through fear of the fire. Repose of Maelaichthin, abbot of Cluain-Eidhnech.<sup>4</sup> The 'Law' of Coman and of Aedan, a second time,<sup>5</sup> over the three divisions of Connaught. Aedh Aithgin, King of the Ui-Maine, and Art son of Flaithniadh, King of Aidhne, were slain. Lergus, son of Dubhcomair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 772. Moenach, son of Colman, abbot of Slane and Cill-Foibrigh, died of the 'bloody flux.' [772.] Daniel Ua Foileni, scribe of Letuba,<sup>6</sup> rested. Donncothaidh, King of Connaught, died. An unusual drought and heat of the sun, so that almost all food failed. A great abundance of acorns after it. Martan of Inis-eidnech, Aedan bishop of Magh-Eo,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ceithernach Ua Erumono, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, died. Lerthan, abbess<sup>8</sup> of Cill-dara, died. A dark moon on the second of the Nones of December. Aedh son of Coirpri, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Rechru, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 773. Death of Albran, son of Foidmed, [773.] abbot of Treoid-mor,<sup>10</sup> on the sixth day between the two

<sup>1</sup> A second time.—πα (for περυνθα) A. B. O'Connor prints *fa*. Clar. 49 ignores it. The beginning of the third "Law" (*Lex*, or tribute) of Coman and Aedan is noticed under the year 779 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Letuba*.—This place, which has not been identified, is again referred to at the year 778 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Eo*.—The "Plain of the Yew." Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Abbess*.—δομινatrix. A. B.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot*.—πριncepp, A. B. Clar. 49 has "prince"; but πριncepp

seems used throughout these Annals to signify the abbot or superior of a monastery.

<sup>10</sup> *Treoid-mor*; or "Great Treoid." But there is no mention in these Annals, or in any other authority known to the Editor, of a *Treoid-beg*, or "little Treoid." The place referred to is now known as Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. The old name of the place was *Dumadergluachra* ("Mound of the red rushy-place"), according to a statement in *Lebor-na-hUidri*, p. 119a.



Fol. 33ab.

pepua inter duo parcha. ultan .h. berodreiss, abbar Othae móre, Oihennac mac Eicín abbar Leith-glinne, Forinnain pepua 7 epircopur Treoit, perierunt. Dúnlaith ingen Rođertauigh obuit. Tomaltaic mac Murghaile, rex Cruachna Ai, doobdach mac Ectgura, rex ceniuil riliu Ercae, morui runt. Suairleac .h. Conciarain, abbar Lirr moir, Imraicheac glinne Cloitighe, anchorita, morui runt. Flaethuac mac Piaethac, rex Cruithne, moritur. Comuatio agonur la Donnchara. Eusan mac Colmain a fluxu ranguinur moruiur er, 7 ceteri multi ex isto dolore morui runt.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. lxx. iiii.º Morp Cínadhon rexir Picorum; 7 Donngal mac Nuadhac abbar Luighmaith, 7 Píanču abbar Luighmaith, 7 Conall maighé Luingsi, 7 Suairleac abbar Linne, perierunt. Comburcio airto Maíac. Comburcio Cille dapo. Comburcio Glinne da locha. Congreppio inter Mumanenrer 7 nepoter Neill, 7 pecit Donnchara uarationem magnam in finibur Muminenrium, 7 ceciderunt multi tu Muimnechaid. Imairpecc i Cluain irairto itir Donnchara 7 muintir Cluana irairto. Quier Ciarain epairtoich .i. belais sun. bellum adaid lias inter

<sup>1</sup> *Two Easters; i.e.* Easter Sunday and Low Sunday.

<sup>2</sup> *Othan-mor.* — "Great Othan." Now Fahan, barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Leithglenn.* — Now known as Old-Leighlin, the site of a Bishop's See, in the barony of Idrone West, co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Treoit.* — Trevet, bar. of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Of Cruachan-Ai.* — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 769) have Maighé hAi, "of Magh-Ai," the name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Cloitighe.* — O'Donovan

thought that this was probably the vale of the river [Clody], near Newtown-Barry, in the county Wexford. (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 769, note o.) But this is doubtful. O'Conor absurdly translates the name "vallis illustrium heroum."

<sup>7</sup> *Cruithni, i.e.*, the Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in Ireland; although Skene copies the entry as referring to the Scotch Picts (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 358).

<sup>8</sup> *Fair.* — O'Conor thought that the Fair (or assembly) meant was the Fair of Tailltiu (or Teltown), co. Meath; and he was possibly right in this instance.

Easters.<sup>1</sup> Ultan Ua Berodeirgg, abbot of Othan-mor<sup>2</sup>; Eirennach, son of Eichen, abbot of Leithglenn,<sup>3</sup> [and] Forinnan, scribe and bishop of Treoit,<sup>4</sup> died. Dunlaith, daughter of Fogartach, died. Tomaltach, son of Murgal, king of Cruachan-Ai,<sup>5</sup> [and] Bodbchad, son of Echtgus, king of Cinel-mic-Erca, died. Suairlech Ua Conciarain, abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Imraithech of Glenn-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> an anchorite, died. Flathroe, son of Fiachra, king of the Cruithni,<sup>7</sup> dies. Disturbance of a fair<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad. Euan, son of Colman, died from the 'bloody flux,' and many others died from that disorder.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 774. Death of Cinadhon, king of the Picts; [774.] and Donngal, son of Nuada, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>9</sup> and Fianchu, abbot of Lughmadh, and Conall of Magh-luinge,<sup>10</sup> and Suairlech, abbot of Linn,<sup>11</sup> died. Burning of Ard-Macha. Burning of Cill-dara. Burning of Glenn-da-locha. A battle between the Munstermen and the Ui-Neill, and Donnchad<sup>12</sup> committed great devastation in the borders of the Munstermen; and many of the Munstermen were slain. A conflict in Cluain-Iraird, between Donnchad<sup>13</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-Iraird. The repose of Ciaran the pious, *i.e.*, of Belach-duin.<sup>14</sup> The battle of Achadh-liag,<sup>14</sup> between the Ui-Briuin and the [Ui]-Maine, where the [Ui]-Maine

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Magh-luinge*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, at the year 672, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Linn*.—This should evidently be Linn-Duachaill, a place which O'Donovan identifies with Magheralin, in the co. Down; but on no sufficient authority, so far as the Editor can see. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at the 23rd of April, has "Suairlech, abbot of Linn-Duachaill, A.D. 774."

<sup>12</sup> *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>13</sup> *Belach-duin*.—The "Pass" of the "dun" (or "fort"). This was the old name of Disert-Chairain, or Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Achadh-liag*.—The "Field of the Stones." Dr. O'Connor (in *Ann. Ult. ad. an.*) states that this place was Athleague [in the bar. of Athlone, co. Roscommon]. But O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 770, note x) thought that the place referred to was "the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the river Suck," in the same barony.

nepotes Druuin 7 Maine, ubi Mane propternatur ert. Strages nepotum filiorum Drucc in tempore Colggen mic Cellaiḡ. Comburtio inrole daiḡeni.

.d.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º u.º Quier Colmain fínn ancortae. Morr Foroil Cluana irair. Morr Forburaiḡ abbatir raḡo Aíḡo. Morr Collbrainḡ abbatir Cluana micc U Noir. Comotatio martirum rancḡi Erce Slane, 7 comotatio martirum Uiniari Cluana irair. Morr Maelemanaiḡ abbatir Cinnḡaraiḡ. Bellum inter dal n-Áiraiḡe inuicem, 1 rleib Mírr, in quo cecidit Nía mac Conalta. Bellum Druing iterum in eodem anno, itir dal n-Áiraiḡe, in quo ceciderunt Cínaiḡ cairḡḡe mac Caḡaraiḡ, 7 Dungal .h. Persura porḡaraiḡ. Tomaltaḡ mac Inḡrechtaiḡ 7 Éḡaiḡ mac Ríaiḡe uictorey erant. Cellaḡ mac Dunchaḡa, rex Laiḡen, mortuur ert. Bellum Áḡa dumaí itir na hÁirḡeru 7 .h. Éḡoḡ Coḡo, in quo cecidit Forḡgal mac Conaíll cruí, rex Coḡo. Eusan mac Roncinn abbat Lír ḡoir, 7 Maelpuḡai .h. Moiraiḡ, perierunt. Caḡcor[c]raḡ itir U Neíll 7 Muíme, in quo familia Dḡrmaíḡi fuit, 7 ríli Tobaiḡ, io ert Duíneḡaiḡ 7 Caḡannaḡ, 7 alí de ríliir

Fol. 33ba.

<sup>1</sup> *Were overthrown*.—propternatur ert, A. and B., with which Clar. 49 agrees. But the name of Mane (or Maine), ancestor of the sept, is put for the sept itself in these authorities. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 770) have more correctly in ro meabairḡ for Uíḡ Maine ("in which the Uí-Maine were defeated").

<sup>2</sup> *Colgu*.—King of the Uí-Cremthainn. His obit is given at the year 780, *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Baithin*.—Now Ennisboyne, in the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Iraird*.—Clonard in the

barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh, in the parish of the same name, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>6</sup> *Of Finian*.—Uíniari, A. Fínnai, B. "Finiani," Clar. 49, which seems more correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth in Scotland.

<sup>8</sup> *Themselves*.—inuicem, A. B. For *invicem* the *Four Masters* generally use perin ("themselves"), as in this case.

<sup>9</sup> *Sliabh-Mis*.—Slemish, a moun-

were overthrown.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Ui-Mac-Brocc, in the time of Colgu,<sup>2</sup> son of Cellach. Burning of Inis-Baithin.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 775. The repose of Colman Finn, [775.] B.I.S. anchorite. Death of Goidel of Cluain-Iraird.<sup>4</sup> Death of Forbasach, abbot of Rath-Aedha.<sup>5</sup> Death of Colbrand, abbot of Clonmacnoise. 'Translation' of the relics of St. Erc of Slane, and 'translation' of the relics of Finian<sup>6</sup> of Cluain-Iraird. Death of Maelmanach, abbot of Cenngaradh.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Dalaraide themselves,<sup>8</sup> at Sliabh-Mis,<sup>9</sup> in which Nia, son of Cualta, was slain. A battle of Drung<sup>10</sup> again in the same year, among the Dalaraide, in which fell Cinaedh Cairgge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal, grandson of Fergus Forcraidh.<sup>11</sup> Tomaltach,<sup>12</sup> son of Indrechtach, and Echaidh,<sup>13</sup> son of Fiachna, were victors. Cellach, son of Dunchad, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ath-duma<sup>14</sup> between the Airthera and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, in which fell Gormgal, son of Conall Cruí, King of Cobha. Eúgan, son of Ronchenn, abbot of Lis-mor, and Maelrubha Ua Moenaigh, died. A destructive battle between the Ui-Neill and Munstermen,<sup>15</sup> in which were the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>16</sup> and the sons of Tobath, *i.e.* Duinechaidh and Cathrannach, and others of the sons of

tain in the barony of Lower Antrim, in the co. of Antrim.

<sup>10</sup> *Drung*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 96, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Fergus Forcraidh*.—The death of this person is recorded above under the year 702.

<sup>12</sup> *Tomaltach*.—This Tomaltach, son of Indrechtach, is mentioned among the kings of Ulad in the list in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 3), and also in the list of kings of Dalaraide (p. 41, col. 5). See under the year 789 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Echaidh*.—Called "Eocho" in the *Book of Leinster* list of the kings

of Ulad (p. 41, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned 10 years.

<sup>14</sup> *Ath-duma*.—A battle of Ath-duma between the Ulidians and the Ui-Echach is mentioned above at the year 760. The place has not been identified.

<sup>15</sup> *Munstermen*.—Munme, A. B. has the abbrev. for Mumneću (accus. pl. of Mumneć, a "Munsterman").

<sup>16</sup> 'Family' of *Dermagh*.—The community of Durrow, in the King's county. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

Domnaill; 7 ceciderunt multi de Mume, 7 uictorie perierunt nepotes Neill. Conbað inna con.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º 1ugulatio mac Cumaraeð oc oðraib, aliuir uiait aliuir morpuir ept. Compoit cathimaircecc itir ða ua Cernaið, 7 ept Niall 7 Cumuraeð, in quo ceciderunt Ectgur mac Ðaie, 7 ceteri multi, hi faieði Calatpomo. Slogao la Domncharo for Ðrega. Ino ule gaim iriino rampað .i. fleðoð mor 7 gaet mor. Flaðruir fili Domnnaill pegir Connact. Cumurce ino oenaið la Domncharo for Ciannaet. In coccað itir Domncharo 7 Congalað. Strager Calraiði la hU Riaraeð. Ðanboððgno rapienir obuit. Ino ruet pola Galrai imðai olchena, pene mortalitay. In bo ap máp.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxx.º ui.º In coccað ceona itir Domncharo 7 Congalað .i. mac Conaing, 7 bellum porcalait inna porciunn, ubi ceciderunt Congalað mac Conaing, 7 Cuanu mac Ecnio, 7 Ðermait mac Cloðgno, 7 Dunchao mac Aléni, 7 Flaðnia mac Maeleuin, 7 ceteri multi. Domncharo uictor fuit.

<sup>1</sup> *Combat of the Cu's.*—Ðbað (for conbað, or combað) inna con. This would also mean "battle of the dogs," cu (gen. pl. and sg. con.) a "dog," being frequently used in the formation of the names of remarkable Irishmen in ancient times. This entry may have some reference to the 1st and 2nd entries under the next year.

<sup>2</sup> *Jugulatio.*—This word as used in the Irish Annals always means a death inflicted by violence. The *Four Masters*, who have the entry of this event at the year 772, say that the one killed the other; in other words, that they fell by each other.

<sup>3</sup> *Odhra.*—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Cernach.*—The Cernach, son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slané, whose death is entered above at the years 663 and 666.

<sup>5</sup> *Caladruim.*—Now Galtrim, in the par. of the same name, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *King.*—pegir, A. B. Clar. 49 has 'rex.' But the older MSS. are probably correct, and as the forms fili and pegir are used in connection with "Flathrui" (the genit. form of Flathrue, or Flathru), it follows

Domnall; and many of the Munstermen were slain; and the Ui-Neill were victors. Combat of the Cu's.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 776. The 'jugulatio' <sup>[776.]</sup> of Cumuscach's sons, at Odhra,<sup>2</sup>—one lived, another died. A mutual battle between two descendants of Cernach,<sup>4</sup> viz., Niall and Cumuscach, in which fell Echtgus, son of Baeth, and many others, in the fair-green of Caladruim.<sup>5</sup> The hosting of Leinster by Donnchad upon Breg. Winter altogether in the Summer, viz., great rain and great wind. Flathrui, son of Domnall, King<sup>6</sup> of Connaught. Disturbance of the fair,<sup>7</sup> by Donnchad, against the Cianachta. The war between Donnchad and Congalach.<sup>8</sup> Slaughter of the Calraighi by the Ui-Fiachrach. Ban-Bodhbhna,<sup>9</sup> a wise man, died. The 'bloody flux.' Many diseases besides; a mortality almost. The great mortality of cows.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 777. The same war between Donnchad and Congalach (*i.e.*, son of Conaing<sup>10</sup>); and the battle of Forcalad at the end of it, in which were slain Congalach, son of Conaing, and Cuanu, son of Ecned, and Diarmait, son of Clothgna, and Dunchad, son of Aléne, and Flaithnia, son of Maelduin, and many others. Donnchad was victor. <sup>[777.]</sup>

that some word like *moyr*, or *obit*, has been omitted before *Flathrui*. But the death of Flaithruae, King of Connaught (the same name a little altered), is entered under the year 778.

<sup>1</sup> *The fair.* — The "Fair" (or "national games") celebrated annually in Tailltiu, or Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See above, at the year 716. O'Connor entirely misunderstood this entry, which he translates in his ed. of these Annals (ad. an.), "*Levis pugna, seu*

*velitatio, facta apud Doenag, a Donnchado rege contra Ciannachtenses.*"

<sup>2</sup> *Congalach.*—The same personage mentioned under the next year.

<sup>9</sup> *Ban-Bodhbhna.*—"Ban of 'Bodhbhna.'" Bodhbhna is now known as Sliabh-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Son of Conaing.*—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in B. It is in the text in Clar. 49. Congalach, son of Conaing, was King of the Brega, in Meath.

Ἐὸ ἐαθὴ φορκαλατ φοροίρετ  
 Ὀμνnach οὐβαὲ βερach;  
 Ὡα ἰμῶα ματὰιρ βοεὸ βροναὲ  
 Ἰν ὕαν ἰαρ na βερach.

Comburtio cluana micc U Noir hi .ui. iour iuil. Ino  
 ruē pola. In bo ar mār. Lex Colum Cille la  
 Donnchad 7 bpeal. Morp Etirceili mic Aedō mic  
 Colggene, regir .h. Cennrelaiξ. Dormitatio Ainrēel-  
 laiξ, abbatir Connoire 7 lanne ela. Niall pporac  
 mac Pepsaile (ann i ēolaim cille), 7 Niall mac Conaill  
 grait rex veirceire bpeξ, 7 Tuacal mac Cnehtain  
 rex Cualano, 7 Flannabpa rex .h. Mail, 7 Aed fionn  
 mac Edoac rex Dal Riati, omney morptui runt.  
 Siēmanē abatiṛa cluana bairenn morptua epṛ. Pīnan  
 abbat Cluana auir, 7 Conrtanṛ rapienṛ loā n-ēirne,  
 quieuerunt. Ceor nepotum Mani in campo Dairben,  
 ubi Artgal uictor epat. Eitni inžen Cīnaōon morptua  
 epṛ.

Fol. 336. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° uiu.° Morp  
 Fulartaiξ epircopī Cluana ipairō. Oengur mac Cleni

<sup>1</sup> *Forcalad*.—O'Donovan was uncertain whether this should be "Forcalad," or *for Calad* ("upon Calad"); which ("Calad") he regarded as "probably the . . . Caladh of Calraighe . . . in the present parish of Ballyloughloe [co. Westmeath]. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 773, note o. This stanza, which is not in B., is added, in the original hand, in the lower margin of fol. 336 in A., with a mark of reference to its place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad*.—Monarch of Ireland. The enforcement, or promulgation, of the 'Law' (or tribute) of St. Colum-Cille by his father Domnall, also

monarch of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 752.

<sup>3</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall Frosach*.—Niall "of the Showers." His accession to the kingship of Ireland is recorded above at the year 762 (=763). In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 25, col. 2), Niall is stated to have died in Hi (Iona), na ailethri, "in his pilgrimage;" and it is added that three remarkable showers fell in his reign, namely, a shower of "white silver," a shower of honey, and a shower of wheat. See under the years 717 and 763, *supra*.

By the battle of Forcalad<sup>1</sup> was caused  
A sorrowful, tearful Sunday.  
Many a fond mother was sad  
On the Monday following.

Burning of Clonmacnoise on the 6th of the Ides of July. The 'bloody flux.' The great mortality of cows. The 'Law' of Colum-Cille by Donnchad<sup>2</sup> and Bresal. Death of Etirscel, son of Aedh, son of Colgu, King of Ui-Cennselaigh. The 'falling asleep' of Ainfcellach, abbot of Connor, and of Lann-Ela<sup>3</sup>. Niall Frosach<sup>4</sup>, son of Fergal, (in I-Colum-Cille<sup>5</sup>), and Niall son of Conall Grant<sup>6</sup>, King of the South of Bregh, and Tuathal son of Cremthan<sup>7</sup>, King of Cualand, and Flannabra, King of Ui-Mail, and Aedh Finn son of Echaidh, King of Dalriata<sup>8</sup>—all died. Sithmaith, abbess of Cluain-Bairenn<sup>9</sup>, died. Finan, abbot of Cluain-aisi<sup>10</sup>, and Constans, a wise man, of Loch-Eirne<sup>11</sup>, rested. A slaughter of the Ui-Mani, in Magh-Dairben<sup>12</sup>, where Artgal<sup>13</sup> was the victor. Eithni, daughter of Cinadhon<sup>14</sup>, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 778. Death of Fulartach, bishop of Cluain-Iraird. Oengus son of Alene, King of Mughdorne; [778.]

<sup>1</sup> *I-Colum-Cille*. — Iona. This clause is interlined in A and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Conall Grant*; i.e. Conall "the Gray." See under the year 717, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cremthan*.—The Crimthan, son of Cellach Cualand, whose death is entered above at the year 725.

<sup>4</sup> *Dalriata*; i.e. the Irish Dalriata, in the co. of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiq.*, p. 318, *sq.*

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*. — Cloonburren, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarn, and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-aisi*. — Otherwise written Cluain-eois; now Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>11</sup> *Loch-Eirne*.—Lough Erne, in

the co. Fermanagh. But this is probably a mistake. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Nov. 14, give the festival of "Constans, Priest and Anchorite, of Eo-inis, in Loch-Eirne in Uladh, A.D. 777;" evidently the same person. But according to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 1231, Eo-inis [Eanish, O'Donov. note *et ad an.*] was in Lough Oughter [co. Cavan; an expansion of the River Erne further south].

<sup>12</sup> *Magh-Dairben*. — Somewhere in Connaught. Not identified.

<sup>13</sup> *Artgal*.—King of Connaught. See under the year 781 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Cinadhon*.—King of the Scotch Picts, whose obit is given above at the year 774.



rex Muḡdorne, Conall hua Orreni abbar Letubai, Cinnmeri abbar Raḡo nuae, Conna mac Conain, Moinan mac Cormaic abbar caḡraḡ Furrī i Francia, Flaithruae rex Connacht, defuncti sunt. Douum mortalitair non derinut, 7 mortalitair hominum de pennuria. Comburtio Cille dapo hī .iii. iour luin. Comburtio cluana moer Maeḡocc. Comburtio Cille deilgge. In bolggach por Erin hūile. Uentur maximur in fine autumnū. Muirḡaḡ mac Oengura, rex arda Cuanachta, iugulatur ert. Sloḡaḡ la Donnchad irin Roḡla, co tucc ḡiallu o Domnall mac Aeḡo muinḡeirḡ, reḡe aquilonir. Bellum Mumen inuicem, ubi cecidit Fergal mac Eladaiḡ rex Derrmuman. Dḡeirlen Derru uictor fuit. Forboraḡ mac Maeletolai, abbar Roir chaimm, moritur.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° ix.° Comburtio Clocluaḡe in Calenthir Ianuarū. Comburtio cluana Dairenn 7 comburtio Dalnī. Morir Muirḡoḡa mic Duirḡaḡuaḡ. Bellum do maḡmair pe Colḡgen mac Cellaiḡ porir na hAirtḡeru, ubi ceciderunt multi ignobiles. Eilpin rex Saxonum moritur. Mac Leinne abbar innre Dairenn obit. Fusa Ruataraḡ a Oḡtur ochae, 7 Coirpḡi mic Laiḡḡnein, cum duobus generibus

<sup>1</sup> *Letuba*.—This monastery is mentioned above at the year 772.

<sup>2</sup> *Fursa's City*. — Peronne, in France. St. Fursa is referred to at the years 626, 647, 648, 655, and 660, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Flathrua*.—See under the year 776.

<sup>4</sup> *Ceased not*.—non derinut, A. non desinit, Clar. 49. Omitted in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Des-Mumha*.—Desmond.

<sup>7</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—Berre is now represented by the barony of Bear, in

the N.W. of the co. Cork. The obit of Breislen of Berre is entered under the year 798 *infra*, and that of his son Maelbracha, lord of Corca-Loighde (a territory to the south of Berre, in the same county), is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 800 (=805).

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-caimm*. — Plainly written Roir chaimm (in the genit. case) in A. and B., and "Roischaim" in Clar. 49. The *Four Mast.*, at A.D. 774, have Roḡa Comáin ("of Roscommon"). But the place intended may be Roscam, in the parish of Oranmore, co. Galway. It certainly could not have

Conall Ua Osseni, abbot of Letuba;<sup>1</sup> Ainmeri, abbot of Rath-nua; Conna, son of Conan; Moenan, son of Cormac, abbot of Fursa's City<sup>2</sup> in France, [and] Flaithrúa,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, died. The mortality of cattle ceased not;<sup>4</sup> and a mortality of men from want. Burning of Cill-dara on the 3rd of the Ides of June. Burning of Cluain-mor-Maédhog. Burning of Cill-deilgge. The small-pox throughout all Ireland. A very great wind in the end of Autumn. Muiredach, son of Oengus, King of Ard-Cianachta, was slain. A hosting by Donnchad into the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> so that he brought hostages from Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North. A battle among the Munstermen themselves, in which fell Fergal, son of Eladach, King of Des-Mumha.<sup>6</sup> Breislen of Berre<sup>7</sup> was the victor. Forbasach, son of Maeltola, abbot of Ros-caimm,<sup>8</sup> dies.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 779. Burning of Al-Cluadhe,<sup>9</sup> on the Kalends of January. Burning of Cluain-Bairenn,<sup>10</sup> and burning of Balne.<sup>11</sup> Death of Murchadh, son of Dubhdatuath. A battle was broken<sup>12</sup> by Colgu, son of Cellach upon the Airthera, where many ignoble persons were slain. Eilpin, King of the Saxons,<sup>13</sup> dies. Mac-Leinne, abbot of Inis-Bairenn, died. The flight of Ruaidhri from Ochtar-Ocha,<sup>14</sup> and of Coirpre, son of Ladhgnen, with the

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been intended for Ros-Comain (Ros-common).

<sup>9</sup> *Al-Cluadhe*.—Also written Al-Cluaithe, or Al-Cluath. Dumbarton, in Scotland. See note 12 at the year 657 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Bairenn*.—Cloonburren, co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Balne*.—Or *Balna* (Latinized in the genit. form *Balni*). Now Balla, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo. See above under the year 693.

<sup>12</sup> *Was broken*.—‘Do macómam. Dr. O’Conor, in his ed. of these An-

nals (*ad an.*), mistaking this expression for the name of a place, translates “Prælium Domadhmaense”!

<sup>13</sup> *King of the Saxons*.—This seems a mistake, as Elpin was a Pictish King. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxvi. note.

<sup>14</sup> *Ochtar-Ocha*.—Or Uachtar-Ocha (“upper Ocha”). Some place in Leinster; but not identified. O’Donovan says (*Ann. F. M.* A.D. 765, note *s*) that Ocha was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 482 *supra*. Some lines of poetry referring to

**Laginentium.** Donnchad persecutus est eos cum suis sociis, uarctauitque et combussit fines eorum et ecclesiarum. Nix magna in Aprilio. Persur Maigi summa mortuus est. Forbflaith ingin Connlai, dominatrix cluana dhonaiḡ, mortua est. Augurain dhennāir, et Seorac mac Sobarēain, et Nadarēu rapient, mortui sunt. Congregatio senosorum nepotum Neill Laginentiumque in orio Tempore, ubi fuerunt ancoritae et peribit multi, quibus uix erat Dublitter. Macnio mac Ceallaiḡ, abbas Duin leḡlairri, quieuit. Lex tertia Commuin et Cēdāin incipit.

**kt. Ianair.** Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° Dungalac mac Conḡaile mortuus est. Magna comitatio in ardo  
 Fol. 34aa. Machae, in quinquagesima die, in qua cecidit Con-  
 dalaḡ mac Cillello. Senān abbas Imlecho Ihair, et  
 Opaḡ abbas Lir moep, abbas innre Daimle, et Saepḡal  
 huc Eoirngnae abbas cluana pēpta Moluae, et  
 Duḡinnrecht mac Persura abbas Pernann, et Cīlignaḡ  
 episcopus ardo dhreccan, et Moenaḡ .h. Monaiḡ abbas  
 Lanne leire, et Pētaḡ abbas Poḡair, et Colḡsu mac  
 Cellaiḡ ri .h. Cnehtain, et Cīlbran .h. Lugaton abbas  
 cluana Dolcain, Nuada .h. Dolcain abbas Tommae  
 da olann, Dungal mac Flaithnaḡ rex .h. Mail, Soepḡal

Ochtar-Ocha are written in the top margin of fol. 34a in A. But they are not worth printing.

<sup>1</sup> *The two tribes of the Leinstermen, i.e., the North Leinstermen proper, and the South Leinstermen, or Uicennselaigh. Ruaidhri was King of Leinster (see his ob. at 784 *infra*), and Colpri King of Uicennselaigh. (Book of Leinster, p. 39, col. 2, and p. 40, col. 1.)*

<sup>2</sup> *Donnchad.*—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Of the synods.*—senosorum, A. and B., (though O'Connor prints

from the latter MS. "Sinodorum"). "Synodarum," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Dublitter.*—Probably Dubhlitter, abbot of Finglas (near Dublin), whose obit is given *infra* at the year 795.

<sup>5</sup> *President.*—dux. Clar. 49 translates "Captain."

<sup>6</sup> *Third.*—The "Lex secunda," or second promulgation of the 'Law,' or tribute, of Coman and Aedan, is recorded above at the year 771.

<sup>7</sup> *Quinquagesima.*—"Shrovetide," Ann. Clonmacnoise, A.D. 778.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

two tribes of the Leinstermen.<sup>1</sup> Donnchad<sup>a</sup> pursued them, with his confederates, and wasted and burned their territories and churches. Great snow in April. Fergus of Magh-duma dies. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Augustin of Bennchair, and Sedrach, son of Sobarthan, and Nadarchu, a wise man, died. A congress of the synods<sup>3</sup> of the Ui-Neill and the Leinstermen, in the town of Tara, where were several anchorites and scribes, over whom Dubhlitter<sup>4</sup> was president.<sup>5</sup> Macnio, son of Cellach, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, rested. The third<sup>6</sup> 'Law' of Coman and Aedan begins.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 780. Dungalach, son of Congal, died. [780.] Great confusion in Ard-Macha on Quinquagesima<sup>7</sup> day, in which Condalach, son of Ailill, was slain. Senchan, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>8</sup> Orach, abbot of Lis-mor; the abbot of Inis-Daimle;<sup>9</sup> Saerghal Ua Edairngnae, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Molua<sup>10</sup>; Dubhinnrecht, son of Fergus, abbot of Ferns; Ailgnadh, bishop of Ard-Breacain; Moenach Ua Monaigh, abbot of Lann-leire;<sup>11</sup> Fechtach, abbot of Fobhar;<sup>12</sup> Colgu, son of Cellach, king of the Ui-Cremthain; Ailbran Ua Lugadon, abbot of Cluain-Dolcain;<sup>13</sup> Nuada Ua Bolcain, abbot of Tuaim-da-olann;<sup>14</sup> Dungal, son of Flaithniadh, king of Ui-Mail;<sup>15</sup> Saergal Ua Cathail, a

<sup>a</sup> *Inis-Daimle*.—In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, Inis-Daimle (or Inis-Doimhle, as the name is there written) is described as between Ui-Cennselaigh [county of Wexford] and the Deisi [co. Waterford]. Dr. Todd thought Inis-Daimle was probably the same as "Little Island," in the expansion of the Suir, near Waterford. *War of the Gaedhül*, &c., Introd., xxxvii., note 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Molua*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Lann-leire*.—Or *Lann-leri*, as

written above at the year 720, where see note 2.

<sup>12</sup> *Fobhar*.—Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>13</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*. — Clondalkin near Dublin. Other members of the Ua Lugadon family seem to have been abbots of Clondalkin. See under the years 789 and 800, *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Tuaim-da-olann*.—A variation of the name Tuaim-da-ghualann; Tuam, co. Galway.

<sup>15</sup> *Ui-Mail*. — This territory comprised the well-known Glen of Imaile, in the present county of

.h. Cañail rapienr, 7 Pergus mac Eñac ri Dal Riati, omner defuncti sunt. bellum riçe re peraið ðneð for Laiçniu, die ramnae, in quo cedidit Cucongalt ri Raño inbri. Diarmait mac Conaing 7 Conaing mac Dunçaille, va ua Conaing, 7 Maelouin mac Pergus 7 Fogerac mac Cumarcac, duo nepotes Cernac, uictores erant belli Riçi.

Lotar Laiçin ar ramain  
Do taig vaçfir nað carpat;  
Nirrogab luça viçi,  
For bpu Riçi ro anpat.

Eicneð mac Eirtenac equonimur Doimlacc, 7 Curoinac .h. Ciarpacige, moriuntur.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° i.° huacpudoe .h. Mailetoile, 7 Cormac mac ðperail abbar aipoo ðreccain 7 aliarum ciuitatum, 7 Dubtolarg rex pictorum citra Monoc, 7 Muireðac mac huacgaille equonimur iae, 7 beccan lippeçairi, 7 scannal nepor Taiðgg abbar Achair bo in peria Comçail, dominatur xl.° in anno, 7 ðan[ban] abb Cloento, 7 Acðan abbar poirr Commain, 7 Ultan equonimur ðennçair, 7 Ferdomnac Tomae va çualann, omner peperunt.

Wicklow. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 776) have "Umhall," now represented by the baronies of Murrek and Burishoole, co. Mayo; which seems wrong.

<sup>1</sup> *Righe*.—O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 776, note g) says that this is the River Rye, which unites with the Liffey at Leixlip, after forming the boundary for several miles between the counties of Kildare and Meath. But Shearman would identify it with the King's river, in the centre of Wicklow. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-inbhir*.—The "Rath (or 'fort') of the Estuary." According

to the Irish life of St. Patrick in the *Leabar Breac* (p. 28, col. a) Rath-inbhir was in the country of the Ui-Garchon, which comprised Rathnew, Glenealy, and other places in the present barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow. It was probably the old name of the present town of Wicklow, which is situated at the mouth (or estuary) of Inbher-Dea, the ancient name of the Vartry river.

<sup>3</sup> *Samhain*.—Allhallowtide.

<sup>4</sup> *Desire of drink* [i.e., thirst] seized them not.—O'Donovan translates this line "They left not the

wise man, and Fergus, son of Echa, king of Dalriata—all died. The battle of Righe<sup>1</sup> [gained] by the men of Bregh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows, in which were slain Cucongalt, king of Rath-inbhir.<sup>2</sup> Diarmait son of Conaing, and Conaing son of Dungal—two descendants of Conaing—and Maelduin, son of Fergus, and Fogartach, son of Cumascach—two descendants of Cernach—were victors in the battle of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

The Leinstermen went on Samhain<sup>3</sup>  
To the house of a good man they loved not;  
Desire of drink seized them not;<sup>4</sup>  
They remained on the brink of Righe.<sup>1</sup>

Eicnech, son of Eistenach, steward<sup>5</sup> of Daimliacc, and Cudinaisc Ua Ciarraighe, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 781. Uarcridhe Ua Mailetoile; Cormac [781.] son of Bresal, abbot of Ard-Brecain and other monasteries; Dubhtolarg, King of the Picts on this side of Monoth;<sup>6</sup> Muiredach, son of Uargal, steward<sup>7</sup> of Ia; Beccan Liffechaire; Scannal Ua Taidg, abbot of Achadhbo (on the festival of Comghall, in the 43rd year of his government); Ban[ban],<sup>8</sup> abbot of Cloenad;<sup>9</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Ros-Comain; Ultan, steward of Bennchair, and Ferdornach of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>10</sup>—all died. The

least of drink" (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 776). But this is clearly wrong. The poet meant to convey that the army which remained on the brink of the river *Righe* could not have suffered from thirst.

<sup>5</sup> *Steward*. — Or House-steward. *equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>6</sup> *Monoth*.—One of the two mountain ranges in Scotland called the "Mound," or "Mounth." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 387, note r.

<sup>7</sup> *Steward*. — *equonimur*, MSS. The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 777), have *ppuoir*, or "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>8</sup> *Ban[ban]*. — Oan, A., B. "Ban-ab," Clar. 49; which adds the title "Airchinn," for *Airchinnech*, "Herenach," or "Erenach." The name is written *Banbhan* in the *Ann. F. M.*, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Cloenad*. — Clanc, co. Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, co. Galway.

bačall Artgale mic Cačail pegir Connacht, perig-  
pinationio eiur in sequenti anno ad inpolam lae. bel-  
lum Cuirrič in confinio Cille dapo in ui. Kalentar  
septimbriur, tertia feria, itur Ruatraci mac Paclain  
7 ħran mac Muirneoič, ubi ceciderunt Mugron mac  
Flainn rex .h. foilxi, 7 Dubraci mac Laičgnein, hī  
ppecur. Ruatraci uictor fuit. ħran captiuur ductur ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ii.° Occurio  
Domnall fili Flaitniač, rix .h. foilxi, cluain Conaire  
Maelduib 1 n-geirlinnu. Oengur mac Cunnmāil  
Fol 34ab. abbar Doimliacc, 7 Alil .h. Tppairi, 7 Suairleč  
ancorita celibriur Lirr moer, 7 bačallač rapienr  
Senčuae, 7 Domnall mac Ceiternaič rex nepotum  
Carrcon in clericatu, 7 Rectlaten Počair rapienr,  
7 Moron rapienr, 7 Paclgur mac Tučgale rapienr  
Cluana irairto, 7 Pergus episcopur Doimliacc, 7  
Becc mac Cumurcaič, omnes mortui sunt. Comburtio  
airo Mačae 7 maixi hēu raxonum. Ignor horribilur  
tota nocte sabbat, 7 tonitruum, hī .iiii. nonar augurti,  
7 uentur magnur 7 ualioirrimur oireruxit monar-  
terium cluana ħronaič. bellum Dumai ačāč inter  
Dal nAlraič inuicem, in quo cecidit Pocarta nepor

<sup>1</sup> 'Bačall' of Artgal.—This is an idiomatic way of saying that Artgal assumed the pilgrim's staff (*bačal*=baculum). See a similar expression used in reference to Becc Bairche, King of Ulad, at the year 706 *supra*. The obit of Artgal (whose victory in the battle of Magh-Dairben, over the Ui-Maine, is recorded above at the year 777) is given under 790 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> Ia.—Iona, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> *In mutual combat*.—hī ppecur, A., B. Literally meaning "in response" (or "in opposition"). The blundering author of the version in

Clar. 49 makes a proper name out of hī ppecur, and writes "Durdacrich Mc Laignen O'Frecar."

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh*.—The "Cluain-Conaire" ("Conary's meadow") of Maelduibh, a saint whose festival is mentioned in the *Martyr. of Donegal*, under Dec. 18. Now Cloncurry, in the parish of the same name, barony of East Offaly, co. Kildare; and not Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, in the same county, which was anciently known as *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*. See the *Felire of Oengus* at Sept. 16, and *Book of Leinster*, p. 43a.

<sup>6</sup> *In geirlinne*. — 1 ngeirlinnu,

'bachall' of Artgal,<sup>1</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, and his pilgrimage to the Island of Ia<sup>2</sup> in the following year. The battle of Cuirrech<sup>3</sup> in the vicinity of Kildare, on the 6th of the Kalends of September, the third day of the week, between Ruaidhri son of Faelan, and Bran son of Muiredach, in which Mugron son of Flann, King of Ui-Failghi, and Dubhdacrich son of Ladgnen, were slain in mutual combat.<sup>4</sup> Ruaidhri was the victor. Bran was led away captive.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 782. The slaying of Domnall son of Flaithniadh, King of Ui-Failghi, in Cluain-Conaire-Maelduibh,<sup>5</sup> in 'geislinne.'<sup>6</sup> Oengus, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Daimliacc; Ailill Ua Tipraiti; Suairlech, a celebrated anchorite, of Lis-mor; Bathallach, a wise man, of Senchua; Domnall, son of Ceithernach, King of the Ui-Carrcon, in religion; Rechtlaite of Fobhar, a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelgus, son of Tnuthgal, a wise man, of Cluain-Iraird; Fergus, bishop of Daimliacc,<sup>7</sup> and Becc, son of Cumascach—all died. Burning of Armagh, and of Magh-eo<sup>8</sup> of the Saxons. Terrible lightning during the entire night of Saturday,<sup>9</sup> and thunder, on the 4th of the Nones of August; and a great and mighty wind destroyed the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh. The battle of Duma-achadh<sup>10</sup> among the Dalaraidhe them-

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A., B. "in Geislinne," Clar. 49, where "Geislinne" seems to be regarded as the name of a place. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals (*ad an.*), altogether misrepresents both the text and its meaning.

<sup>1</sup> *Daimliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-eo*.—Mayo, in the county of Mayo. See notes 8 and 9, under the year 731, pp. 184–5 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Saturday*. — nocte rābbatī. Translated "night of Sunday," in the extract from these Annals published in the *Table of Cosmical Phenomena*, &c., Census of Ireland for the year

1851 (Part V., Vol. I., p. 57). The year 782 of this chronicle corresponds to the year 783 of the common reckoning, the Dominical Letter of which being E., the 3rd of August was Sunday, and the fourth of the Nones (or 2nd) of August was therefore a Saturday.

<sup>10</sup> *Duma-achadh*.—The "mound of the field." O'Donovan, observing that this name is written "Dunai-achaidh" [the gen. case], in the Annals of Ulster, identifies the place with a fort in the parish of Dunaghy, co. Antrim. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 778,



Conalta. Bellum hī Fernae moer inter abbatem 7 equonimum, 10 ept, Caſal 7 Piannachtač. Moinach nepor Moinaiſ rex nepotum filiū Cuiar, mac Flaitniad abbat Cluana repta, moritui punt. Scamač. Porur čano Patrici hī Cruačnīč, la Dubdaleiči 7 la Tipraiti filium Taičg.

- b. [ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iii.° Rečtnia abbat cluana mace U Noir obit. Maelouin mac Oengura, rī cenel Loiſaire, 7 Innrechtach mac Dunchata, 7 Ciaran abb Račō maiſe oenaiſ 7 tiſe Moſinnu, 7 Aečgal rī hUmail, 7 Cernač mac Suibne equonimur airtō Mačae, 7 Coirenmeč nepor Pſedeni rex nepotum Ečoač Ulaič, 7 Maelcaeč mac Cūreſaič minn, 7 Conall mac Cunnmail abbat Lurcan, 7 Cugairnae mac Noennenaiſ rex generur čoirppi, omner defuncti punt. Comburtio Aečō tpuim. Bellum re n-Domnall mac Aečō muindeiſ por cenel mdoſaine. Bačall Duncabo mic Duibdatuač, reſir nepotum Maine. Plann epiſcopur rapienſ, abbat innre cain Deſo, ueneno mortificatur ept. Bellum cairn Conaill in Ačonu, ubi Tipraiti uictor, 7 nepoteſ ſiačſač uicti. Riſgal itir Donnchat mac n-Domnaill

note t. But "Duma-achadh" is the form in A. and B. Clar. 49 has "Duma-acha."

<sup>1</sup> *Ferna-mor*.—Ferns, co. Wexford. This battle is not noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, the compilers of which generally omitted entries of this kind, apparently from a disinclination to notice events calculated to bring discredit on the church of which they were such devout members.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Flaithniadh*.—The corresponding entry in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at A.D. 776, has Flaithniadh, son of Congal, and not *mac Flaithniadh*, or "son of Flaithniadh."

<sup>3</sup> *Scamach*.—Under the year 785, in the MS. Clar. 49, *scamach* is explained by "*scabes*." But *scamach* seems connected with *scaman*, which in the "*Lorica of Gildas*" (Stokes's *Old Irish Glossaries*, p. 141,) appears to signify "lungs," *cum pulmone* being glossed *cuin scaman* ("with the lungs."). See the same work, p. 150, No. 221.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdaleithi* — *Tipraiti*. — The former was Archbishop of Armagh at the time, and the latter King of Connaught. This entry seems to have been quite misunderstood by O'Conor and by the so-called 'translator' of

selves, in which fell Focarta Ua Conalta. A battle in Ferna-mor,<sup>1</sup> between the abbot and the steward, viz:—Cathal and Fiannachtach. Moinach Ua Moinaigh, King of Ui-Mac-Uais, [and] the son of Flaithniadh,<sup>2</sup> abbot of Cluain-ferta, died. The 'Scamach.'<sup>3</sup> The promulgation of Patrick's 'Law' in Cruachna, by Dubhdaleithi,<sup>4</sup> and by Tipraiti<sup>4</sup> son of Tadhg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 783. Rechtnia, abbot of Clonmac- [783.] BIS.  
noise, died. Maelduin, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchad; Ciaran, abbot of Rath-maighe-oenagh and Tech-Mofinnu; Aedhgal, King of Umhall; Cernach, son of Suibhne, steward of Armagh; Coisenmech Ua Predeni, King of Ui-Echach of Uladh; Maelcaich, son of Cuserad Menn; Conall, son of Crunnmael, abbot of Lusca, and Cugamhna, son of Noen-nenach, King of Cinel-Coirpri—all died. Burning of Ath-truim. A battle [gained] by Domnall,<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh Muinderg, over the Cinel-Boghaine. The 'bachall' of Dunchad,<sup>6</sup> son of Dubhdatuath, King of Ui-Maine. Flann, a wise bishop, abbot of Inis-cain-Dego, was put to death by poison.<sup>7</sup> The battle of Carn-Conaill<sup>8</sup> in Aidhne,<sup>9</sup> where Tipraiti<sup>10</sup> was victorious, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. A royal meeting between

these Annals whose version is contained in Clar. 49.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnall*. — Originally written 'Donnach' in A., but properly corrected to 'Domnall'.

<sup>6</sup> *The 'bachall' of Dunchad*. — This is an idiomatic way of saying that Dunchad assumed the 'baculum' or pilgrim's staff; in other words went on a pilgrimage. See above, under the year 706, where a similar entry regarding Becc Bairche, King of Ulidia, is recorded; and under the year 781, in connection with the

name of Artgal, King of Con-naught.

<sup>7</sup> *By poison*. — uemmo, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-Conaill*. — See under the year 648 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 645, note z.

<sup>9</sup> *Aidhne*. — This was the ancient name of a district co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Tipraiti*. — King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 785 *infra*.

7 ʒiaðnae mac nAeðo roen, occ 1nnri nappuḡ 1  
n-airtēru ʒreḡ.

Orru ʒruḡ

1n ʒál occ 1nnri na ruḡ;

ʒonnachad n1 ʒichet ʒor muir,

ʒiachna n1 ʒurdechh hi ʒir.

ʒouentur reliquiarum ʒlu ʒirc ad ciuitatem  
Tailten.

Fol. 84 ba ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º 111.º ʒunchad  
nepor ʒaimen1 rex nepotum Mani, Maeloçtaraiḡ  
mac Conaill abbaʒ cille Cuilinn 7 cille Manað  
ʒruba, 7 Maelouin mac ʒergura rex ʒoða ʒabor, 7  
ʒoelgur nepor Roilic ʒapienr, 7 Muḡtēgerro mac  
Cellaiḡ ʒapienr abbaʒ 1nnre celtrae, 7 ʒoreḡ .h.  
ʒoileni ʒapienr abbaʒ ʒiror, 7 Ruairu1 mac ʒaelain  
rex cunctorum ʒaginencium, 7 Concobaʒ mac Colgen,  
omnes perierunt. Commotatio reliquiarum Ultani.  
ʒellum Muairde, ubi ʒippaiti uictor ʒuit. ʒeaið  
mac ʒocartaiḡ, abbaʒ ʒoçlaro 7 1nnri ʒroçpann,  
moʒtuur eʒt. Ellbuḡ abaitirra cluana ʒronaiḡ  
moʒtua eʒt.

ʒct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º lxxx.º u.º Maelouin  
mac Aeða bennain rex ʒploçre, Scannlan mac ʒlainn

<sup>1</sup> *Donnachad*. — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Fiachna*. — King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded under the year 788 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-na-righ*. — The "Island of the Kings." Some island off the N.E. coast of the county of Dublin; probably one of the group near Skerries.

<sup>4</sup> *Of what*. — Orru, A. The *Four Mast.* write ʒir, which is undoubtedly more correct. This stanza, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 84a in A., with

a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Would not come*. — n1 ʒurdechh is seemingly a mistake for n1 ʒurochet, the proper form.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the son*. — ʒlu, for ʒlu1, A. and B. Dean Reeves, however, prints "filiurum Eirc" ("of the sons of Erc"). *Adamnan*, p. 387, note t.

<sup>7</sup> *Tailtiu* (gen. *Tailten*). — Teltown, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 194, note d.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-manach*. — The *Four Mast.*

Donnchad,<sup>1</sup> son of Domnall, and Fiachna<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh Roen, at Inis-na-righ,<sup>3</sup> in the eastern parts of Bregh.

Of what<sup>4</sup> effect  
Was the meeting at Inis-na-righ?  
Donnchad would not go upon the sea?  
Fiachna would not come<sup>5</sup> ashore.

Arrival of the relics of the son<sup>6</sup> of Erc at the city of Tailltiu.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 784. Dunchad Ua Daimeni, King of Ui-Maine; Maelochtraigh son of Conall, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn and Cill-manach,<sup>8</sup> a scribe; Maelduin son of Fergus, King of Loch-gabhor; Faelgus Ua Roichlich, a wise man; Mughthigernd son of Cellach, a wise man, abbot of Inis-Celtra; Joseph Ua Foileni, a wise man, abbot of Biror; Ruaidri<sup>9</sup> son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, and Conchobar son of Colgu—all died. 'Translation' of the relics of Ultan.<sup>10</sup> The battle of Muaidh,<sup>11</sup> where Tipraiti was victor. Echaidh son of Focartach, abbot of Fochladh and Inis-Clothrann,<sup>12</sup> died. Ellbrigh, abess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. [784.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 785. Maelduin, son of Aedh Bannan, king of Ir-Luachair;<sup>13</sup> Scannlan, son of Flann, king of [785.]

(at A.D. 780=785) write "Cill-namanach," the "Church of the monks;" now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, co. Kilkenny. For a weird story, regarding the transformation of human beings into wolves, through the curse of St. Natalis, patron of Kilnamanagh, see Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 204, note p, and Girald. Cambr. *Topogr. Hibern.*, Dist. II., cap. 19.

<sup>8</sup> *Ruadri*. — In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Ruadri is set down as next in suc-

cession to Cellach son of Dunchad, whose obit is given above at the year 775.

<sup>10</sup> *Ultan*. — St. Ultan, patron of Ardbraccan, co. Meath. See above at the years 656 and 662.

<sup>11</sup> *Muaidh*. — The River Moy, in Connaught.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*. — Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon. The name is wrongly written in *nnn* Ciothpenn in A., B., and Clar. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *Ir-Luachair*. — See note<sup>1</sup>, p. 188 *supra*.



Ui-Fidhgenti; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn; Cellach, son of Moenach; Tipraiti, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught; Sneidriaghail, abbot of Clonmacnoise, [and] Cellach, son of Cormac, King of Ard-Cianachta, died.<sup>1</sup> A very great storm in January. An inundation in Diarinis.<sup>2</sup> A terrible vision in Clonmacnoise, and great repentance throughout all Ireland. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, in which Faelan, son of Forbasach, was slain. Faebordaith, abbot of Tuilan,<sup>3</sup> was killed;<sup>4</sup> and the avenging of him<sup>5</sup> (*i.e.*, at Tuilan;<sup>6</sup> Donnchad<sup>6</sup> was victor). The battle of Liac-find, between Donnchad<sup>6</sup> and the race of Aedh-Slanè, in which fell Fiachra son of Cathal, and Fogartach, son of Cumuscach, king of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>7</sup> and two descendants of Conaing, viz. :—Conaing and Diarmait. The battle of Cenond,<sup>8</sup> between the Ui-Echach [and] the Conaille, in which Cathrae, King of Mughdorna, and Rimidh son of Cernach, were slain. Death of Forbasach, son of Sechnasach, King of Cinel-Boghaine. The plague which is called ‘scamach.’<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 786. Colgu, son of Crunnmael, abbot [786.] of Lusca; Clemens, son of Corbhen; Lerghus Ua Fidheain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn;<sup>10</sup> Robhartach son of Moenach, steward<sup>11</sup> of Slane, and abbot of Cill-Foibrigh;<sup>12</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, abbot of Cill-dara;

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—An ancient lake, long dried up; now represented by the townlands of Lagore Big and Lagore Little, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cenond*.—The site of the battle is not mentioned by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784).

<sup>3</sup> ‘*Scamach*.’—Written *skawaghe* in Mageoghegan’s Translation of the Ann. Clonmacnoise (at A.D. 783). See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 258 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*; *i.e.*, the Church

of St. Maighnenn; now Kilmainham near the City of Dublin. St. Maighnenn’s day in the Calendar is December 18.

<sup>11</sup> *Steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), MSS.

<sup>12</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Written “Kill-favar,” in Clar. 49; but incorrectly. O’Donovan thought to identify it with the place now known as Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. *Four Mast.* A.D. 768, note k.

Fol. 34 *ba*. Lomēuili episcopur Cille dapo, Snerobhan episcopur Cille dapo, Alldēu ancorita Raō oinbo, Conall mac Pīdgaile rex nepotum Mani, mortui sunt. Bellum inter genur Conaill 7 Eogain, in quo uictor fuit Maeluain mac Aēda altdain, 7 Domnall mac Aēda muintheig in fugam uerrur ert. Bellum Goli in quo nepoter Briuin uicti sunt. Caēmuī mac Duinncoēai, 7 Dubtoibeirg mac Caēail, inuicem ceciderunt. Dubdaēairenn abbat Cluana irairto auiuitaui papuēiam episcōe Muman. Ar nepotum Briuin hūmil apud nepoter Pīacraē Muirce, ubi omner optimi circa regem flātgalum filium Flannabrat ceciderunt. Rechtabra mac Duibēombair abbat Eōroma obiit.

- b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° un.° Morp Maeluain mic Aēda altdain regis ino fōclai. Morp Cernai, mic Caēail. Morp Ectgaile filii dait, abbatir Muccirt. Luna rubra similitudine sanguinis in .xii. Kalendas Martii. Macoac abbat Saigre mortuus ert. Colum mac Paelgura episcopur Loēri mortuus ert. Morp Suairc mic Dungalai, regis nepotum Briuin Cualand. Dubdaēuāt episcopur

<sup>1</sup> *Aldchu*. — *Alldcu*, A. "Allchu," Clar. 49. The name is *Alldhcu* (*Aladhchu*) in the *Four Mast*. (782).

<sup>2</sup> *Rath-oenbo*. — The "Fort (or Rath) of one cow." Not identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Died*. — *moī* 2, for *mortuus* ert, A. and B. "mortui sunt," Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Briuin*. — There were several septa the tribe-name of which was *Ui-Briuin* ("descendants of Brian"). But the site of the battle (*Goli*) not having been identified, it is impossible to specify the sept here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> *'Parochia'*. — *'Parochia'* (now understood as simply meaning 'parish'), was used in old Irish records to

signify 'diocese;' the corresponding (*loan*) form in Irish being *paríche*. But as regards its use in the above context, Dean Reeves observes "in monastic language a *parochia* was the jurisdiction of a Superior over the detached monasteries of the order." *Adamnan*, p. 336, note g.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Briuin of Umal*. — The descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muirghmedhoin (King of Ireland in the 4th cent.), who were seated in the 'Owles,' in the co. Mayo. The prevailing surname in later times was (and is) O'Malley.

<sup>7</sup> *Where all*. — *ube omner*, A. *ubi homines*, B. Clar. 49, trans-

Lomthuili, bishop of Cill-dara; Sneidbran, bishop of Cill-dara; Aldchu,<sup>1</sup> anchorite of Rath-oenbo,<sup>2</sup> and Conall son of Fidhgal, King of Ui-Maine, died.<sup>3</sup> A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and [Cinel]-Eoghain, in which Maelduin, son of Aedh Aldan, was victor, and Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, was put to flight. The battle of Goli, in which the Ui-Briuin<sup>4</sup> were defeated. Cathmugh son of Donncothaigh, and Dubhdiberg son of Cathal, fell by each other. Dubhdabhairenn, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, visited the 'parochia'<sup>5</sup> of the territory of Munster. A slaughter of the Ui-Briuin of Umal<sup>6</sup> by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce, where all<sup>7</sup> the noblest were slain around the king, Flathgal son of Flannabhra. Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomair, abbot of Echdruim,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 787. Death of Maelduin, son of Aedh [787.] <sup>MS.</sup> Aldan, King of the Fochla.<sup>9</sup> Death of Cernach, son of Cathal. Death of Echtgal, son of Baeth, abbot of Muccert. The moon was red, like blood, on the 12th of the Kalends of March. Macoac, abbot of Saigir,<sup>10</sup> died. Colum, son of Faelgus, abbot of Lothra,<sup>11</sup> died. Death of Guaire, son of Dungalach, King of the Ui-Briuin-Cualand.<sup>12</sup> Dubhdatuath, a bishop, abbot of Rath-

lates "where all the chiefest;" thus agreeing with A.

<sup>8</sup> *Echdruim*. — Aughrim, in the county of Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Fochla*.—This was a term for the northern part of Ireland, or province of Ulster.

<sup>10</sup> *Saigir*; or Saigir-Chiarain.—Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Lothra*.—Now Lorrha, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Cualand*.—In his ed. of part of these Annals, O'Conor (note (2) ad. an.) states that "the

O'Byrne's of the co. of Wicklow were meant. But he was wrong. Ui-Briuin-Cualand was the tribe-name of a powerful sept descended from Brian Lethderg (descended in the fourth generation from Cathair Mor, King of Leinster), whose territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, and a portion of the northern part of the co. Wicklow. The churches of Killiney, co. Dublin, and Delgany in the co. Wicklow, were included in this territory. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156.



abbay rath Aitho, paupar. Lex Ciarauii por Connachta. Comburtio Daire calgaidh.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Moir Murgaile abbatir cluana mace U Noir. Fiachnae mac Aetho poen, rex Ulath, mortuus est. Feidae mac Cormaic, abbat Luighmaith 7 Slane 7 Doimliacc, 7 Sloigheade rex Conailli, mortui sunt. Gormgal mac Eladai, rex Cnoebai, in clericatu obiit. Poppugail episcopus cluano Dolcain [obiit]. Comburtio Cluana irairth in nocte parca. Nix magna .iii. Kalendas Maii. Contentio in arto Maachae, in qua iugulatur est uir in hortio oratorii lapidei. Bellum inter Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Tomaltae mac Caithil. Ecuib uictor fuit. Occisio cluano perthae Monghain la Oengur mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aeth mac Tomaltai, 7 oratorium comburtum. Bellum inter Pictor ubi Conall mac Taih uictus est 7 euarit, 7 Constantin uictor fuit. Bellum Cloitigi inter genur Eugain 7 Conaill, in quo genur Conaill proptertum

Fol. 33aa.

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Aedha*.—Now Rahugh (or Rath-Hugh), barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *The 'Law' of Ciaran*.—See above under the year 743; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Intro., p. iv. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at A.D. 785), says "The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."

<sup>3</sup> *Daire-Calgaidh*.—Derry, or Londonderry.

<sup>4</sup> *Cnodha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Easter night*.—In nocte parca A. "At Easter eve," Clar. 49.

<sup>7</sup> *Oratory*.—In Clar. 49 this entry is translated "A contention in Ard-macha, wherein a man was killed with a stone in the oratorie doore."

<sup>8</sup> *Son of Cathal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 787=792), Tomaltach is stated to have been the "son of Innreachtach," which is supported by the entry in the List of the Kings of Ulath in the *Book of Leinster*, (p. 41, col. 8), where the length of Tomaltach's reign is given as 10 years. This notice seems out of place, if the entry in the *Book of Leinster* is correct, which represents Tomaltach as reigning 10 years after Fiachna son of Aeth Roan, whose obit is the second entry above given under this year.

Aedha,<sup>1</sup> rests. The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>2</sup> over the Con-naughtmen. Burning of Daire-Calgaidh.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 788. Death of Murgal, abbot of Clonmacnoise. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roen, King of Ulad, died. Fedhach, son of Cormac, abbot of Lughmadh, Slane, and Daimliacc, and Sloighedhach, King of Conailli, died. Gormgal, son of Eladhach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>4</sup> died in religion. Ferfughail, bishop of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>5</sup> [died]. Burning of Cluain-Iraird, on Easter night.<sup>6</sup> Great snow on the 3rd of the Kalends of May. A quarrel in Ard-Macha, in which a man was killed in the doorway of the stone oratory.<sup>7</sup> A battle among the Ulidians themselves, in which Tomaltach son of Cathal<sup>8</sup> was slain. Echaidh<sup>9</sup> was victor. The destruction<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-ferta-Mongain,<sup>11</sup> by Oengus,<sup>12</sup> son of Mugron, in which Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was slain; and the oratory was burned. A battle among the Picts, where Conall son of Tadhg was vanquished, and escaped,<sup>13</sup> and Constantine was victor. The battle of Cloitech<sup>14</sup> between the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill, in which the Cinel-

[788.]

<sup>1</sup> *Echaidh*.—The son of the Fiachna referred to in the last note. According to the *Book of Leinster* list, he succeeded Tomaltach, and reigned 10 years. His obit is given at the year 809 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Destruction*. — Occiprio, A. Translated "burning," Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Mongain*.—Probably an error for Cluain-ferta-Mughaine, now Kilclonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's County, part of the territory of Ui-Failghe.

<sup>12</sup> *Oengus*.—The name of Oengus son of Mugron appears in the list of the Kings of Ui-Failghe at this period, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 8.

<sup>13</sup> *Escaped*. — εσαγγιτ, A. This battle is again referred to under the next year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cloitech*.—The *Four Mast*. (at A.D. 784=789) have ιομαρπεcc claiuige ("battle of Claidech," which place O'Donovan, note d, *ad an.*, identifies with "Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford." A marginal note in MS. B. has K. Claiuig la hOceo oipnige (the "battle of Clatech by Aedh Oirdnidhe"). But Clatech was the name of a place on the Boyne, in Meath, whereas the battle in question must have been fought in the north of Ireland.

εργ, 7 Domnall ευαργ. Comburtio innre cáin Dego. Fergil abbar Acaib boo moptuur erg. Bellum inter Lagenenrper vergabair, in quo cecidit Oengur mac Murchada. Bellum inter Connachta, io erg Oromagore, quo Fogartaic mac Cačail uictur ευαργ. Sctarerg Luigne la .h. Ailello in Ačač ablae. Sarpugao bačlu Iru 7 minn Patraic, la Donnchad mac n-Domnall, oc paic aipčir ar oenač.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxxx.° ix.° Moir Noe abbatir Cinngarač. Cormac mac Fergaile, Dungal mac Loegaire abbar Duin letglairi, Maelcombair abbar Glinne ra loča, Maeltuile mac Oengura, Siadaıl abbar Duiblinne, Cınaeč mac Annchada ru .h. Liačan, Tomaltaic mac Innpachtaic ru val n-Araide, moptui punt omner. Bellum Ačo ror re n-Oaib Ailello ror Luigneu, in quo cecidit Dubdačuac mac Flaitčura, vax na tpi r-loinnre. Comburtio Ečdroma mac n-Ačeo. Comotatio peliquiarum Coimgin 7 Mochuae mic U Lugedon. Caetep

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—The Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, King of the North of Ireland, referred to above at the year 786.

<sup>2</sup> *Inis-cáin-Dega*.—Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.

<sup>3</sup> *Fergil*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 784) style him an geometer ("the geometer"). Regarding this remarkable man, see Ware's *Writers of Ireland* (Harris's ed.), p. 49, and O'Connor's *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, tom. iv., p. 173. The so-called 'translator' of these Annals in Clar. 49 writes the name "Ferall," thus indicating his ignorance of the identity of "Fergil the geometer" with the "Virgilius Solivagus" of history.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—Son of Muiredach of Magh-Ai (King of Connaught), whose obit is entered above at the year 701.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighni*.—Otherwise called "Luighni-Connacht;" a sept that gave name to the district now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo; known in later times as the country of O'Hara.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Ailella*.—A tribe descended from Cian, son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the second century. The territory occupied by this tribe is now represented by the barony of Tirerril, co. Sligo.

<sup>7</sup> *Achadh-abla*.—The "Field of the apple-tree." According to the Life of St. Finnian of Clonard, contained in the *Book of Lismore* (fol. 26, page 1,

Conaill was overthrown, and Domnall<sup>1</sup> escaped. Burning of Inis-cáin-Dega.<sup>2</sup> Fergil,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Achadh-bo, died. A battle between the South Leinstermen, in which Oengus, son of Murchad, was slain. A battle between the Connaughtmen, *i.e.*, [the battle] of Druim-Goise, from which Fogartach son of Cathal<sup>4</sup> escaped, vanquished. A slaughter of the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> by the Ui-Ailella,<sup>6</sup> in Achadh-abla.<sup>7</sup> Dishonouring of the Bachall-Isu<sup>8</sup> and the relics of Patrick, by Donnchad,<sup>9</sup> son of Domnall, at Rath-airthir,<sup>10</sup> at a fair.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 789. Death of Noe, abbot of Cenngaradh.<sup>11</sup> Cormac, son of Fergal; Dungal, son of Loegaire, abbot of Dun-lethglaise; Maelcombair, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Maeltuile, son of Oengus; Siadail, abbot of Dubhlinn;<sup>12</sup> Cinaeth, son of Anmchad, King of Ui-Liathain, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, King of Dalaraide—all died. The battle of Ath-rois [gained] by the Ui-Ailella<sup>7</sup> over the Luighni,<sup>5</sup> in which fell Dubhdatuath, son of Flaithgus, chief of the Three Tribes.<sup>13</sup> Burning of Echdruim-mac-nAedha.<sup>14</sup> 'Translation of the relics of Coemgin and of MochuaMac-U-Lugedon.<sup>15</sup>

[789.]

col. b.), there was a place called "Achadh-abhall" in Corann [now the barony of Corran], co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Bachall-Isu*.— "Baculus Iesu," the name of St. Patrick's crozier. For some account of this remarkable relic, see *Annals of Loch Ce*, at A.D. 1538, and Todd's *Obits, &c., of Christ Church*, Introd., p. viii., sq.

<sup>9</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>10</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—The "Eastern Rath (or Fort)." Now Oristown [in the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath], according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A.D. 784, note f.

<sup>11</sup> *Cenngaradh*.—Kingarth, in Bute.

<sup>12</sup> *Dubhlinn*.—Dublin. The name signifies "black-pool."

<sup>13</sup> *Three Tribes*.—*να τρι ῥ'λοινnte*; lit. the "three denominations." Probably a variation of the term "*Teora Connacht*" ("Tripartite Connaught," or "Three Connaughts"), applied to the three aboriginal septs of Connaught, called the "Gamanraide of Irras [Erris]," the "Fir-craibhi," and the "Tuatha-Taidhen." See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 175. *Clar*. 49 renders *να τρι ῥ'λοινnte* by "The Three Surnames."

<sup>14</sup> *Echdruim-mac-nAedha*.—Aughrim, in the par. of the same name, bar. and co. of Roscommon.

<sup>15</sup> *Mac-U-Lugedon*.—"Son of the descendant of Lugedo." The names of other members of this family are mentioned at the years 780 and 800.

magua Ulach la dal n-Clairde. bellum Conaill 7  
Constantin hic scriptum est in aliis libris.

[Ct. 1an. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º Cernach mac  
Muireadai, Breccmarc eppcop Lurcan, Cuvinaire  
mac Conarai abbat apud Mačae, Donnchal mac  
Dočallo rex na n-Clirter, Artgal mac Cačail rex  
Connačt in hi, Soerberc abbat cluana macc U  
Noir, Cancompacc eppcop Finnchlaire, Sime abbat  
Dennchair, Muireadai mac Oengura ab Lurcan, omnes  
defuncti sunt. Dačail mac Tuachail mortuus est.  
Amalgaid rex .h. Mani mortuus est. bellum  
apud ablae, ubi ceciderunt Diarmait mac Deice rex  
Tečbae, 7 Fergus mac Ailchlae uictor fuit. Cačorepač  
re n-Donnachad a Tailti du cairn mic Cairčtin, for  
Ač nungor, in quo ceciderunt Cačal mac Ečoač rex  
nepotum Cnechta, Maelročartai mac Artai, 7  
Donnall mac Colcgen. Dineptac mac Mogadai,  
ancoruta, paupauit.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º i.º Maelruain  
Tamlačtai, Aibain Račain, Ačban .h. Concumbu,  
episcopos 7 milites Churci, in pace dormierunt; 7  
Soerinhuc Onač duib mortui. bellum rruic Cluana  
argai ubi ceciderunt Cnaeč mac Artchlae, 7 Muirchur  
mac Tomaltai uictor fuit, 7 initium regni eius.

<sup>1</sup> *Slaughter*.—Caer, A. Ceder, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Conall and Constantine*.—Conall son of Tadhg, and Constantine son of Fergus, Kings of the Picts of Fortrenn. The "Jugulatio" of Conall is recorded under the year 807, and the death of Constantine (or "Custantin," as the name is generally written in Irish texts) under 820 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *In other books*.—in aliis libris, A. recunvum alior libror, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Conasach*.—Called "Concas, descendant of Cathbad son of Echaid," in the list of the "Comarbs" (or

successors) of Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 3.

<sup>5</sup> *Artgal*.—The assumption of the pilgrim's staff by Artgal is recorded above at the year 781, as well as his pilgrimage to the island of Ia, or Hi-Coluim-Cille.

<sup>6</sup> *Ard-abla*.—The "height (or hill) of the apple tree." O'Donovan identifies this place with "Lis-ard-abhla," now Lissardowlin, in the parish of Templemichael, co. Longford. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 786, note q.

<sup>7</sup> *By Donnchad*.—re n'Donnchad. The so-called 'translator' of these

A great slaughter<sup>1</sup> of the Ulidians by the Dalaraide. The battle of Conall<sup>2</sup> and Constantine<sup>3</sup> is written in this place in other<sup>3</sup> books.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 790. Cernach, son of Muiredach; [790.] Freccmarc, bishop of Lusca; Cudinaisc, son of Conasach,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha; Donnghal, son of Bochall, King of the Airthera; Artgal,<sup>5</sup> son of Cathal, King of Connaught, in Ia; Saerberg, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Caencomrace, bishop of Finnglais; Sirne, abbot of Bennchair, and Muiredhach son of Oengus, abbot of Lusca—all died. Bachaill, son of Tuathal, died. Amalgaidh, King of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abla,<sup>6</sup> where Diarmait son of Becc, King of Tethba, was slain, and Fergus son of Ailgal was victor. A destructive battle [gained] by Donnchad,<sup>7</sup> from Taittiu to Carn-mic-Cairthin,<sup>8</sup> over Aedh Ningor, in which were slain Cathal son of Echaid, King of Ui-Cremthain, and Maelfothartaigh son of Artri, and Domnall son of Colgu. Dinertach son of Mogadach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 791. Maelruain of Tamlacht,<sup>9</sup> Aedhan [791.] MES. of Rathin, Aedhan Ua Concumba, bishops, and solders of Christ, slept in peace; and Saermhugh of Enachdubh<sup>10</sup> died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-argai,<sup>11</sup> where Cinaedh, son of Artgal,<sup>12</sup> was slain, and Muirghis son of Tomaltach was victor; and the beginning of his [Muir-

Annals in *Clar.* 49, mistaking the preposition *ro-n* for a proper name, calls this battle "the battle of *Ren*."

<sup>8</sup> *Carn-mic-Cairthin*; i.e., the "Cairn (or monumental heap) of Cairthin's son." This entry was greatly misunderstood by O'Connor, who took *Carn* for a man's name!

<sup>9</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Enagh-dubh*; i.e., the "Black Marsh." Now Annaduff, in the parish of the same name, co. Leitrim.

<sup>11</sup> *Sruth-Cluana-argai*.—The "river of Cluain-argai" (or "Cluain-argaid," the nomin. form of the name as given by the *Four Masters*, A.D. 787). The name Cluain-argaid is now probably represented by that of Cloonargid, in the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Artgal*.—The Artgal whose obit is given at the year 790. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 270.

bellum Alro maiccrime, ubi nepotes Allello propriatū sunt, 7 Concobar 7 Alrechtaē nepotes Cačail ceciderunt, 7 Cačmuš mac Flaitbertaiš, rex Coirpri, 7 Cormac mac Duibacrič, rī Dreibri, ceciderunt. Dnepal mac Flaitri rex val Alraie, Maelbnepal mac Aetho fili Cricain rī .h. Fiacrach, Donncoirci rex val Riatai, Cačmuš rex Calpaiš, Teroe princeps Corcaš morie, obierunt.

Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ii.° Dubdalei mac Sinai abbat airo Mačae, Crunnmail Orroma in arclann abbat Cluana irairto, Coirpri mac Laišgnein rī Laižen vergabair, Doimteč princeps Treoit moer, Cinaeth mac Cumurcuiš abbat Dnešaiš, Flaitgel mac Taičlič abbat Orroma račae, perierunt. Lex Comain la Alidobur 7 Muiršiu, for teora Connačt. Lex Alidī for Mumain, 7 oroinatio Altroiš mic Cačail in regnum Mumen. Sarugao Rairnelaiš la Šormšal mac n-Dindanaiš, 7 eccur 7 innreth airo Mačae, 7 guin duine ann la hU Cneštain. Receptio Rairnelaiš iterum i n-Alro Mačae. Como-tatio peliquarum Tolī.

<sup>1</sup> *Reign*.—i.e. as King of Connaught. The death of Muirghis is recorded at the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*.—Probably Cathal, father of the Artgal mentioned at the years 781 and 790.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach*.—O'Donovan states (*Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 787, note u) that the sept of Ui-Fiachrach of Ardsratha (Ardstraw, co. Tyrone), is here meant. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 9, note q.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach-mor*.—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup> *Dubhdaleithi*.—In the list of the successors of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 8, Dubhdaleithi is stated to have ruled during 18 years. Ware gives him only 15 years.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn*. — Dromiskin, bar. and co. of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Ladhgnen*.—The words rī Laišgnein, "King of Ladhgnen," are added in A. and B., through an oversight.

<sup>8</sup> *South-Leinster*. — Coirpri son of "Ladcnen" is included in the list of Kings of Ui-Cennselaigh, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 1), where the length of his reign is given as 14 years.

<sup>9</sup> *Treoi-mor*. — "Great Trevet." Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *The 'Law' of Coman*.—See above, under the year 779, for a record of the third imposition of this 'Law,' 'lex,' or tribute.

ghis's] reign.<sup>1</sup> The battle of Ard-mic-Rimè, where the Ui-Ailella were overthrown, and Conchobar and Airechtach, grandsons of Cathal,<sup>2</sup> were slain; and Cathmugh son of Flaithbertach, King of Coirpri, and Cormac son of Dubhdacrich, King of Breifni, were slain. Bresal, son of Flathri, King of Dálaraide; Maelbresail, son of Aedh, son of Cricchan, King of Ui-Fiachrach;<sup>3</sup> Donncorci, King of Dalriada; Cathmugh, King of Calraighe, and Ternoc, superior of Corcach-Mor;<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 792. Dubhdaleithi,<sup>5</sup> son of Sinach, [792] abbot of Ard-Macha; Crunnmael of Druim-Inasclainn, abbot of Cluain-Iraid; Coirpri son of Ladhgnen,<sup>7</sup> King of South Leinster;<sup>8</sup> Doimtech, superior of Treoit-mor;<sup>9</sup> Cinaedh son of Cumuscach, abbot of Dermagh, [and] Flaithgel, son of Taichlech, abbot of Druim-ratha, died. The 'Law' of Coman,<sup>10</sup> by Aildobur<sup>11</sup> and Muirghis, over the three divisions<sup>12</sup> of Connaught. The 'Law' of Ailbhe over Munster; and the ordaining of Artri, son of Cathal, to the kingship of Munster. The profanation of Faendelach, by Gormghal<sup>13</sup> son of Dinnanach; and the preying and spoiling of Ard-Macha, and the killing of a man there, by the Ui-Cremthainn. Reception of Faendelach again in Ard-Macha. 'Translation' of the relics of Tole.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *Aildobur*. — He was abbot of Ros-Comain (Roscommon). His obit is entered at the year 799.

<sup>12</sup> *Three Divisions*. — See note <sup>13</sup> under the year 789 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Gormghal*. — In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, Gormghal is mentioned as one of the three *Airchinnechs* (or "Herenachs") who took the office of abbot by force, and who are not commemorated in the Mass. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 181. The name of Gormghal is not included

in Ware's list of the Bishops of Armagh. But under the year 798, *infra*, he is stated to have imposed the 'Law' of Patrick over Connaught; and in the entry of his obit at the year 805, he is described as abbot of Armagh and Clones.

<sup>14</sup> *Tole*. — See note <sup>5</sup> under A.D. 787 *supra*. In the MS. Clar. 49, the words "Ep. Clunard" are added in the handwriting of Archbishop Ussher.



Fol 85 ba.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Airectac  
 .h. Faelain abbar aipr Mačae, 7 Arpīač episcopur  
 aipr Mačae, in pace dormierunt in una nocte.  
 Tomar abbar Bennčair, lopeš nepor Cernae abbar  
 cluana macc U Noir, obierunt. Cačnia nepor Juair,  
 abbar Tomae greine, 7 Lerben banaircinnec cluana  
 Bairenn, paupauerunt. Iugulatio Arpīač filii  
 Faelain. Commotatio reliquiarum Treno. Sločad  
 la Donnchar ad auxilium lagimentium contra  
 Mumenenper. Uartatio omnium inipolarum Britan-  
 niae a gentilibus. Inpēt Mugdornne mažen la  
 Acē mac Neill.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Urann  
 arthocenn rex lagimentium occipr ert, 7 regina  
 eipr, Etne ingin Donnail Mīde. Pinšnechta  
 cetaroperc, mac Ceallaiš, occipr eor hi Cill čile  
 tuma in sexta nocte port Kalenar Maii, 10 ert  
 .iiii. řeria. Occipr Cuinn mic Donnchara hi crič  
 Oa n-Olcān la Flann mac Congalaiš. Ločad Reč-  
 rainne o řoinnčič, 7 Scī vorčrad 7 do lomrad.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Faelain*; i.e. descendant (or grandson) of Faelan. A later hand writes aliar O fleadaiš ("alias Ua Fleadhaigh"), as in B. Clar. 49 has O Fleai. But the orig. text in A. agrees with the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 3), in which Airetach Ua Faelāin is stated to have been of the Ui-Bresail (a sept which furnished many bishops to the See of Armagh), and his rule is limited to one year. The name of Airetach is not in Ware's list of the prelates of Armagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Abbes.* — banaircinnec. The *Four Masters* seem to have misunderstood this entry, if they copied it from the original of these Annals, as out of Lerben banaircinnec they make learbanban airchinne-  
 eoch ("Learbanbhan, airchinneach,"

as O'Donovan renders it, *F. M.* 789). But the office of *airchinnech*, as O'Don. himself has explained (*Suppl. to O'Reilly* in voce) was an office filled by one of the male sex, whereas *banairchinnech* is Latinized "antestita" (for "antistita") in the St. Gall MS. (p. 66 a). Clar. 49 has "Lerben, the abbates of Cluan Bairenn." Besides, Cluain-Bairenn (now Cloonburren, in the barony of Moycarn, co. Roscommon) was undoubtedly a nunnery at this time. O'Conor, of course, also misunderstood the entry.

<sup>3</sup> *By Gentiles.* — a řentibur, B. The Annals of Cluonmacnoise, at A.D. 791, say "by the Danae."

<sup>4</sup> *Mughdorna Maghen.* — Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 793. Airectach Ua Faelain,<sup>1</sup> abbot [793.] of Ard-Macha, and Affiath, bishop of Ard-Macha, slept in peace on the same night. Thomas, abbot of Benn-chair, [and] Joseph Ua Cerna, abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. Cathnia Ua Guaire, abbot of Tuaim-greine, and Lerben, abbess<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-Bairenn, rested. The killing of Artri, son of Faelan. 'Translation' of the relics of Trian. A hosting by Donnchad, in aid of the Leinstermen against the Munstermen. Devastation of all the islands of Britain by Gentiles.<sup>3</sup> Devastation of Mughdorna-Maghen<sup>4</sup> by Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 794. Brann Ardcenn,<sup>6</sup> King of the [794.] Leinstermen was slain, and his queen; Eithne, daughter of Domnall of Meath. Finsnechta 'Cethar-derc,'<sup>7</sup> son of Cellach, slew them in Cill-chuile-duma,<sup>8</sup> on the sixth night after the Kalends of May, i.e., the fourth day of the week. The killing of Conn, son of Donnchad, in Crich-Ua-n Olcan,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Congalach. The burning of Rechra by Gentiles, and Sci<sup>10</sup> was pillaged and wasted.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Oirdnidhe, whose accession to the sovereignty of Ireland is noticed under the year 796 *infra*. He was the son of Niall Frosach, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded under the year 777 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Brann Ardcenn*.—"Bran of the high head (or forehead)". The Bran, son of Muiredach, mentioned above under the year 781. See note <sup>5</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Cethar-derc*.—"Of the four eyes." See next note.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-chuile-duma*.—The "Church of Cuil-duma." O'Donovan rashly suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 790, note l), that this was probably the place now called Kilcool, in the bar. of New-castle, co. Wicklow. But in the *Book of Leinster* list of the Kings of Leinster (p. 39, col. 2), Bran Ardcenn, son of Muredach, and his wife, are stated to have been "burned" in

Cill-cule-dumai, in *Laighis-chuile*, which was a district in the present Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Crich-Ua-n Olcan*.—The "territory of the Ui-Olcan." O'Donovan states (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 790, note m), that this was the name of "a small district in Meath." But he does not give any authority for the statement.

<sup>10</sup> *Sci*.—The Isle of Skye, in Scotland. The text of this clause in A. and B. has ῥεϥυ (with a "punctum delens" under the letter ϣ) ὁϣϣηαῖο [evidently for ὁ ὁϣϣηαῖο] 7ῶο λὸμ ηαῖο, "Sci (Skye) was pillaged and wasted." For ϣη (Skye) the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 790), have α ὁϣϣηηη ("its [Rechra's] shrines"), which seems an error. The compiler of these Annals evidently meant to say that Skye was pillaged and wasted.

Foindealach (mac Meanaiḡ) abbaí airtod Maḡae rubta mopte perrit. Murcaḡ mac Feraḡaiḡ, Típpaiti mac Feraḡar o cloin perrta ḡrenainn, ḡuairḡ h. Típpaiti ab Cluana fota, obierunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º u.º Dublittir Fínnḡlaurí, 7 Colḡsu nepoí Duineḡdo, Olcobur mac Fláinn fílu Eirc, rex Muḡhan, rḡubae 7 epircopí 7 ancoritae, doirmierunt. Oíra rex bonur Anglorum mopteuir eir. Equonimur airtod Maḡae, Eḡu mac Cernaiḡ, mopteuir eir inmatúra mopte. Senḡan abbaí Cille aḡaiḡ ḡroma fota 7 ḡipor, 7 Suibne abbaí Aḡa traim, 7 Moenaḡ mac Oenḡura rḡchnar Lurcan, omner obierunt. Mac Ferraḡ[u]ra ru .h. mḡruim, Duineḡaiḡ h. hoa ḡairḡ dux Ciarraidhe, mopteui runt. Caḡ Aḡa ren, ubi Muirḡir euairt. Cloḡcu epircopur 7 ancoritae Cluana irairt in pace quierunt.

Fol. 35 bb.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º ui.º Moirí Donnchada (mic Domnaill) rḡgír Tḡḡro 7 Innrḡchtaí mic Domnaill rḡatuir euir.

O thur domain cialla can,  
U. mile bliadan boirḡaraiḡ,  
I ror ir rḡt rḡirḡ rín,  
Co clor ec deir mic Domnaill.

Cumurcaḡ mac Fogaḡaiḡ, rex deirceirḡ ḡrḡ, in clḡricatu; Roteḡtaḡ Cḡoibe, 7 Muirḡeaḡ mac Fláinn ḡarao, rex ḡentuir mic Eḡcae, 7 Cḡuimael mac Fíroacḡiḡ, 7 Cḡuroi mac Oenḡura rex ḡeneruir Loirḡairḡ,

<sup>1</sup> *Maenach*.—The form of the name (in the genit.) in A. and B. is Meanaiḡ, (nomin. Meanach). But in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42, col. 3), it is Mloenaiḡ, in the genit. form; nomin. Mloenach.

<sup>2</sup> *Dublittir*.—See above at the year 779.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Munster*.—Muirén, A; Muirhan, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Offa*.—King of the Mercians. His death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 794, and again at 796, which latter is the correct date.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota*—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

<sup>6</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—The Four Masters

Foendelach (son of Maenach<sup>1</sup>), abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. Murchadh, son of Feradhach; Tipraiti, son of Ferchar, from Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and Guaire Ua Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-fota, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 795. Dubhlittir<sup>2</sup> 'of Finn-glais, and [795.] Colgu Ua Duinechda, Olcobhur, son of Flann, son of Erc, King of Munster,<sup>3</sup> [and] scribes, and bishops, and anchorites, 'fell asleep.' Offa,<sup>4</sup> a good king of the English, died. Echú, son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died an untimely death. Senchan, abbot of Cill-achaidh of Druim-fota,<sup>5</sup> and of Biror, and Suibhne, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>6</sup> and Moenach, son of Oengus, vice-abbot of Lusca—all died. Mac Fergg[u]sa, King of Ui-Briuin, [and] Duinechaidh Ua Daire, chief of Ciarraidhe,<sup>7</sup> died. The battle of Ath-fen,<sup>8</sup> where Muirgis got off. Clothcu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraid, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 796. Death of Donnchad (son of [796.] Domnall), King of Tara, and of Innrechtach, son of Domnall, his brother.

From the world's beginning, meanings fair,  
Five thousand momentous years,  
Here in happy way it was,  
'Till the death of Domnall's good son was heard.

Cumuscach, son of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregh, in religion; Rothechtach of Croebh, and Muiredach, son of Flann Garadh, King of Cinel-Mic-Erca, and Crunmael son of Ferdacrich, and Curoi son of

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(at A.D. 791) write this name "Ciar-raighe-Aí," the ancient name of a district near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, subsequently known as Clann-Keherney.

<sup>8</sup> *Ath-fen*.—Probably the "Ath-féne" in Ciarraigi-Aí (see last note).

mentioned in *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 21 b.

<sup>9</sup> *From*.—The original of these lines (which is not in B.) is in the top margin of fol. 35 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it should be included in the text.

7 Αἰμεδαίρ equonimur cluana mic Noír, omnes moriuntur sunt. Bellum Droma rí, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Domnall, id est, Fínfnechta 7 Diarmait hoduir fratres eius, 7 Fínfnechta mac Pollamain, 7 alii multi qui non numerati sunt. Aed mac Neill filii Persgaile victor sunt.

Για βοροδαίρ Αὐδ λα Δομναλλ, κορκαίρ κίκαίρ ;  
 Πρὶ Αὐδ ρίνν ρίρ 1 κατ Δρομα ρί, ρο ηικάθ.

Connal filia Murcotha, abatiriya tige rruiete Cille dapo, doirmuirt. Uartatio Míro la Aed mac Neill rparai, 7 inicitum regni eius.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcc.º xc.º iii.º Euduir nepos Diollia, abar Cille dapo, moriturus est. Comburcio inre Patraice o gennti, 7 borime na criú do brie, 7 rpin Doconna do briea, doab, 7 innreba mara doab cene, eitir Erin 7 Albain. Porinnan Imlecho fia, 7 Conoma, mac Muirnecho nepos Guaire Oroni, rpariba Cluana mic Noir, perierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Aimedhair*. — O'Connor misprints this name "*Ailine-Daire* [Derrensis]," taking *Ailine* (recte *Ailme*) as the full name, and *daire* (recte *dhair*) as representing Derrensis ("Derry"). Clar. 49 gives the name, as it would be pronounced, "Ailmear."

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-righ*. — "Dorsum regis," or the "King's ridge." O'Donovan (*Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 793, note w) identifies this place with Drumree, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Odur*. — Translated "yellowe," in Clar. 49.

<sup>4</sup> *That are not numbered*. — So in Clar. 49. The original of this clause is not in B., which goes to prove that the so-called translator of Clar. 49 did not follow the text of MS. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, son

of Niall Frasach, King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Allan (or Aedh Aldan), as a gloss over the name indicates. He was King of Ireland, and was slain (see above under the year 742) by Domnall, son of Murchad, who succeeded him in the sovereignty.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnall*. — A gloss over the name in A. has mac Murchada ("son of Murchad"). See last note. These lines (which are not in B.) are written in the lower margin of fol. 85 b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be inserted in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Tech-sruithe*. — The 'translator' in Clar. 49 renders this term by "house of the wise." But over the word

Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, and Ailmedhair,<sup>1</sup> steward of Clonmacnoise—all died. The battle of Druim-righ,<sup>2</sup> in which were slain two sons of Domnall, viz.: Finsnechta, and Diarmait Odur,<sup>3</sup> his brother, and Finsnechta, son of Follaman, and many more that are not numbered.<sup>4</sup> Aedh,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, son of Fergal, was victor.

Though Aedh<sup>6</sup> was slain by Domnall,<sup>7</sup> a fierce triumph;  
By the true, fair Aedh,<sup>8</sup> in the battle of Druim-righ,<sup>9</sup> it was avenged.

Condal, daughter of Murchadh, abbess of the Tech-sruithe<sup>10</sup> in Cill-dara, slept. The wasting of Midhe by Aedh,<sup>11</sup> son of Niall Frasach,<sup>12</sup> and the commencement of his reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 797. Eudus Ua Dicholla, abbot of [797.] Cill-dara, died. Burning of Inis-Patraicc<sup>13</sup> by Gentiles; and they carried off the preys of the districts; and the shrine of Dochonna was broken by them; and other great devastations<sup>14</sup> [were committed] by them both in Ireland and Alba. Forinnan of Imlech-Fia,<sup>15</sup> and Condmach, son of Muirmidh,<sup>16</sup> descendant of Guaire Aidhne,<sup>17</sup> scribe of Clonmacnoise, died.

"wise," an old hand, probably Ussher's, has written "q. fire"? *Tech-sruithe* means "house of seniors."

<sup>1</sup> *Frasach*. — *frapach* (the gen. form of *frapach*, "of the showers"), added in B. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169, note <sup>2</sup>, p. 230, and note <sup>4</sup>, p. 248, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Inis-Patraicc*. — "Patrick's Island." O'Donovan thought this was St. Patrick's Island, near Skerries, co. Dublin. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 793, note y. But Dr. Todd understood Peel, in the Isle of Man (which was anciently called *Insula Patricii*), to have been intended. *Cogadh Gaed*

*hel re Gallaidh*, Intro., xxxv. note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Great devastations*. — *innro-petach mapach*. Wrongly translated "the spoyles of the sea," in *Clar*. 49, and also by Todd, *Cog. Gaedhel*, &c. Intro. p. xxxv.

<sup>12</sup> *Imlech-Fia*. — See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Of Muirmidh*. — *Muirmeódo*, A. B. The *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 793) have the name in the genit. form *Uirnebotha*; the nomin. of which would be *Uirnebotha*.

<sup>14</sup> *Guaire Aidhne*. — *Oroni*, in A. and B. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

10 ert, ƿeƿsur mac Algaile, Corcapač mac Ceitepnaic, ƿeƿse ƿeneƿir Coirppu .i. Dubinnreht mac Apteale 7 Murchao mac Conomaic. Murchao mac Domnall uictor ƿuit. Iugulatio blaemac mic Suairpe, abbatir Cluana ƿota Doetain, o Maelruanaic 7 o Follamain ƿilur Donnchara. Nix magna in qua multi homines 7 pecora ƿeperunt. Domnall mac Donnchara uolose a ƿatruibur ƿuir iugulatur ert. ƿeapač mac Segeu, abbat Rečrainne, obiit. Anaili abbat cluana mic Noir, Ceitepnaic abbat Glinne ua loča, 7 Siabal .h. Comann abbat Cille ačair, 7 Fiannačac ƿernann, 7 Suibne Cille uelge, 7 ƿreirleu ƿeirpe uitam ƿinierunt. Ino laimcomart hi ƿeil Mičeil, ua n-epre in tene u nim. Lex ƿatruu ƿor Connacta, la ƿormgal mac Dinuataic. Alill mac Inorehtaic, ƿex .h. Manne Connacht, moptur ert. Dunplait ƿlia ƿlaitepataic mic loi[n]grič uormuuit.

11 ert. Anno domini dcc.° xc.° ix.° Airmeačach abbat Bennčair, Connlae mac Apteale, Aluobur abbat ƿoir Comain, Mimtenača abbat Glinne ua loča,

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Ganiba*.—"Dun-Gainbhe," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 794.

<sup>2</sup> *Themselves*.—*inuicem*, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is ƿeƿin, "themselves."

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—King of Connaught at the time.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair*.—Supposed to be the place now called Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, bar. of Moyasbel and Magheradernon, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 794) write the name "Muiredach." The death of a "Muiredach son of Domnall, King of Meath," is entered at the year 801 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-fota-Baetain*; i.e., "Baetan's long meadow." Now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbill, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Rechra*.—Genit. form "Rech-rann," or "Rechrainne." This was the old Irish name of Rathlin Island, off the coast of Antrim, and also of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 798. The battle of Dun-Ganiba<sup>1</sup> [798.] between the Connaughtmen themselves,<sup>2</sup> in which Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaiscedhach, and many others, were slain; and Muirghis,<sup>3</sup> son of Tomaltach, was victor. The battle of Finnabhair<sup>4</sup> in Tethba, where many kings were slain, *i.e.*, Fergus son of Algal, Coscarach son of Ceithernach, [and] the Kings of Cinel-Coirpri, viz., Dubhinnrecht son of Artgal, and Murchad son of Condmach. Murchad,<sup>5</sup> son of Domnall, was victor. The killing of Blathmac, son of Guaire, abbot of Uluin-fota-Baetain,<sup>6</sup> by Maelruanaigh and Follaman, sons of Donnchad. Great snow, in which great numbers of men and cattle perished. Domnall, son of Donnchad, was treacherously slain by his brothers. Feradhach, son of Segeni, abbot of Rechra,<sup>7</sup> died. Anaili, abbot of Clonmacnoise; Ceithernach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha; Siadhal Ua Comain, abbot of Cill-achaidh;<sup>8</sup> Fiannachtach of Ferna; Suibhne of Cill-delge, and Breislen of Berre,<sup>9</sup> ended their lives. The 'lamchomairt'<sup>10</sup> on the festival of St. Michael, of which was said the "fire from Heaven." The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>11</sup> over Connaught, by Gormgal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dindatach. Ailill, son of Indrechtach, King of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Dunflaith, daughter of Flaithbertach,<sup>13</sup> son of Loingsech, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 799. Airmedhach, abbot of Bennchair;<sup>14</sup> [799.] Connla, son of Artgal; Aildobur,<sup>15</sup> abbot of Ros-Comain,

Lambay Island, off the coast of the co. Dublin; and it is uncertain which of these islands, in each of which there was an ecclesiastical establishment of Columbian foundation, is here meant.

<sup>8</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's county.

<sup>9</sup> *Breislen of Berre*.—See under the year 778 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> 'Lamchomairt.'—See above under the year 771; p. 240, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *The Law of Patrick*.—See under the years 733, 736, 766, and 782 *supra*; and Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, Introd., p. iv., *sq*.

<sup>12</sup> *Gormgal*.—See above, under the year 792.

<sup>13</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—King of Ireland. His death, "in clericatu," is recorded under the year 764 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>15</sup> *Aildobur*.—See under the year 792.



persequunt. Lomgheac mac Diaenae, abbat Dun leth-  
glainn, Conmae mac Donit abbat Corcaige moire,  
persequunt. Ptergil nepos Tarog, priba Lurcan,  
dormiunt. Cilill mac Ptergura, rex deirceirp brez  
traiectur ert de equo suo in circio perie filu Cuilinn  
Lurcan, 7 continuo mortuus ert. Belliolum inter  
sonur Loigairne 7 sonur Arongail. in quo cecidit  
Fiangala mac Dunlainge. Conall mac Neill 7 Con-  
gala mac Aengura victores erant, causa inter-  
fectionis fratris sui, id ert Paelbi. Porcio reli-  
quiarum Conlaid hi perin oir argait. Catcorerab  
itir na hAithernu inuicem imMaig Lingsen, ubi  
cecidereunt Maeloctarac abbat Daire eitnig, 7 Connal  
mac Cernais

Vol. 86 ab. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini dcc. Porcio reliqui-  
arum Ronaen filu Deric in arca auri 7 argenti.  
Ptolemy .h. Lugadon, abbat eluana Dolcan,  
mortuus ert. Bellum inter Ultu 7 nepotes Ebuac  
Cobo, in quo cecidit Ecu mac Cilella rex Cobo, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-lethglais*.—Downpatrick, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach-mor*; i.e., the "Great marsh." Cork, in Munster.

<sup>3</sup> *On the festival of Mac Cuilinn*.—The obit of Mac Cuilinn (whose real name was Culniddh), patron of Lusk, co. Dublin, is recorded under the year 497, *supra*. His day in the Calendar is September 6.

<sup>4</sup> *A battle*.—Belliolum, A., B. The corresponding word in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 795, is *iomairpecc*, a "conflict," or "encounter."

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*, i.e., *Faillbe*.—Faillbe was apparently the brother of Fiangalach, who was slain in this battle, and therefore son of Dunlaing, chief of Cinel-Ardgail, whose obit is recorded at the year 746, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Conlaid*.—First bishop of Kildare. His obit is given above under the year 591. Regarding the shrine in which his relics were placed, see Messingham's *Florilegium*, p. 199, and Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 194-201.

<sup>7</sup> *Aithera*.—A tribe inhabiting a district the name of which has been Latinized "Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium." The territory of this tribe is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, in the "east" of the county Armagh.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Lingsen*.—The "Plain of Lingsen." Obviously some plain in the district now forming the baronies of Orior, in the co. of Armagh. Not identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Daire Eithnigh*. — O'Donovan.

[and] Mimtenacha, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, died. Loingsech, son of Fiachna, abbot of Dun-lethglaise;<sup>1</sup> Condmach, son of Donit, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> died. Fergil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, slept. Ailill son of Fergus, King of the South of Bregh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Mac Cuilinn<sup>3</sup> of Lusca, and died immediately. A battle<sup>4</sup> between the Cinel-Loeghaire and Cinel-Ardgail, in which Fiangelach, son of Dunlaing, was slain. Conall son of Niall, and Conghalach son of Aengus, were victors. On account of the killing of his brother, i.e., Failbhe<sup>5</sup> [it was fought]. The placing of the relics of Conlaed<sup>6</sup> in a shrine of gold and silver. A destructive battle among the Airthera<sup>7</sup> themselves, in Magh-Lingsen,<sup>8</sup> where Maelochtaraigh, abbot of Daire-Eithnigh,<sup>9</sup> and Connal, son of Cernach, were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 800. The placing of the relics of Ronan,<sup>10</sup> son of Berach, in a shrine of gold and silver. Feidlimid Ua Lugadon,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>12</sup> died. A battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobho,<sup>13</sup> in which fell Echu, son of Ailill, King of Cobho. And [800.]

following the *Martyr. Donegal* at November 3, and a note in the *Fel're of Oengus* at the same date, which state that there was a "Doire (or Daire)-Ednech," otherwise called "Daire-na-flann," in Eoghanacht-Caisil, identifies this place with the townland of Derrynavlan, in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary. (*Four Mast*, A.D. 795, note h.) But the accuracy of this identification seems questionable.

<sup>10</sup> *Ronan*.—He was the patron of the church of Druim-Inasclainn, now Dromiskin, in the barony and county of Louth. His death, from the plague called the 'buidhe-cuail,'

otherwise called 'cron-conaill' (see note <sup>5</sup>, p. 54, *supra*) is entered at the year 664 in the *Ann. Four Mast.*; and in the *Chron. Scotorm* at A.D. 661-664.

<sup>11</sup> *Feidlimid Ua Lugadon*.—"Feidlimid, descendant of Lugadu." See under the years 780 and 789, for mention of other members of the family of Ua Lugadon, abbots of Cluain-Dolcain (Clondalkin, near Dublin).

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Dolcain*.—See last note.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Echach-Cobho*.—The descendants of Rochaid Cobha, from whom the baronies of Iveagh, (Ui-Echach), in the co. Down have been so called. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 350.

cecivit Cairpeall mac Caṡail ex parte aouerya belli, 7 exerceitur eius uictor fuit. Dneral mac Segeu, abbaꝝ iae, anno principatur sui .xxxv.º dormiuit. Ruamnur abbaꝝ domnaiḡ Sechnaill moꝛtuuꝝ ert. Deṡail filia Caṡail, regina Donnchara, moꝛtua ert. Dneral mac ḡormḡaile, de genere Loḡaire, a ꝑatru- bur sui doloꝛe occiꝛuꝝ ert. Caṡpannaḡ mac Caṡail Moenḡaig, 7 Ninuith ancoriga, paupant. Aṡtaꝛ pluualuꝛ.

[Ct. ianaiꝛ. Anno domini mccc.º i.º Muiredaḡ mac Domnaill ꝑi Miṡe moꝛtuuꝝ ert. Sloḡaṡ la h Aṡe ꝑoꝛ Miṡe, co ꝑo ꝑann Miṡe itꝛi da mac Donnchara, io ert, Concoḡaꝛ 7 Ailell. Ailell mac Coꝛmaic abbaꝝ Slane, ꝑapieuꝛ 7 iudex optimuꝝ, obiit. Peꝛḡal mac Anmcaḡa ꝑeꝛ Oꝛꝑaiḡi moꝛtuuꝝ ert. Macoig Aꝑuꝛeꝛꝑoꝛan abbaꝝ Bennḡaiꝛ, Muiredaḡ mac Olcobaiꝛ abbaꝝ cluana ꝑeꝛta Drenḡain, Coꝛeꝛaḡ neꝑoꝛ ꝑꝛoiḡ abbaꝝ Luḡmaiḡ, Clemenꝛ Tꝛiꝛe da ḡlaꝛ, omneꝛ ꝑeliciꝛeꝛ uitam in ꝑace ꝑꝛiueꝛunt. Aꝛeꝛu mac Ailella, ꝑeꝛ Muḡḡoꝛꝑne maḡan, moꝛtuuꝝ ert. Euginiꝛ filia Donnchara, regina ꝑeḡiꝛ Temoꝛiaḡ, moꝛtua ert. Toḡal

<sup>1</sup> *Bresal*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 386.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnach - Sechnaill*; i.e. the "church of Sechnall." Now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Rathoath, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Beṡail*.—This name means "Woman of Fál," (Fál being a bardic name for Ireland). In the Tract on celebrated women in the *Book of Lecan* (p. 391a), where the name is written "Bebail," this lady is stated to have been the daughter of a "Cathal King of Ulad," and the mother of Aengus (the Oengus whose obit is given at the year 829 *infra*),

and of Maelruanaidh (ob. 842 *infra*). But the ancient lists of the Kings of Ulad have no king named Cathal.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathal*.—See last note.

<sup>5</sup> *Domnachad*.—King of Ireland. His obit is given above at the year 796.

<sup>6</sup> *Summer*.—Երտաꝛ, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> *Aꝑoꝛcrosan*.—Applecross, in Ross-shire, Scotland. The foundation of the church of Aꝑoꝛcrosan by St. Maelrubha, abbot of Bangor in the co. Down, is recorded above at the year 672. Regarding the identification of Aꝑoꝛcrosan, and the etymology

Cairell, son of Cathal, fell on the other side of the battle; and his army was victorious. Bresal,<sup>1</sup> son of Segeni, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the 31st year of his government. Ruamnus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> died. Befáil,<sup>3</sup> daughter of Cathal,<sup>4</sup> queen of Donnchad,<sup>5</sup> died. Bresal, son of Gormgal, of the Cinel-Loeghaire, was deceitfully slain by his brothers. Cathrannach, son of Cathal of Maenmagh, and Nindidh, an anchorite, rest. A rainy summer.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 801. Muiredach, son of Donnall, [801.] King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Aedh<sup>7</sup> upon Midhe, when he divided Midhe between two sons of Donnchad, viz., Concobhar and Ailill. Ailill, son of Cormac, abbot of Slane, a wise man, and most excellent judge, died. Fergal, son of Anmchadh, King of the Osraighi, died. Macoigi of Aporcrosan,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Bennchair; Muiredach, son of Olcobhar, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain;<sup>9</sup> Coscrach Ua Froich, abbot of Lughnadh,<sup>10</sup> and Clemens of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup>—all ended<sup>12</sup> their lives happily in peace. Artri, son of Ailill, King of Mugdhorna-Magan,<sup>13</sup> died. Euginis,<sup>14</sup> daughter of Donnchad,<sup>15</sup> Queen of the King of

of the name, see the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-ferta-Brendain*.—Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>10</sup> *Lughnadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *All ended*, &c.—B. has merely omner deuncti. But Clar. 49 follows the MS. A.

<sup>13</sup> *Mugdhorna-Magan*.—Otherwise written Mughdorna-Maighen, and

Mughdorne. Now represented by the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>14</sup> *Euginis*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, the name is more correctly written Eugenia for "Eugenia." But A., B., and Clar. 49 have "Euginis," although O'Donovan, in his ed. of the *Four Masters* (A.D. 797, note s), quoting from the version of this Chronicle in the MS., Clar. 49, prints *Euginia*.

<sup>15</sup> *Donnchad*; i.e. Donnchad, son of Donnall, King of Ireland, whose obit is recorded at the year 796, *supra*.

loċa Riac la Muirġiur. 1 Columbæ cille a gentibur comburta ert.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º 11.º Quier Plainn mic Narghale, qui in temptatione volopur xxi.º anno incubuit. Airġinnan abbat Tathlaċta Maelruain paupavit in pace. Dunchao mac Conġale, rex loċa Cal, a fratribur rui iugulatur ert. Arġal mac Caġuraiġ, rex inrolae Culenriġi, de genere Eugain, iugulatur ert. Bellum ruċai Conaill inter duor filior Donnchada, ubi Alilil cecidit et Concobar uictor fuit. Oengur mac Muġronn, rex nepotum

Fol. 36 ba.

Paillġi, iugulatur ert volope a rociur Rirneċte filii Ceallaiċ, consilio regis sui. Belliolum inter Sogen et aicme Moenmaiġi, in quo multi interfecti sunt.

- b. [ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º 11.º Doġnall mac Aċċa muinċeirġ, rex aquilonis, mortuus ert. Riacra mac Tuacail, rex nepotum Teirġ, mortuus ert. Quier Capatbrain abbatir Ġiror. Cormac mac Conaill, equonimur Lurcan, mortuus ert. Uartatio Lagmen-tium apud filium Neill duabus vicibus in uno menſe. Paelan mac Ceallaiġ princeps Cille daio, et Cernaċ mac Dunchada rex Muġroirne, perierunt. Congreſſio renatorum nepotum Neill, cui duæ erat Conomaċ

<sup>1</sup> King of "Temoria"; (or K. of 'Tara'). See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 797, and O'Donovan's note regarding this entry.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Riach*.—The structure here referred to as having been demolished must have been some fortress in Loch-Riach, the lake from which the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, has derived its name.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirghis*.—Muirghis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, the beginning of whose reign is noticed at the year 791, *supra*. O'Connor, with his usual inaccuracy, translates

the proper name 'Muirghis' by 'prædonibus maritimis.'

<sup>4</sup> *Qf Narghal*.—Narghale, A. Clar. 49 has "Argaile" ("of Argal"). But the *Four Mast.* (798) have Naergaile. MS. B. has Narghale ("of Narghal.")

<sup>5</sup> *Tamlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tal-laght, in the co. of Dublin.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—Loughgall, co. Armagh.

<sup>7</sup> *Culen-rigi*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p 187, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rathconnell, in the parish of the same

'Temoria,'<sup>1</sup> died. The demolition of Loch-Riach<sup>2</sup> by Muirghis.<sup>3</sup> I-Coluim-Cille was burned by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 802. The repose of Flann, son of [802.] Narghal,<sup>4</sup> who suffered for sixteen years from severe sickness. Airfhinnan, abbot of Tamlacht-Maelruain,<sup>5</sup> rested in peace. Dunchad, son of Conghal, King of Loch-Caí,<sup>6</sup> was slain by his brothers. Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of the Island of Culen-rigi,<sup>7</sup> of the Cinel-Eogain, was slain. The battle of Rubha-Conaill,<sup>8</sup> between two sons of Donnchad, where Ailill was slain, and Concobhar was victorious. Oengus, son of Mughron,<sup>9</sup> King of the Ui-Failghi, was deceitfully slain by the companions of Finsnechta,<sup>10</sup> son of Cellach, by their King's advice. A little battle between the Sogen<sup>11</sup> and the sept of Maenmagh, in which many persons were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 803. Domnall, son of Aedh Muinderg, [803.] BIS. King of the North,<sup>12</sup> died. Fiachra, son of Tuathal, King of the Ui-Teig,<sup>13</sup> died. The repose of Caratbran, abbot of Biror. Cormac, son of Conall, steward of Lusca, died. Pillaging of the Leinstermen, by the son of Niall,<sup>14</sup> twice in one month. Faelan, son of Cellach, abbot of Cill-dara, and Cernach, son of Dunchad, King of Mughdorna, died. An assembly of the senators<sup>15</sup> of the Ui-Neill, in Dun-

name, a mile and a half to the east of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Of Mughron.* -- *U' Domnall* ("or of Domnall"), as in the List of Kings of Ui-Falge, *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3. *The Four Mast.*, at A.D. 798, write *Ua Mughroin*, "grandson of Mughron."

<sup>10</sup> *Finsnechta.* -- King of Leinster, (ob. A.D. 807, *infra*).

<sup>11</sup> *Sogen.* -- *Maenmagh.* Septs of the powerful tribe of Ui-Maine (or Hy-Many). See O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, and map prefixed.

<sup>12</sup> *King of the North.* -- *rex aquilonis*, A., B. The words *ru in tuaircirt*, the Irish equivalent, are added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Teig.* -- This was the tribe-name of the Ui-Cellaigh-Cualann (or "descendants of Cellach Cualann," King of Leinster; ob. A.D. 714 *supra*), who were seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>14</sup> *The son of Niall, i.e.,* Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland, and son of Niall Frosach, also King of Ireland. See above at the years 762, 777.

<sup>15</sup> *Senators.* -- *senatores*, A. The entry regarding this assembly is more

abbay Airdo macae, i n-dun cuasr. Bellum inter nepotes Cnemtain inuicem, ubi ceciderunt Ebu mac Caftail et Domnall mac Ebuad, et Dubroir et alii multi, et Donnlochar mac Artrae uictor fuit. Slogadh n-Aedo oiriondi docum Laigen co ru giall Rinnnechta ru Laigen do Aed. Tonitruum ualidum cumuen to 7 igni in nocte ppecedenti periam Patricii uiripante plurimor hominum, id est mille et decem uiror i tir Corco bairinn, et mare uiuirit inrolam fitae in tref parter, et illud mare cum harena terram fitae abconuirt, id est in eo da boe deac oi tir. Ipin bliadainri dana ro raeas clesich hEreuo ar fecht 7 ar fluaisgeo la hAed oiriongi, do breith fathad na Canoine. Tadhairt deanannra cen ead do coluim eille eolach, hoc anno.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º iii.º Muirebach mac Aimirgin abbay Leifglinne, Dubdun mac hIrgura, moitui sunt. Cuana, abbay mainiurpech buiti, [obuit]. Moenac mac Colgen, abbay Lurcan,

fully given by the *Four Masters* (at A.D. 799) than in these Annals.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Rath-Cuair, now Rathcore, in the barony of Lower Moyferath, co. Meath. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note d.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Artri*.—mac Artrae. Not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Oirdnidhe*.—corruigi, A.; the words uel Oiriongi being written over it. Oiriondi, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Aedh*.—Here follows, in the text in B., the entry which is the last but one for this year in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Dispersing*.—uiripante, MSS. The corresponding expression in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 799) is go ro mar-

bao ("so that there were slain"), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (804) co ro marb ("which killed"). The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's Transl.) have "put assunder." This great disturbance of the elements forms one of the "Wonders of Ireland," a curious list of which is given in Todd's *Irish Nennius*, pp. 192-219.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Bairinn*.—The S.W. part of the co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Island of Fita*.—O'Donovan says that, "according to the tradition in the country, this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton-Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare." *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 799, note g.

Cuair,<sup>1</sup> of which Condmach, abbot of Ard-Macha, was leader. A battle among the Ui-Cremthain themselves, wherein were slain Echu son of Cathal, and Domnall son of Echaidh, and Dubhrois, and many others; and Donnclóchair, son of Artri,<sup>2</sup> was the victor. A hosting by Aedh Oirdnidhe<sup>3</sup> to Leinster, when Finsnechta, King of Leinster, submitted to Aedh.<sup>4</sup> Great thunder, with wind and lightning, on the night before the festival of Patrick, dispersing<sup>5</sup> a great number of people, that is, a thousand and ten men, in the country of Corco-Bascinn<sup>6</sup>; and the sea divided the Island of Fita<sup>7</sup> into three parts. And the same sea covered the land of Fita with sand, to the extent of the land of 12 cows. In this year, moreover, the clergy of Ireland were exempted from expeditions and hostings, by Aedh Oir[d]nidhe, according to the judgment of Fathad-na-Canoine<sup>8</sup>. The giving of Cenannas<sup>9</sup> in this year, without battle, to Colum-Cille the musical.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 804. Muiredhach, son of Aimirgin, [804.] abbot of Leithglenn, [and] Dubhduin, son of Irgus, died. Cuana, abbot of Manistir-Buiti,<sup>10</sup> [died]. Moenach, son of Colgu, abbot of Lusca, a good lector, unhappily,<sup>11</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> *Fathadh-na-Canoine*.—"Fathadh of the Canon" (or "the Canonist"). This entry, which is written in the marg. of A., in a later hand, forms part of the text in B. The exemption of Irish ecclesiastics from military service, through the alleged decision of Fathadh (or Fothadh) the Canonist, has been the subject of discussion by several writers on Irish History. See O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 799, note e, and the authorities there quoted; O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 364, sq.; and Lanigan's *Ecc. Hist.*, III., 244. It is worthy of observation that the

compilers of these Annals seem to have attached but slight importance to an event regarded with such interest by many other Irish Historical writers, ancient and modern.

<sup>9</sup> *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. This entry, which is part of the text in B., and is added in the margin in A., in *al. man.*, seems to be a quotation from some poem; only that the final words (*hoc anno*) in A. (not in B.) would spoil the metre.

<sup>10</sup> *Manistir-Buiti*. — Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Unhappily*. — *impolicepen*. Not in B.



Fol. 365b.

lector bonus, infelicitur et lacrimabiliter uitam finivit. Fine abatirra Cille dapo obuit. Dubdabairenn. h. Dubain, princeps Cluana irair, patribur suis additur est. Cernač mac Ferghurro, rex Loča gabor, mortuus est. Slogač n-Oeča co Dun Cuair, co po rann laighnu itir da Muiredač, id est. Muiredač mac Ruadrač, 7 Muiredač mac Druin. Iugulatio Cormaic ioc Muirgiurra abbatir Darlice, et uirtatio porrea Ciaraide la Muirgir. Muirceptač mac Donnairle, rex Dreibne, mortuus est. Cell achair cum oratorio nouo ardebat.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º u.º In quibus peritencia magna in hibernia incola orta est. Gormgal mac Dindagair, abbas air Mačae 7 Cluana aui, obuit. Congal mac Moenaič, abbas Slane, rapient, in uirginitate dormiuit. Finnechta mac Ceallais regnum suum accepit. Lex Patrici la hAeč mac Neill. Merr moer. Loičeč doctur Dennaair quieuit. Familia lae occira est a gentilibus, id est. Lxiii. Connmač, iudea nepotum Druin, mortuus est.

<sup>1</sup> Was added.—additur est, A.

<sup>2</sup> Loch-Gabor.—New Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> Dun-Cuair.—Rathcore, co. Meath. See under the year 808.

<sup>4</sup> Muiredach.—His obit is given at the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> Muiredach.—Ob. 817 *infra*.

<sup>6</sup> Baslec.—Baslick, in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon.

<sup>7</sup> Ciarraidhe.—Or Ciarraidhe-Ai, afterwards called, and still known by the name of, Clann-Keherny; a district in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pt. III., c. 46.

<sup>8</sup> Muirgis; i.e. Muirgis son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught.

<sup>9</sup> Died.— mortui sunt (for mortuus est), A. B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> In which.—in quibus, A. Not in B. There is evidently some error.

<sup>12</sup> Broke out.—The words incola orta est are not in B.

<sup>13</sup> Gormgal.—See above at the years 792, and 798.

<sup>14</sup> Dindagad.—Written Dindanaigh in the genit. form (nomin. Dindanaich), at 792 *supra*, and [D]indnataig (nom. [D]indnatach) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42. col. 4.

<sup>15</sup> Cluain-avis.—A variation of the name usually written "Cluain-eois"; now Clones, co. Monaghan.

lamentably, ended his life. Finè, abess of Cill-dara, died. Dubhdabairenn Ua Dubhain, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, was added<sup>1</sup> to his fathers. Cernach, son of Fergus, King of Loch-Gabor,<sup>2</sup> died. A hosting of Aedh to Dun-Cuair,<sup>3</sup> when he divided Leinster between two Muiredachs, viz :—Muiredach<sup>4</sup> son of Ruaidhri, and Muiredach<sup>5</sup> son of Bran. The killing of Cormac, son of Muirgis, abbot of Baslec,<sup>6</sup> and the devastation of Ciarraidhe<sup>7</sup> afterwards by Muirgis.<sup>8</sup> Muirchertach, son of Donngal, King of Breifni, died.<sup>9</sup> Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> with the new oratory, was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 805. In which<sup>11</sup> a great plague [805.] broke out<sup>12</sup> in the island of Ireland. Gormgal<sup>13</sup> son of Dindagad,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-ais,<sup>15</sup> died. Conghal, son of Moenach, abbot of Slane, a wise man, died in chastity. Finsnechta, son of Cellach, obtained his kingdom.<sup>16</sup> The 'Law' of Patrick by Aedh, son of Niall. Great abundance of acorns. Loithech, doctor, of Bennchair, died. The 'family' of Ia slain by Gentiles, that is, [to the number of] sixty-eight. Connmach, judge of Ui-Briuin, died. Flaithnia, son of Cinaedh, King of

<sup>16</sup> *Obtained his kingdom.* —*regnum suum accepit.* Finsnechta became King of Leinster, in succession to Bran, son of Muiredach, whom he put to death by burning in the year 794, as above recorded under that year. He seems to have afterwards incurred the hostility of the King of Ireland, for under the year 803, *supra*, the latter is stated to have made an expedition into Leinster, and received the submission of Finsnechta. But he seems to have resigned his kingship, or been deposed in the next year (804 of these Annals), when King Aedh is stated to have divided Leinster between "two Muiredachs." The

*Four Masters*, at A.D. 800 (=804 of these Annals, and 805 of the common reckoning), represent Finsnechta as having entered into religion. In the List of Kings of Leinster, in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2, Finsnechta is said to have again assumed his kingdom, after twice defeating the two sons of Ruaidhri (one of whom was probably the Muiredach son of Ruaidhri, who was made King of the half of Leinster by King Aedh, as stated at the year 804); which accounts for the use of the word "accepit" in the text. The death of this turbulent prince, in Kildare, is noticed under the year 807 *infra*.

Flaithnia mac Cinaeda, rex nepotum Poilgi, iugulatur  
ert iprait Imgain. Tir da glar ardet.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Conomaç  
mac Duibdaletti, ab aipio Maçae, rubita morte peruit.  
Occipio Artaile mic Caçaraiz, regis nepotum Cruinn  
na n-Àirçer. Iugulatio Conaill mic Tairg o Chonall  
mac Aebaein i Ciunn tìre. Constructio nouae ciuita-  
tis Columbae cille hì Ceninnur. Elariur, ancorita  
et periba Loça creae, dormiuit. Luna in sanguinem  
uerpa ert. Murchad mac Flainn, pì .h. Fiðgente,  
[obuit]. Gentiles comburerunt inrolam Muireadaiz,  
et inuaderunt, porr Comain. Bellum inter familiam  
Corcaide et familiam cluana perpa ðrendain, inter  
quar ceder innumeralis hominum aecleiaricorum  
et publimium de familia Corcaiz.

b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º ui.º Obitur Tor-  
baiz (aliar Calðaiç, o Cluan cracha) periba,  
abbatir Àipio Maçae. Tomar episcopur, periba.  
abbar Linne Duacal, quieuit. Paelgur princeps Cille  
achaid dormiuit. Slogad Muirgiurra mic Tomaltairg  
co Connachtair, la Conðobar mac n-Donnchada, copici

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-Imgain.* — Rathangan, co. Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Was burned.*—ardet. do lo-ccarò, "was burned," *Four Mast.* (A.D. 800=805).

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera.*—A territory now partly represented by the baronies of Orior, in the co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tìre.*—"Head of the land." Latinized "Caput Regionis" by Adamnan, *Vit. Columba*, i. 28. See Reeves' ed. p. 57, note a. Cantyre, or Kintyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Cenannus.*—hì Ceninnur, A. B. Kells, co. Meath. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 278. The corresponding entry in *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 802) represents the church as having been razed, or demolished.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Crea.* — Otherwise called Inis-Locha-Crea; now known as Monahinch, a couple of miles to the s. e. of Roscrea, co. Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Muiredaigh.* — Inishmurray, off the coast of the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo.

<sup>8</sup> *Ros-Comain.* — Roscommon, co. Roscommon. It is not easy to understand how the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners), who generally committed their depredations from the sea, or from navigable rivers, could have made their way inland as far as the town of Roscommon. Instead of 'Ross-Comain,' the *Chron. Scot.*, (A.D. 807), has Roiss-caim (in the genit. form; nomin. Ross-cam).

<sup>9</sup> *Corcach.*—Cork, in Munster.

the Ui-Failghi, was slain in Rath-Imgain.<sup>1</sup> Tir-da-glas was burned.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 806. Condmach, son of Dubhdaleithe, [806.] abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly. The killing of Artgal, son of Cathasach, King of Ui-Cruinn of the Airthera.<sup>3</sup> The killing of Conall, son of Tadhg, by Conall son of Aedhan, in Cenn-tire.<sup>4</sup> Building of the new church of Colum-Cille in Cenannus.<sup>5</sup> Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea,<sup>6</sup> slept. The moon was turned into blood. Murchad, son of Flann, King of Ui-Fidhgente, [died]. Gentiles burned Inis-Muiredaigh,<sup>7</sup> and invaded Ros-Comain.<sup>8</sup> A battle between the 'family' of Corcach,<sup>9</sup> and the 'family' of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, among whom there was a countless slaughter<sup>10</sup> of ecclesiastical men, and of the noblest of the 'family' of Corcach.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 807. Death of Torbach (otherwise [807] B18 Calbhach<sup>11</sup> from Cluain-cracha), scribe, abbot of Ard-Macha. Thomas, a bishop [and] scribe, abbot of Linn-Duachail, rested. Faelgus, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' An expedition by Muirgis<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen, accompanied by Concobhar<sup>14</sup> son of Donnchad, as far as Tir-in-oenagh.<sup>15</sup> And after three

<sup>10</sup> Slaughter.—*ṛceōep*, for *ceōep* (caēōep), A., B.

<sup>11</sup> Calbhach.—The *alias* is added by way of gloss in A. But B. has obitup Caluach. The name of Torbach (or Calbhach) does not appear in the list of abbots or bishops of Armagh in the *Book of Leinster*, although it occurs in the other lists published by Dr. Todd from other old Irish MSS. (*St. Patrick*, 174–179). The *Ann. Four Mast.* have his obit at A.D. 807, where he is called "Torbach son of Gorman." The death of "Torbach, abbot of Ard-Macha," is also recorded in the *Chron. Scot.*, at A.D. 808.

<sup>12</sup> Cill-achaidh.—Killeigh, in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>13</sup> Muirgis.—King of Connaught.

<sup>14</sup> Concobhar.—Afterwards King of Ireland. His death is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> Tir-in-oenagh, i.e. the "land of the Fair." The place here referred to was probably Tailltiu (Teltown, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath), where a great national Fair, or assembly, was annually held on the first of August; and where, as O'Donovan alleges, "there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lug-an-aenagh*, i.e. the "hollow of the fair." *Four Mast.* A.D. 808, note *γ*.

Fol. 37aa. *et in oenais, et fugerunt repente port tres noctes; et migravit Aed mac Neill in ob[us]iam eorum, et comburrit terminos Mithi, eorumque fuga caprip et hinulip simulata est. iugulatio Cinaeda filii Concobair in campo Cobo, o Cruithni. Finnecha mac Ceallais, rex Lagen, hi Cill dapa de picu mortuus est.*

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º uiii.º Dormitatio Toichti (aliar Taichli, a Tir imclair), abbatip apd Maçae. Bellum itip U Ceinnrelaig inuicem, ubi cecidit Ceallaç toraç mac Donnghaile, p[er] ratha Etain. Occipio Duncon principip Telça leirp, hi fail repine Patraic i tiç abaid Telça lirr. Baetan Cluana tuairipit, Cuu quia[ra]en pecnabb Cluana, dormierunt. Ignip celestip percipit uirum in oratorio Nodan. Finbil abati[ra] cluano ðronaiç mortua est. Ino[re]ð n-Ulath la hAed mac Neill, ti parugao repine Patraic por Duncon.

Soirrit ræp[er]i ræç læchthais,

Ularo la hAed forp[er]ubaid,

I[st]o ano anrit fo melai

. . congail ðreni bructair.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Cruithni*. — The Cruithni, or Picts, of Dalaraide, in the now county of Antrim. See Reeves' *Eccl. Antiqq.* 384-348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finnecha*.—See the note regarding Finsnechta, at the year 805 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Toichtech*.—The name of Toichtech does not appear in any of the old lists of abbots (or bishops) of Armagh published by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, 174-182). But it occurs in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25, col. 2, among the names of the abbots of Armagh who 'rested' during the reign of Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland from 796 to 818, according to the chronology of these Annals. In recording his obit, the *Four Masters* and *Chron.*

*Scotorum*, at A.D. 808, give him the title of "abbot of Armagh." But in the *Ann. Inisfall*, at A.D. 795 (=808), he is merely called *pep-lesin*, or "Lector." His name is not in Ware's list of Archbishops of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Taichlech*.—This is the name in B., which ignores the form "Toichtech." The clause within the parentheses is in A., not in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cellach*. — The epithet *Tosach* means "the first." The name of "Cellach, son of Dungal," appears in the list of the Kings of Uí-Cennse-laigh (or South Leinster) in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, as successor to Coirpre, son of Laidcnen, whose obit is given above under the year 792.

nights they fled suddenly. And Aedh,<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, marched against them, and burned the borders of Meath; and their flight was compared to [the flight of] goats and kids. The killing of Cinaedh son of Coneobhar, in Magh-Cobho, by Cruithni.<sup>2</sup> Finsnechta, son of Cellach, King of Leinster, died of 'emeroids,' in Cill-dara.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 808. The 'falling asleep' of Toich-tech<sup>4</sup> (alias Taichlech,<sup>5</sup> from Tir-Imchclair), abbot of Ard-Macha. A battle among the Ui-Cennselaigh themselves, where Cellach<sup>6</sup> Tosach, son of Donngal, King of Rath-Etain,<sup>7</sup> was slain. The killing of Dunchu, abbot of Telach-liss,<sup>8</sup> beside the shrine of Patrick, in the abbot's house of Telach-liss.<sup>9</sup> Baetan of Cluain-tuaiscert,<sup>9</sup> [and] Cuchiarain, vice-abbot of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Lightning killed a man in the Oratory of Nodan.<sup>11</sup> Finbil, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. The plundering of Ulad by Aedh, son of Niall, [in revenge] for the profanation of the shrine of Patrick against Dunchu. [808.]

Heroic<sup>12</sup> nobles return sadly,  
Ulidians, injured by Aedh.  
Where they stayed, under disgrace,  
Was [at]<sup>13</sup> . . . of the active Brenè.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *Rath-Etain*. — The *rath*, or fort of Etan. "King of Rath-Etain" was but a bardic name for the king of South Leinster.

<sup>8</sup> *Telach-liss*. — Tullylish, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down. O'Donovan was wrong in identifying this place with Tullalease, in the bar. of Orrery [and Kilmore], co. Cork (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note c).

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-tuaiscert*. — Now Cloontuskert, in the bar. of Ballintobber South, co. Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*; i.e. Clonmacnoise, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Oratory of Nodan*. — O'Donovan thought, and rightly, that this oratory

was probably at "Disert-Nuadhan" (the "desert," or "hermitage," of Nuadu), now absurdly anglicised "Eastersnow," near Elphin, in the co. Roscommon. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 804, note f, and 1330, note p.

<sup>12</sup> *Heroic*. — The original of these stanzas, not in B., is in the top margin of fol. 37a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>13</sup> [*At*] . . . — The original seems like *econgairl* (the first letter being mutilated by the binder), or *ec congairl* ("at Congal," *ec* for *ic*, *ac*, *oc*, forms of the Irish preposition signifying "at").

<sup>14</sup> *Brenè*. — "Fretum Brene" was the latinized form of the name of the

Τῆνφανταῖς ἰμῶσχετ χαλαρό,  
 ἰν φαῖτε υἱάλλαχ ὑλάχ ;  
 Ἀτσερρα γυῖβ κο ν-ἡνναιῖβ  
 Οὐ τεῖτ το ἐαλλαιῖβ ὑλάδ.

Maelrothartaiḡ mac Flaino, abbaṛ Fínoubrač abae 7  
 cille Moinni, obuit. Bellum la hultu etir da mac  
 Fiačnae. Cairill uictor fuit. Ecceit euaṛt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.º ix.º Cathina  
 abbaṛ Doimliacc, et Tigernac fundator dairis Meilli,  
 abbaṛ Cille ačio, et Maelrothartaiḡ mac Aethgaile  
 prinncepp ino aṛecuil Docharoc reṛiba, Cačal mac  
 Fiačnač rex Račto aṛčir et uirorum Cul, et Ecceit  
 mac Fiačnae rex Uloth, et Maelouin mac Donn-  
 gaile equonimur aṛto Mačae, et Anlon mac Concobair  
 rex Ačhne, Macoirbb filiur Neutir, et Cellač .h.  
 Concoṛaiḡ moriuntur. Guairis abbaṛ Glinne da loča  
 uorpmiut. Tarḡs et Flačnia, uoṛo filiū Muirḡuṛro,  
 iugulati sunt o Luḡnoiḡ. Uarṛatio Luḡhne la Muirḡuṛr.  
 Laeč de Luḡnoiḡ Conacht cecinit :—

Ro maṛḡ Muirḡir mo macra,  
 Da romor rodomtheiṛri ;  
 Ir meiṛi imṛubarṛ caṛḡ  
 For bṛaḡait Tarḡs tar a eiṛri.

mouth of Strangford Lough, co. Down. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 6, note <sup>a</sup>, and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 406, n. <sup>a</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Beaks*; i.e. the beaks of birds of prey were seen with fragments of the alain.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhar-abha*. — Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-Moinni*. — Otherwise Cill-Moena, or church of St. Moena. Now Kilmooine, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Cathina*. — The name is "Caithnia in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 805 = 810).

<sup>5</sup> *Doimliacc*. — Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Daire-Meilli*. — Colgan states, (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796), that this establishment was founded by St. Tigernach for his mother, Mella, on the border of Lough-Melge (now Lough Melvin, in the north of the co. Leitrim). The place is not now known by this name.

<sup>7</sup> *Airecul-Dochiaroc*. — "Dochiaroc's Chamber." Now known as Errigal, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone. This entry is very inaccurately given in O'Conor's edition of this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Rath-airthir*. — See above at A.D. 788.

They tried to go by the shore,  
The proud Ulidian host.  
Beaks<sup>1</sup> were seen, with fragments,  
Coming from the churches of Ulad.

Maelfothartaigh, son of Fland, abbot of Finnabhar-abha<sup>2</sup> and Cill-Moinni,<sup>3</sup> died. A battle among the Ulaid, between two sons of Fiachna. Cairill was victor. Echaidh fled.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 809. Cathina,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Doimliacc;<sup>5</sup> [809.] and Tigernach, founder of Daire-Meilli,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Maelfothartaigh, son of Aedhgal, abbot of Airecul-Dochiaroc,<sup>7</sup> a scribe; Cathal, son of Fiachra, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>8</sup> and Fera-Cul;<sup>9</sup> and Echaidh, son of Fiachna, King of the Ulaid; and Maelduin, son of Donngal, house-steward<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha; and Anlon, son of Conchobar, King of Aidhne; Macoirb son of Neuter, and Cellach Ua Conchodaigh, died. Guaire, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, 'fell asleep.' Tadhg<sup>11</sup> and Flathnia, two sons of Muirgis,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Luighni.<sup>13</sup> Devastation of the Luighni<sup>13</sup> by Muirgis.<sup>12</sup> A hero of the Luighni of Connaught sang:—

Muirgis slew my son,  
Which grieved me very much.  
It was I that placed a sword  
On Tadhg's neck therefor.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *House-steward*. — *equonimur* (for *oeconomur*), A. B. The *Four Mast.* have (A.D. 805) *ρερτιζιγ*, a title equivalent to "custos monasterii." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*.—*ταεθγ*, B.

<sup>12</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e., Muirgis, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose death is recorded under the year 814 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Luighni*; i.e. the Luighni of Connaught, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>14</sup> *Therefor*.—*ταρ α ειγρι*. The *Four Mast.* write *ταρ ειγρι*. The original of these lines, not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 37a, in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced in the text.



Fol. 37ab [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º Nuadh abba  
air Maðae misrauit cu Connaçta cum lege Patricii  
et cum armario eiu. Derbair aige dia raðairinn  
oinið Tailten, cona peðt eð na carpat, la Aeb mac  
Neill, io ept, muinntep Tamlaçta doðorðbai iar  
raruðao ternaínn Tamlaçtai Maesepuain duu Neill,  
et poptea familie Tamlaçtae multa munera  
peðoita sunt. Comoept ingin Aíoa lagen in penectute  
bona moptua ept. Dimman Aíao, Muminenpíy anco-  
pita, uitam pelicitep pínuiut. Tuatgal abbaí ríuít  
Cluana moptuup ept. Stragep gentiliu apud Ultu.  
ðlaçmac nepoí Muirðibuir, abbaí Deirnaíð, [obit].

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º 1.º Plann mac  
Cellaí abbaí Pínglaíre, rcpiba et ancopita et  
epícopup, rubita mopte pepit. Item Eðair epíco-  
pup et ancopita pínincep Tamlaçta, quieuit. Coípaç  
mac Niallðura rex Garbpoí, et Cernaç mac Flaethia,  
rex Muððorðnae mðreð, moptui sunt. Nuadh Loça  
hUamae epícopup et ancopita, abbaí air Maðae,  
doímuíut. Plann mac Congalaíð rex Ciannaçtai  
moíutur. Oengup mac Dunlainge rex geneíy Aírt-  
gal, Flaíðeptaç mac Coíppu, pínincep Cille moíe

<sup>1</sup> *Nuadha* . . . . *went*.—misrauit, A. moíu (for moítuup ept), B. The name of Nuadha does not occur in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 42) of successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy of Armagh. But at p. 25 b of the same MS., "Nuado" is mentioned among the abbots of Armagh who died during the reign of "Aed Ordride," who began to reign in A.D. 796, and died in 818, according to these Annals. The *Chron. Scot.* has Nuadha's obit at the year 812. It is entered under the next year in this chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *To Connaught*.—The MSS. A. and B. have cu ðonnaçta, the first

c in ðonnaçta being wrongly marked with the sign of 'infection.'

<sup>3</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Tamlacht*; or Tamlacht-Maelruain. Tallaght, co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> *Termon*; i.e., the right of sanctuary, asylum, or protection. The term was also applied to a certain portion of the lands of a monastery. In *Clar.* 49, *Termon* is translated by "privilege."

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Lagen*, i.e., "Aedh of Leinster." The death of Aedh Laigen, son of Fithcellach, King of Ui-Maine, is entered above at the year 721. In the corresponding entries in *Ann. F.M.*

Kal. Jan. A.D. 810. Nuadha, abbot of Ard-Macha, [810.] went<sup>1</sup> to Connaught,<sup>2</sup> with the 'Law' of Patrick, and with his shrine. Prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtiu,<sup>3</sup> on a Saturday, so that neither horse nor chariot arrived there, with Aedh son of Niall; i.e. the 'family' of Tamlacht<sup>4</sup> that prevented it, because of the violation of the 'Termon'<sup>5</sup> of Tamlacht-Maelruain by the Ui-Neill; and many gifts were afterwards presented to the 'family' of Tamlacht.<sup>4</sup> Admoer, daughter of Aedh Lagen,<sup>6</sup> died at a good old age. Dimman of Aradh,<sup>7</sup> a Munsterman, anchorite, ended his life happily. Tuathgal, a most wise abbot of Cluain,<sup>8</sup> died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the Ulidians. Blathmac Ua Muirdibhuir, abbot of Dermagh<sup>9</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 811. Flann, son of Cellach, abbot of [811] nis. Finnglais,<sup>10</sup> a scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died suddenly. Echaidh, also a bishop and anchorite, abbot of Tamlacht, rested. Coscrach, son of Niallghus, King of Garbhros,<sup>11</sup> and Cernach, son of Flathnia, King of Mughdhorna-Bregh, died. Nuadha of Loch-Uamha,<sup>12</sup> bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha 'fell asleep.' Flann, son of Congalach, King of Cianachta, died. Oengus, son of Dunlaing, King of Cinel-Artgail, and Flaithbertach, son of Coirpre, abbot of Cill-mor-Enir,<sup>13</sup> died. Aedh Roen, King of Corco-

and *Chron. Scot.* (718), the same Aedh is stated to have been the descendant of Cernach, and one of the chiefs of the Southern Ui-Neill slain in the battle of Almuin, or Hill of Allen, in the present county of Kildare. The lady Admoer would therefore seem to have survived her father about 90 years.

<sup>7</sup> *Aradh*.—The old name of the district now forming the northern part of the barony of Owney [*Uaithne*] and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain*, i.e. Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the King's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Finnglais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Garbhros*.—The situation of this place, the name of which signifies the rough "*Ross*" (or "*wooded district*") has not been identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Nuadha of Loch-Uamha*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, under previous year. According to Colgan (*Acta SS.* p. 373), *Loch-Uamha* (the "lake of the cave") was in the district now forming the county of Leitrim.

<sup>13</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 286 *supra*.

enir, moriuntur. Aeth roen, ni corco daircinn, mor-  
tuur ert. Ar gennte la riru hUthail. Ar Conmaicne  
la gennti. Ar Calraiḡi Luirḡḡ la hU ḡruin. Ar Corco-  
roide Mibe la hUa Macuair. Ar gennte la Mumain,  
io ert, la Cobtae mac Maeleuin, ni loea Léin.  
Inoreo in deirceirio la Muirḡiur mac Tomaltaḡ  
.i. ni Connacht. Lex Daru for Connactu.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º ii.º Conall  
mac Daimtiḡ princepṛ Treoit moritur. Peraeae mac  
Scannail ririba et racerdor, abbat Aeth boe, fel-  
citer uitam finiuir. Ceallae mac Etheae, princepṛ  
Cille tome, mortuur ert. Ar nUmill la gennti, ubi  
ceciderunt Corrae mac Flaindoabrat, et Dunadae  
rex hUmill. Loigairne mac Congamna, rex generis  
Corppu, moritur. Congaltae mac Eirguine, reonab  
Cluana perta, moritur. Karalur rex Francorum,  
immo totius Europae imperator, in pace dormiuir.  
Lex Daru la hU Neill.

Fol. 37ba.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Perail-  
mib abbat Cille Moinni et moer bres o patraic,  
ancorita pprecipuur riribaque optimus, feliciter  
uitam finiuir. Tuatae filius Duubtae, pprecipuur

<sup>1</sup> *Umhall*.—A district known as the "Owlea," and "O'Malley's country;" and comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrischoole, in the co. Mayo.

<sup>2</sup> *Conmaicni*.—Otherwise called "Conmaicni-Mara," a name now represented by "Connemara," in the W. of the co. Galway.

<sup>3</sup> *Corca-Roidhe*.—A tribe which gave name to the barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—"Descendants of the sons of [Colla] Uais." A sept of the old Oirgiallian stock, from which the name of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, is derived.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Léin*.—The Irish name of the Lakes of Killarney. King of Loch-Léin was a bardic term for "King of West Munster."

<sup>6</sup> *South*.—Apparently the South of Connaught, Muirgis being King of Connaught at the time. Under the year 813 *infra*, a hosting by Muirgis against the Ui-Maine "of the South" is recorded.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Daimtech*.—O'Connor inaccurately prints *mac Dainlig*, "son of Dainlech."

<sup>8</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

Baiscinn, died. A slaughter of Gentiles by the men of Umhall.<sup>1</sup> A slaughter of the Conmaicni<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles. A slaughter of the Calraighi of Lurg, by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter of the Corca-Roidhe<sup>3</sup> of Meath by the Ui-Mac-Uais.<sup>4</sup> A slaughter of Gentiles by Munstermen, *i.e.*, by Cobthach son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Léin.<sup>5</sup> Devastation of the South<sup>6</sup> by Muirgis son of Tomaltach, *i.e.*, King of Connaught. The 'Law' of Dari over Connaught.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 812. Conall, son of Daimtech,<sup>7</sup> abbot [812.] of Treoit,<sup>8</sup> died. Feradhach son of Scannal, scribe and priest, abbot of Achadh-bo, ended his life happily. Cel-lach son of Echaid, abbot of Cill-Toma,<sup>9</sup> died. A slaughter of [the men of] Umhall<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, in which were slain Coscrach son of Flandabrat, and Dunadach, King of Umhall. Loegaire, son of Cugamna, King of the Cinel-Coirpri, died. Congaltach, son of Etguine, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta,<sup>11</sup> dies. Charles,<sup>12</sup> King of the Franks, or rather Emperor of all Europe, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>13</sup> by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 813. Feidilmidh, abbot of Cill-Moinne,<sup>14</sup> and steward<sup>15</sup> of Bregb on the part of Patrick, [813.] an eminent anchorite and most excellent scribe, ended his life happily. Tuathal, son of Dudubhta,<sup>16</sup> a famous

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Toma*. — Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Umhall*. — See under the preceding year; note <sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-ferta*; *i.e.* Cluain-ferta-Brendain. Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>12</sup> *Charles*. — Charlemagne. The correct date of Charlemagne's death is 28th Jan., 814.

<sup>13</sup> 'Law' of Dari. — The imposition of this 'Law' over Connaught is the last entry under the preceding year.

<sup>14</sup> *Cill-Moinne*. — Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> *Steward*. — moep; translated "Serjeant" in Clar. 49. The office of "steward" or "serjeant" (moep) here referred to, consisted in collecting Patrick's dues, or tribute, in Bregia, by the authority of the archbishop of Armagh.

<sup>16</sup> *Dudubhta*. — The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 809) have the name "Dubhta" which seems the more correct form.

reubā et doctor cluana mac U Noir, dormiuit. Thirrcel mac Ceallaiḡ, episcopus Glinne da loča et Cinaeth mac Ceallaiḡ episcopus et abbas Trelic mor, obierunt. Maeluin episcopus, aircinneē Ectoroma, iugulatur ert. Suibne mac Moenaiḡ equonimus Slane, et Formgal mac Neill filii Pergaile, moriunt. Slogao la Muirgiur et Forceallach for Uu mMaine deiroicc, ubi plurimi intercepti sunt innocentes. Forceallach Pobair, abbas cluana mic Noir, et Orlanach abbas Cille pobric, Ronan nepos Locheirc episcopus, omnes dormiunt. Bellum inter Lagenenfer inuicem, ubi nepotes Cenrelaiḡ priorati sunt, et filii Drain uictoriam acceperunt. Ceallach abbas Iae, punita constructione templi Cennoira, reliquit principatum, et Diarmiciur alumnus Daighi pro eo ordinatur ert. Droen mac Ruadrac patrara Lagenarum moritur. Lex Quirani for Cruachna eleuata ert la Muirgiur. Saeth mor 7 tromgallra. Niall mac Aetha, rex nepotum Cormaic, repentina morte moritur. Blathmac mac Ailgiur abbas tpe da glair, et Blathmac dalta Colggen, abbas inrolae uaccae albae, obierunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Trelic-mor*; i.e. "great Trelic." The place referred to is now called Trillick, and is in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone. Dr. O'Connor turns it into "Magni Tralee," taking Trelic as a form of the name of Tralee in Kerry. But he was wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Steward*. — equonimus, for oeconomus. Muiredhach, son of Uargal, called equonimus of Ia, at the year 781 *supra*, is described as prior ("prior") in *Ann. Four M.*, at the corresponding date (A.D. 777). See Reeves' *Admann*, p. 365.

<sup>3</sup> *Muirgis*; i.e. Muirgia, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught,

whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>4</sup> *Forchellach*. — Abbot of Clonmacnoise. See next entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Fobric*. — Or Cill-Fobrich. Probably Kilbrew, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cenannas*. — Kells, co. Meath. The genit. form Cennoira (nom. Cennoir) is wrong; the more usual nom. form being Cenannus (genit. Cenannra).

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — Diarmiciur, A. Diarmiciur, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Foster-son*. — alumnus. A. alumpnus, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ruadhri*. — Apparently the Ruai-

scribe and doctor of Cluain-Mic-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Etirscel, the son of Cellach, bishop of Glenn-dalocha, and Cinaedh son of Cellach, bishop and abbot of Trelic-mor,<sup>1</sup> died. Maelduin, a bishop, 'herenagh' of Echdruim, was slain. Suibhne son of Moenach, steward<sup>2</sup> of Slane, and Gormgal, son of Niall, son of Fergal, died. A hosting by Muirgis<sup>3</sup> and Forchellach<sup>4</sup> upon the Ui-Maine of the South, when many innocent people were slain. Forchellach of Fobhar, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Orthanach abbot of Cill-Fobric,<sup>5</sup> [and] Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, a bishop—all 'fell asleep.' A battle among the Leinstermen themselves, wherein the Ui-Cennselaigh were overthrown, and the sons of Bran obtained the victory. Cellach, abbot of Ia, the building of the church of Cenannas<sup>6</sup> being finished, resigned the abbacy; and Diarmait,<sup>7</sup> foster-son<sup>8</sup> of Daigre, was ordained in his place. Broen, son of Ruadhri,<sup>9</sup> a satrap of the Leinstermen, died. 'The 'Law' of Ciaran<sup>10</sup> was proclaimed over Cruachan<sup>11</sup> by Muirgis. Great suffering and heavy diseases.<sup>12</sup> Niall, son of Aedh, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died suddenly. Blathmac, son of Ailgus, abbot of Tir-da-glas,<sup>13</sup> and Blathmac, foster-son of Colgu, abbot of Inis-bo-finne,<sup>14</sup> died.

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dhri, son of Faelan, King of all the Leinstermen, whose obit is entered above at the year 784.

<sup>10</sup> *Of Ciaran*; i.e. St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise. *quapam*, A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cruachan*.—A famous plain in Roscommon, the principal fort (or *rath*) in which, Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, was anciently the chief seat of the Kings of Connaught. See above under the year 782, where the 'Law' of Patrick is stated to have been proclaimed hī Cṛuacnīb.

<sup>12</sup> *Heavy diseases*.—*trōmgalaz*, "heavy disease," B.

<sup>13</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Inis-bo-finne*.—"Island of the white cow." There are two islands thus named, seats of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, viz., Inishbofin, an island off the coast of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo (see above at the year 667), and Inishbofin in Lough-Ree (an expansion of the river Shannon), which is regarded as part of the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and is the island here referred to.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º iii.º Morp Muirgiura rið Connact.

Ri derð darðtheð cen ðimbarð,  
Muirgiur de Cruachain clannarð,  
Ro farð mac Cellarð cuirruð  
Anðer ðin ðerba bannarð.

Cele iheru abbar cille Moinne [obit]. Iugulatio Coreparð mic finnecti. Conall mac Neill, rex ðeirceirð ðreð, moritur. Colman mac Neill iugulatur er a genere Conail. Slogar la Aeth iapum for cenel Conail, itorcarir Rogailneð mac Flarðgiura. Maelcanarð ancorita Lugmarð, Cellarð mac Congaile abbar lae, ðormierunt. Orðain Cluana cretha, 7 guin ðuine inoi, ðo ferarð ðreirbne 7 ðo ril Caðail. Pocarita mac Cernarð, leð ru ðeirceirð ðreð, moritur er.

Fol. 37bb.  
.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º u.º Dungal mac Cuanað rex Roir, Tuathal mac Domnaill rex arterð Lipi, Irðalað mac Maelehuðai rex corco Rogain, Conan mac Ruatharð rex ðritonum, Caðal mac Arterð rex Mugðorðnae, omner ðeruncti runt.

<sup>1</sup> *Cruachan*.—See the entry regarding Cruachan under last year, and the note thereon (p. 303, note 11).

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—Probably Finsnechta son of Cellach, King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 807 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cuirrech*.—The Curragh of Kildare. The Kings of Leinster are sometimes styled "Kings of Cuirrech," in bardic compositions.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Moinne*.—Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-cremha*.—See note 2, p., 216, *supra*. Dr. O'Connor, in his ed. of these Annals, makes a most extraordinary blunder regarding this entry, which is plainly written in A. And O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 810, note u) is scarcely more happy. It is a pity that the latter did not consult the MS. A. before constructing the note in question.

<sup>8</sup> *Men of Breifni*, i.e. the men of the Western Breifne, or Breifni-Ui-Ruairc (Breifny-O'Rourke).

<sup>9</sup> *Sil-Cathail*, i.e. the "Seed (or descendants) of Cathal." Otherwise designated by the name of Clann-Cathail. This was the tribe-name of

Kal. Jan. A.D. 814. Death of Muirgis, King of [814.]  
Connaught.

A fierce plundering king, without grief;  
Muirgis of fruitful Cruachan;<sup>1</sup>  
Who helped the son of Cellach<sup>2</sup> of Cuirrech,<sup>3</sup>  
From the south, from the flowing Barrow.

Celi-Isa, abbot of Cill-Moinne<sup>4</sup>, [died]. The killing of Coscrach, son of Finsnechta. Conall, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A hosting by Aedh<sup>5</sup> afterwards upon the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogailnech son of Flaithghus was slain. Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmadh,<sup>6</sup> and Cellach son of Congal, abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Cluain-cremha,<sup>7</sup> and the killing of a man therein, by the men of Breifni<sup>8</sup> and the Sil-Cathail.<sup>9</sup> Focarta son of Cernach, half-king of the South of Bregh, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 815. Dungal, son of Cuanu, King of [815.] SL.  
Ros;<sup>10</sup> Tuathal, son of Domhnall, King of Airther-Liphè;<sup>11</sup>  
Irgalach, son of Maelumhai, King of Corco-Soghain;<sup>12</sup>  
Conan,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King of the Britons, and Cathal,  
son of Artri, King of Mughdorna—all died. Dubh-

a respectable branch of the great Sil-Muiredhaigh stock of Connaught, whose chief took the name of O'Flanagan, when the adoption of surnames became general. The Ciann-Cathail were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.

<sup>10</sup> *Ros*. — A district in the co. Monaghan, the name of which seems to be preserved in that of the parish of Magheross ("Machaire-Rois"), in the barony of Farney, in the same county.

<sup>11</sup> *Airther-Liphè*. — "East of Liphè

(or Liffey)." That part of the plain of Kildare lying to the east of the River Liffey.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Soghain*, i.e. the race of Soghan *sal-bhuidhe* ("yellow heel"); son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were several distinct septs of this race in Ireland. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

<sup>13</sup> *Conan*. — "Cinan rex moritur." (Ann. Cambriae, A.D. 816). The obit of "Kynon," King, is entered in the *Brut y Tywysogion*, under 817.



Duibneleth mac Tomaltan<sup>3</sup> var namne, omner pepere-  
 uat. Moir Ioré<sup>4</sup> repubae port Commara. Combairao  
 Cluana mic Noir de meua ex maiope papae. Moir  
 Seibae mic Cuanaí, abbair Cluana mic Noir. Coallac  
 mac Muirgitta, abbat Droimma capu, iuglacti est o  
 Seirtoiu mac Tuatán. Uentur magnur in Kalentur  
 Nouembur. Bellum vo maromann for hui Paípaí  
 Muirgea re a-Duapmanac mac Tomaltan<sup>5</sup>, 7 Iorab 7  
 orggann Foibren<sup>6</sup> i cruí Droimma, ubi plurimu occurrí  
 runt ignobiler. Moir Catán mic Ailillo regir  
 nepotum Paípaí. Oratorum Pobair combairtam est.  
 Ict lanar. Anno domini mccc<sup>7</sup> x<sup>8</sup> m. Moir  
 Catán episcopi, repubae et ancopatae, hui Duibleni.  
 Moir Conspairéas repubae principir Ianne Ela.  
 Típpara abbat cluana repata Droimann, Cumurcaí  
 mac Cernan<sup>9</sup> equonimur airo Maíae, obierunt.  
 Belliolum itir fíru deirceir Droeg et Ciannachtu, i  
 torepardar ilí vī Ciannachtab. Bellum ante Catán  
 mac Duilange, et re muinntir tighi Munro, for  
 muinntir Seirannro, ubi .cccc. interfecti sunt.  
 Maeltuile abbat Denncair exulat. Maeltuin mac

<sup>1</sup> *Namne*.—This place (or tribe) has not been identified. Namne may have been written in mistake for Uí mane (Uí-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught).

<sup>2</sup> *All died*.—omner peperepant. Not in B., in which the next entry is joined to this one.

<sup>3</sup> *Death*.—moir. Not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-Comain*.—Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The words moirctui sunt are added in B., in which this entry forms part of the previous entry.

<sup>5</sup> *Of the half*.—de meua. Not in B. The expression "de media ex maiore parte" occurs more than once

in the MS. A. text of this Chronicle. (See at the year 833 *infra*); but B. does not employ the words *de media*.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-cara*.—Drumcar, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. This place is called "Druim-cara of Ard-Ciannachta" (the old name of the district now represented by the barony and name of Ferrard), under the year 869 *infra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Foibren*.—Graicraigha. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 222, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ailill*.—This Ailill was son of Innrechtach, son of the Dunchad Murae whose death is entered at the year 681. See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 183, *supra*.

daleithi, son of Tomaltach, chief of Namne,<sup>1</sup>—all died.<sup>2</sup> Death<sup>3</sup> of Joseph, scribe of Ros-Comain.<sup>4</sup> Burning of the greater part of the half<sup>5</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois. Death of Suibhne, son of Cuanu, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. Cellach, son of Muirghis, abbot of Druim-cara,<sup>6</sup> was slain by Gertide son of Tuathal. Great wind on the Kalends of November. A battle was gained over the Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc by Diarmait son of Tomaltach; and the burning and plundering of Foibren<sup>7</sup> in the district of Graicraighe,<sup>7</sup> where a great number of the common people were slain. Death of Cathal, son of Ailill,<sup>8</sup> King of the Ui-Fiachrach. The oratory of Fobhar<sup>9</sup> was burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 816. Death of Dathal Ua Duibhleni, [8.6.] a bishop, scribe, and anchorite. Death of Cucruithne, a scribe, abbot of Lann-Ela.<sup>10</sup> Tipraiti, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, Cumuscach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle between the men of the south of Bregh and the Cianachta, wherein a great number of the Cianachta were slain. A battle by<sup>11</sup> Cathal,<sup>12</sup> son of Dunlaing, and by<sup>11</sup> the 'family' of Tech-Munnu,<sup>13</sup> against the 'family' of Ferna,<sup>13</sup> wherein 400 persons were slain. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, lived in exile.<sup>14</sup> Maelduin, son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of

<sup>9</sup> *Oratory of Fobhar.* — Οἰατορι-  
ον Φοβάρ. For οἰατοριον the  
*Four Mast.* (at A.D. 812), have  
Οεπτεαδ. Fobhar is now known as  
Fore, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-Ela.*—Lynally, in the par-  
ish of the same name, barony of  
Ballycowan, King's co.

<sup>11</sup> *By.*—ante. This is the ordin-  
ary Latin equivalent of Irish *riu*, or  
*riú*; but the Irish preposition *riu*,  
with its variations *riu* and *riu*, has  
also the meaning of "by," and  
"with."

<sup>12</sup> *Cathal.* — King of Ui Cennse-

laigh, or South Leinster. His obit  
is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.*  
under the year 817.

<sup>13</sup> *Tech-Munnu.*—Ferna. Taghmon  
and Ferns, in the present county of  
Wexford. The *Four Masters* have  
no notice of this battle.

<sup>14</sup> *Lived in exile.* — exulac (for  
exulat, or expulat), A. B. The  
"quievit" of Maeltuile is entered at  
the year 819 *infra*. The *Four*  
*Masters* (at 812=816 of these *An-*  
*nals*) record the obit of Maeltuile,  
and repeat it at the year 818.

Cinnfaelad princep Rath boð, de familia Columbae cille, iugulatur ep. Muinntir Colum cille do dul i Temhair do episcopus Aeda. Maelduin rex Roir moritur. Dongall mac Tuathail, pi Ardach, moritur. Cilleen abbat Fernann [obit]. Persur pata Lupach, abbat Finnghairri, obit. Siatal, abbat et episcopus roir Commann, dormiuit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º x.º un.º Muirthead mac Druin, leirri Lagen, moritur. Cig anaiccenta 7 pneachta mar robatar o notlaic rcellae co h-init. Imtech[er] doinne coraib tirmad 7 alanaile n-abano. Fon oin cumai ino loðae. Ete 7 rianlaigh iar loð Eðoð. Oirr allai do Eorunn. Solad daupðige iarmae o ðete iar loðad Eirne a tirm Connad h tirm hila Craumtain; aliaque incognita per gelu et granthiner in hoc anno facta. Ceallach mac Scannlain abbat cille Foibrig, Cernað mac Congalaigh rex Cnoðbai, moriuntur. Cuanu abbat Lugmað, co rpin Moð-tai, do dula a tirm Muman for longair. Artri archinnech airo Maðae, co rpin Patraice, do dul a Connadta. Aed mac Neill co pluagad co Dun

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-both*.—Now Raphoe, the seat of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal. Regarding the foundation of the monastery of Raphoe, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 280.

<sup>2</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *To curse Aedh*, i.e. Aedh Oirdnidhe, King of Ireland. do episcopus (for do episcopus, "to curse") A., B. The cause of this 'cursing,' or excommunication, of Aedh may have been for his invasion of Cinel-Conaill as recorded above under the year 814, or for complicity in the murder of the abbot Maelduin. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note x.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros*.—Otherwise written "Fera

(or Fir) Rois"; i.e., "Men of Ros." See note on the name, under the year 815; p. 805.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard*.—Ard-Cianachta, a district in the co. Louth, now represented by the barony of Ferrard.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnghais*.—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>7</sup> *Epiphany*.—notlaic rcellae, "Christmas of the star," A., B. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 815) have ó nott-lanc, "from Christmas," as in Clar. 49.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Echack*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Roofing*.—Solad. This word does not occur in any of the ordinary Irish Glossaries. It is rendered by "timber" in Clar. 49, in which the translation of the full entry is loosely

Rath-both,<sup>1</sup> of the 'family' of Colum-Cille, was slain. The 'family' of Colum-Cille went to Temhair,<sup>2</sup> to curse Aedh.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin, King of Ros,<sup>4</sup> died. Donngal, son of Tuathal, King of Ard,<sup>5</sup> died. Cilleni, abbot of Ferna, [died]. Fergus of Rath-Luraigh, abbot of Finniglais,<sup>6</sup> died. Siadal, abbot and bishop of Ros-Comain, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 817. Muiredhach son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died. Unprecedented frost and great snow from Epiphany<sup>7</sup> to Shrovetide. The Boyne and other rivers were traversed with dry feet, and the lakes in like manner. Herds and multitudes [went] upon Loch-Echach,<sup>8</sup> and wild deer were hunted. The roofing<sup>9</sup> of an oratory was afterwards [brought] by carriage-way<sup>10</sup> across the lakes of Erne, from the lands of Connaught to the land of Ui-Cremthainn; and other unprecedented things were done in this year through frost and hail. Cellach son of Scannlan, abbot of Cill-Foibrigh,<sup>11</sup> [and] Cernach son of Congalach, King of Cnodbha,<sup>12</sup> died. Cuanu, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>13</sup> went in exile to the land of Munster, with the shrine of Mochta.<sup>14</sup> Artri, superior<sup>15</sup> of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught, with the shrine of Patrick. Aedh,<sup>17</sup> son of Niall, [went] with

made. But the construction of the original is very faulty.

<sup>10</sup> *Carriage-way*.—o cete. cete is explained by concar, yet, a "road," "way," in the *Féilire of Oengus* (Laud copy), at Dec., 20. See Stokes' ed., p. clxxix.

<sup>11</sup> *Cill-Foibrigh*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Cnodbha*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 266 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Cuanu*.—His obit is entered at the year 824 *infra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the co. Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *Mochta*.—The St. Mochta, abbot

or bishop of Louth, whose obit is recorded at the year 534 *supra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Superior*.—aīr (for aīrchinnech), A. B. In the entry of the obit of Artri, at A.D. 832 *infra* (where see note), Artri is described as abbot (abbay) of Ard-Macha. Regarding the meaning of the title aīrchinnech, see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 364, note m, and O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1179, note o. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 818), Artri is called pīncepp ("abbot" or "superior").

<sup>17</sup> *Aedh*; i.e., Aedh Oirdnidhe, monarch of Ireland.

Cuair co ro rando Laigniu itir da huas dhraim. Airchinnlech Cille moire Enir do farugad, 7 Dubinnnecht a peccnap do ġuim ar a incaib, la Laigniu. Orġgaim coccas du Cellach mac Roġeritaiċ por Concobair mac Muirċadaiċ .i. mac riġ Laignen. bellum actum ert in regione Delbnae Nodot, .i. caċ Porat, ubi nepoter Mani cum rege eorum io ert Caċal mac Mupcaċo, et alii plurimi nobiles, prioratati sunt. Reger nepotum Ġruuin, io ert Ġiarmaid mac Tomaltaiġ 7 Maelcoċaiġ filiur Roġeritaiġ, uictores erant. Rectatġra nepor Annola, abbat Daminnri, moritur. Cluen mac Noir iterum .xii. Calendar Nouembriur arrit tertia ex parte fui.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º x.º mii.º Martatio Laignen la hċeo mac Neill .i. tir Cualann urque Glenn duorum rtaghorum. Morir Ćeċa mic Neill iuxta uacuum uacuum uirtutum in campo Conaille. bellolum inter genur Eugain 7 genur Conaill, in quo cecidit Maelbneairil mac Mupcaċo rex genepir Conaill. Mupcaċ mac Maeluuii fuit uictor. bellolum itir Ultu inuicem, in quo cecidit Cairrell filiur Riacġnae, et Muirċadaiċ mac Eċaiċ uictor fuit. Catal mac Dunlainge rex nepotum Cennrelaiġ et peccnap Bernann moritur. Crunnmael mac Ćilello prinncepir

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Cuair*. — See above, at the year 804.

<sup>2</sup> *Superior*. — airchinnlech. See note 16, p. 309.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mor-Enir*. — See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 212. *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Fought*. — actum ert, A. ġertum ert, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Delbġna-Nodot*. — Delbnae Nodot, A. B. But the proper form is Delbna Nodot (= D. Nuadac), the ancient name of a district between the rivers Shannon and Suck, in the southern part of the co. Roscommon.

See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 105, note n.

<sup>6</sup> *Many*. — plurimi, A. multi, B.

<sup>7</sup> *Diarmait*. — The Diarmait son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, whose obit is entered at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daiminis*. — Devenish, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh county.

<sup>9</sup> *Of the Kalends*. — [Ct. vii, A. [Ct., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Aedh*. — Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>11</sup> *Ath-da-ferta*. — iuxta uacuum uacuum uirtutum (Mirabilium,

armies to Dun-Cuair,<sup>1</sup> when he divided Leinster between two grandsons of Bran. The superior<sup>2</sup> of Cill-mor-Enir<sup>3</sup> was profaned, and its vice-abbot, Dubhinnrecht was wounded whilst under his protection, by the Leinstermen. A battle—slaughter by Cellach, son of Fogartach, over Conchobar son of Muiredhach, *i.e.*, son of the King of Leinster. A battle was fought<sup>4</sup> in the country of Delbhna-Nodot,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.* the battle of Forath, wherein the Ui-Maine, with their king, *i.e.* Cathal son of Murchadh, and many<sup>6</sup> other nobles, were overthrown. The Kings of the Ui-Briuin, viz., Diarmait<sup>7</sup> son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh son of Fogartach, were victors. Rechtabhra Ua Andola, abbot of Daiminis,<sup>8</sup> dies. Cluain-mic-Nois was again burned on the 12th of the Kalends<sup>9</sup> of November—the third part of it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 818. The wasting of Leinster by [818.] Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, *i.e.* the country of Cualann as far as Glenn-da-locha. Death of Aedh<sup>10</sup> son of Niall, near Ath-da-ferta<sup>11</sup> in Magh-Conaille. A battle between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Maebresail son of Murchadh, King of the Cinel-Conaill,<sup>12</sup> was slain. Murchadh,<sup>13</sup> son of Maelduin, was victor. A battle among the Ultonians themselves, in which Cairrell<sup>14</sup> son of Fiachna was slain, and Muiredhach son of Echaidh was victor. Cathal son of Dunlaing, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and vice-abbot of Ferna,<sup>15</sup> died. Crunnmael son of

O'Conor); over which an old hand has written *as at óa repta* (a literal translation), in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cinel-Conaill*.—*gennir Conaill*, A.

<sup>11</sup> *Murchadh*.—King of the Cinel-Eoghain, or descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager, who were otherwise known as the Ui-Neill of the North.

<sup>12</sup> *Cairrell*.—According to a state-

ment in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 8), Cairrell (or Cairill, as the name is there written) reigned nine years, and was slain in a battle between the Ulaid and the Ui-Echach-Cobha, fought at a place called Lapast, in Carn-Cantain. But the situation of Lapast, or of Carn-Cantain, is not now known.

<sup>15</sup> *Ferna*.—Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

Fol. 38 ab. Doimliacc, et Muireadaċ filiur Cunnmair abbat  
uirit Teoroc, defuncti sunt. Congalaċ mac Fergura  
rex Cul moritur. Cengciger airt. Maċae cen aigi cen  
tucbaill rċine, 7 cumurc ann 1 torċair mac Ċċadaċ  
mic Riacnae. Poċur poċnae moritur ert.

b. 1. 1. Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xº ixº Dalad  
mac Congura, pinncepr Doimliacc, moritur ert.  
Slogar la Murchad do uruim ino eic co n-Oib Neill  
in tuaircirt. Concobar co n-Oib Neill in uaircirt  
antep, 7 co laignib, donec uer eor reparauit per ruam  
magnam potentiam. Cystantin mac Fergura, rex  
Forrenn, moritur. Maeltuile abbat Dennair  
quieuit. Peiblimib mac Cnehtain accepit regnum  
Cairil.

1. Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xxº Cunnmael  
mac Oċrain, abbat Cluana irairto, obit. Comulr  
rex Saxonum moritur. Orċgan Ċair o ģennuib; pnao  
mor u mnaib do brio ar. Ceannfaelad mac  
Ruman, rċiba et epircopur et ancorta, abb Aċo  
ruuim, uormuirt. Slogar la Conċobur mac n-Donn-

<sup>1</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Disert-Ternóc*.—The "desert," or hermitage, of Ternóc. In the *Martyr. of Donegal*, at Feb 8, there is mention of Ternóc, an anchorite, whose place was on the west of the river Barrow. But the exact situation is not indicated.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Fergus*.—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 817) have mac Fergaile ("son of Fergal.")

<sup>4</sup> *Cul*; i.e. Fir-(or Fera-)Cul; otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh, a territory anciently comprising the barony of Kells, co. Meath. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 202 *supra*, and O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 698, note p.

<sup>5</sup> *Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha*.—Cengciger airt. Maċae (literally

"Whitsuntide of Armagh"). This entry is not found in the other Annals; not certainly in the *Ann. of the Four Masters*, the compilers of which studiously suppress notices of events calculated to reflect, in their opinion, on the character of churchmen.

<sup>6</sup> *Elevation of a shrine*.—tucbaill rċine. Some Whitsuntide ceremony, or procession, at Armagh, of which no notice occurs elsewhere, as far as the Editor is aware.

<sup>7</sup> *Fothud of Fothan*.—Fothud (or Fothad) of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 289, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Daimliag*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Murchadh*; i.e. Murchadh son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Eoghain.

Ailill, abbot of Daimliag,<sup>1</sup> and Muiredhach son of Crunnmael, abbot of Disert-Ternóc,<sup>2</sup> died. Congalach, son of Fergus,<sup>3</sup> King of Cul,<sup>4</sup> died. Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha<sup>5</sup> without celebration, and without the elevation of a shrine,<sup>6</sup> and a disturbance there, in which the son of Echaid, son of Fiachna, was killed. Fothud of Fothan<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 819. Dalach, son of Congus, abbot of [819.] Damliag,<sup>8</sup> died. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>9</sup> to Druim-ind-eich,<sup>10</sup> with the Ui-Neill of the North. Conchobar<sup>11</sup> [came] from the South, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and the Leinstermen, until God separated them by His great power. Custantin, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>12</sup> died. Maeltuile, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Fedhlimidh, son of Cremthan, obtained the kingdom of Cashel.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 820. Crunnmael son of Odhran, abbot [820.] of Cluain-Iraird, died. Comulf,<sup>13</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Plundering of Etar,<sup>14</sup> by Gentiles; a great prey of women being taken therefrom. Cennfaeladh son of Ruman, scribe, bishop, and anchorite of Ath-truim,<sup>15</sup> 'fell asleep.' A hosting by Conchobar<sup>16</sup> son of Donnchad to

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-ind-eich*. — The "ridge (or back) of the horse." O'Donovan suggests (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 818, note x), [that this is probably the place called Drimnagh, near Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>12</sup> *Fortrenn*. — Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Comulf*. — This name may be also read *comulp*, as Dr. O'Connor prints it from MS. B. The person whose 'moritur' is here recorded was evidently Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the *Anglo-Saxon Chron.* at the year 819, and who was succeeded by his brother

Ceolwulf. See Lappenberg's *History of England*, Vol. I., p. 291.

<sup>14</sup> *Etar*. — This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, to the N.E. of Dublin. The Hill of Howth is still called *Bonn-Etair*, the "summit of Etar," by those who speak the native language. Dr. O'Connor represents *oíggan Etair* by *Orggan e tir*, which he most inaccurately translates "Devastatio Regni."

<sup>15</sup> *Ath-truim*. — The "Ford of the Elder-tree." Trim, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath.

<sup>16</sup> *Conchobar*. — King of Ireland. O'Flaherty refers the commencement



chata co h-apo acað Sleibe fuait. Uartatio na n-Asp̃ter copice Æthain Maðae.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º 1.º Macriaghoil nepor Magleni, scriba et episcopus, abbat ðipor, perint. Aig̃ anacenta, 7 puperet inna muise 7 inna loða 7 inna aibni, co pucta graige 7 eti 7 pedman iarmaið. Sloiget la Mupcað mac Maileuin co fepaib ino poðli copici aip̃o m-ðpecan. Eluð iarpum do fepaib ðpez cunce .i. Diapmaic mac Neill co ril Aetha plans, co pugiallrat ic ðruim fepgurr̃o do Mupcað. Inðpeto per m-ðpeð la Concobar mac n-Donncaða, conðerr̃ið ecc Gualat. Inðpeto ðeipceip̃o ðpez leir aip̃erpað in Kalent̃ir Nouemb̃ir, co topcair fluað ðimor leir̃r do fepaib ðeipceip̃e ðpeð, 7 co pu giallrat hui Cernaið ar eicin. Mop̃r fop̃tupaic

Fol. 88 ba.

abbatir Aetha b̃o Cainnið. Cumupcað mac Tuatail, nex aip̃e Ciannachta, iugulatur ert la Mupcað. bellum Tarbgi inter Conac̃ta inuicem. Nepot̃er ðruim p̃p̃ort̃ati sunt, plurimi nobiles interpecti sunt ep̃ga ducer, 10 ert, Dunchad mac Moinaið et Gormgal mac Duncado. Nepot̃er Mani uictorep̃ erant, et Diapmaic mac Tomaltað. Strager uirorum

of Conchobar's reign to the year 819. *Ogygia*, p. 433. His death is recorded under the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-achadh of Shiabh Fuaid*.—The name *Ard-achadh* would be Anglicised 'High-field.' *Shiabh-Fuaid*, the 'Hill of Fuaí,' was the ancient name of a hill near the town of Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, according to O'Donovan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 819, note b.

<sup>2</sup> *Airthera*.—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 282, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Macriaghoil*.—Supposed to be the scribe of the beautiful copy of the Gospels known as the Gospels of

MacRegol, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. See O'Connor's *Proleg. ad Annales*, Part II, p. cxlii.

<sup>4</sup> *Murchadh*.—Chief of Cinel-Eoghain.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard Breccain*.—Ardbraccan, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Druim-Ferguso*.—The "Ridge (or Long Hill) of Fergus." The situation of this place is not known at present.

<sup>7</sup> *At Gualat*.—ecc *gualat*. The situation of Gualat has not been identified.

<sup>8</sup> *Uí Cernaigh*; i.e. the "descendants of Cernach." A branch of the

Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid.<sup>1</sup> Devastation of the Airthera<sup>2</sup> as far as Emhain-Macha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 821. Macriaghoil<sup>3</sup> Ua Magleni, a scribe [821.] and bishop, abbot of Biror, died. Unusual frost; and the seas, and lakes, and rivers were frozen, so that droves, and cattle, and burdens, could be conveyed over them. A hosting by Murchadh<sup>4</sup> son of Maelduin, with the men of the North, as far as Ard-Brecain.<sup>5</sup> The men of Bregh thereupon went secretly to him, viz., Diarmait son of Niall, with the race of Aedh Slanè, and gave hostages to Murchadh at Druim-Ferguso.<sup>6</sup> The plundering of the men of Bregh by Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnchadh, when he rested at Gualat.<sup>7</sup> The plundering of the South of Bregh by him again, on the Kalends of November, when a great multitude of the men of South Bregh were slain by him, and the Ui-Cernaigh<sup>8</sup> submitted through compulsion. Death of Forbasach, abbot of Achadh-bó-Cainnigh.<sup>9</sup> Cumuscach son of Tuathal, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> was slain by Murchadh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Tarbga among the Connaughtmen themselves. The Ui-Briuin were overthrown; a great many nobles were slain opposite<sup>12</sup> their leaders, viz., Dunchadh son of Moenach, and Gormgal son of Dunchadh. The Ui-Maini were victors, and Diarmait<sup>13</sup> son of Tomaltach. A slaughter of the men of Breifne, opposite<sup>14</sup> their King,

powerful sept of Sil-Aedha Slanè or "Race of Aedh Slanè" (see under A.D. 603 *supra*), who derived their tribe-name from Cernach (ob. A.D. 663 *supra*), son of Diarmait, son of Aedh Slanè (King of Ireland).

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bó-Cainnigh*.—The "Field of (St.) Cainnech's cows." Now Aghaboe, in the parish of the same name, Queen's county.

<sup>10</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 137 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Murchadh*.—Murchadh son of Maelduin, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain; referred to in the 8rd entry for this year.

<sup>12</sup> *Opposite*.—*επιστα*, B. *επιστο*, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Diarmait son of Tomaltach*.—His obit is given at the year 882 *infra*, where he is described as King of Connaught. But in the list of Kings of that province, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 1) where the name of Diarmait occurs next after that of Muirghis son of Tomaltach

Óuibne ep̃ga regem puum, id est, Maelduin mac Ectgaile, la cenel Ferðilm̃to. Roiniub̃ pop̃ p̃pu aip̃de Ciannachta p̃e Cumuic̃ad̃ mac Congalaig̃, ubi ceciderunt Eudur mac Tigernaiḡ et alii multi. Eũu nepor Tuat̃ail, ancorita et ep̃iscopur, abbat̃ Lugmaio, dormiuit. Roiniub̃ p̃e n-oiab̃ Garbain 7 Cuircniu 7 Pellu pop̃ Delbnaí.

[Ct. Ianap. Anno domini decc.º xx.º ii.º Dermac mac Donnchara, abbat̃ Roip̃r eĩ, obiit. Dubdaciũ mac Maletoli, abbat̃ Cille achair, dormiuit. Feĩnuaĩ Loĩa cenoin, ep̃iscopur et ancorita, paup̃auit. Conaing mac Congail, p̃er Teĩbae, moritur. Lex Patriciu pop̃ Mumain la Ferðilm̃to mac Cremtain, et la hC̃repiḡ mac Concobair (.i. ep̃cop ap̃o Maĩa)-Roman abbat̃ cluana mic Noĩr p̃eliquit p̃ncipatum puum. Aĩp̃i do ċenum do Mup̃c̃ad̃ mac Maletuin, la Niall mac Aĩeo 7 la cenel n-Eũḡain. Gennat̃ler muap̃erunt ċennũur mor. Galinne na m̃ ċrean

(oh. 814 *supra*), his father's name is stated to have been Tade, who was the father of Tomaltach, father of Muirgĩ. From which it would appear that Diarmait was the uncle of Muirgĩ's, his predecessor in the kingship of Connaught.

<sup>1</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — See note 11, p. 137 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Eũu*. — This name is written Eocha by the *Four Mast.* (A.D. 820).

<sup>3</sup> *Anchorita*. — ancorita, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Lugmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Cuircnĩ*. — A tribe descended from Corc, son of Lugaid, King of Munster in the 5th century; which gave name to the district of Cuircne, now represented by the barony of Kilkenny West, co. Westmeath, and was for some centuries known as "Dillon's Country."

<sup>6</sup> *Fella*. — A tribe inhabiting a territory bordering on the expansion of the Shannon called Loch-Ree, probably on the western side of the lake. O'Donovan identifies the territory of the Fella with Tuath-n-Ella. *Four Masters*, A.D. 927, note a.

<sup>7</sup> *Delbhna*. — The people here referred to were evidently that branch of the great tribe of the Delbhna (descended from Lugaidh Delbhaadh, son of Cas, ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond), which occupied, and gave name to, the territory of Delbhnamor, now the barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cendin*. — This name is now corruptly represented by "Lough-Kinn," the name of a lake near Abbeylara, in the county of Longford.

<sup>9</sup> *Teĩbae*. — A territory comprising the most of the eastern part of the

i.e. Maelduin son of Echtgal, by the Cinel-Feidhilmtho. A victory over the men of Ard-Cianachte,<sup>1</sup> by Cumus-cach son of Congalach, in which fell Eudus son of Tigernach, and a great many others. Euchu<sup>2</sup> Ua Tuathail, an anchorite<sup>3</sup> and bishop, abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' A victory by the Ui-Garbhain, and the Cuireni,<sup>5</sup> and the Fella,<sup>6</sup> over the Delbhna.<sup>7</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 822. Dermait, son of Donnchad, [822] abbot of Ross-ech, died. Dubhdacrich, son of Maeltoli, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach of Loch-Cendin,<sup>8</sup> a bishop and anchorite, rested. Conaing son of Congal, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> died. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>10</sup> [established] over Munster by Feidhlimidh<sup>11</sup> son of Crimthan, and by Artri son of Conchobar (i.e., bishop<sup>12</sup> of Ard-Macha). Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, resigned his government. Murchadh, son of Maelduin, was deposed<sup>13</sup> by Niall<sup>14</sup>, son of Aedh, and the Cinel-Eoghain. The Gentiles invaded Bennchair the Great<sup>15</sup>. Gailinne<sup>16</sup>

county of Longford, and the western half of the co. Westmeath. It was divided by the River Inny into North and South Tethba (or Teffia). According to the *Táin bó Cuailnge* story in *Lebor na hUidre* (p. 57, a), Granard (in the present county of Longford) was in *Tethba tuascirt*, or Northern Teffia. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, note 85.

<sup>10</sup> 'Law' of Patrick.—See note 1, p. 234 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Feidlimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Bishop*.—See under the year 817 *supra*, where Artri is described as *airchinnech* of Armagh. The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A. In the entry recording his death at the year 832 *infra*, Artri is described as "abbot" of Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Murchadh* . . . was deposed. —The original is ατυ: το θένου do Mupcár; lit. "an ex-king was made of Murchadh."

<sup>14</sup> *Niall*.—Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe. The beginning of his reign as King of Ireland is recorded at the year 832 *infra*.

<sup>15</sup> *Bennchair the Great*.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>16</sup> *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's county. The church, or monastery, was called "*Gailinne nam Breton*" ("Gailinne of the Britons") from a tradition which attributed its foundation to a Saint Mochonóg, son of a king of Britain (or Wales). See *Mart. Donagall*, at Dec. 19, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, p. 156. Dr. O'Connor blunders greatly (note 1, *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 204) in thinking

exursum ert o Feidlimidh, cum tota habitatione sua, et cum oratorio. Tene oi nim forra foruē n-abbað i n-arth Maðae, conuololoirec.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Niall mac Fergusa duæ nepotum Forindain moritur. Orðgain Denncair ac airtiu o gentib, 7 corpað a verðairi, 7 reilgi Comðail do croðao ar a reuin.

Ùrò rir rir,

Do ðeoin airtuig ina rig;

Verðair mo enama cen éron

O Denncor baða o'Dentrob.

Bellum inter uiros Teðbae inuicem, id est bellum Finubrað, in quo ceciderunt Aed mac Fogertaig et alii multi. Rorr Commair exursum ert magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connaecta inuicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Belliolum inter Dunchao et Cumuraed duor rexer Ciannachtae, in quo multi interfecti sunt. Dunchao uictor fuit; Cumuraed euarit. Eochair mac Dperrail, ri val Araithe in tuairceat, iugulatur ert a rociu ruir. Spelan mac Slogaðair, rex Conaille Muirðemni, moritur. Eirgal Sceilig a gentibus raptur ert, et cito mortuus ert fame et rici.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º iii.º Cuanu Lugmaib, rapient et episcopus, dormiuit. Diarmait huæ Aedha roin, anðorita et religioni doctor totius

Fol. 38 bb.

"Gallinne" the same as "Gallowigis" (or Galloway).

<sup>1</sup> *Burned*.—exursum, apparently corrected to exursum, A.; exhausum, B. The *Chron. Scot.*, which has a corresponding entry at A.D. 823 (the correct year), has exursum.

<sup>2</sup> *Fedhimidh*.—King of Munster. His obit is given at A.D. 846 *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Bennachair*.—Bangor, in the co. Down.

<sup>4</sup> *True*.—The original of these lines, not in MS. B., is in the lower margin of fol. 38b in A., with a mark to signify the place where it should be introduced into the text. It is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast*, at A.D. 822, that the composer was Saint Comghall himself.

<sup>5</sup> *Oentrobh*.—Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

of the Britons was burned<sup>1</sup> by Fedhlimidh,<sup>2</sup> with all its dwelling-place, and with the oratory. Fire from heaven fell on the Abbot's mansion in Ard-Macha, and burned it.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 823. Niall son of Fergus, chief of the Ui-Forindain, died. The plundering of Bennchair<sup>3</sup> in the Ards, by Foreigners, and the spoiling of its oratory; and the relics of Comghall were shaken out of their shrine. [823.]

'Twill be true, true,<sup>4</sup>  
By the will of the supreme King of Kings,  
My stainless bones shall be taken  
From beloved Bennchair to Oentrobbh.<sup>5</sup>

A battle among the men of Tethba<sup>6</sup> themselves, i.e. the battle of Finnabhair,<sup>7</sup> in which Aedh son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Ros-Comain was in great part burned. A battle among the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein a great many were slain. A battle between Dunchad and Cumuscach, two Kings of Cianachta, in which many persons were slain. Dunchad was victor; Cumuscach escaped.<sup>8</sup> Eochaid<sup>9</sup> son of Bressal, King of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed by his confederates.<sup>10</sup> Spelan son of Sloghadhach, King of Conaille-Muirthemnè, died. Etgal of Scelig<sup>11</sup> was carried off by Gentiles, and died soon after of hunger and thirst.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 824. Cuanu of Lughmadh, a wise man and bishop, 'fell asleep.' Diarmait, grandson of Aedh Roin, anchorite<sup>12</sup> and doctor of religion of all [824.]

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba*. — See note \* under the year 822.

<sup>7</sup> *Finnabhair*. — Fennor, in the parish of Rathconnell, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Escaped*. — *euairit*, A. *euairit*, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Eochaid*. — See *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>10</sup> *By his confederates*. — *α πορι γουι*, A.

<sup>11</sup> *Scelig*; or *Scelig-Michil* ("St. Michael's Scelig"). The "Great Skellig" island, off the south-west coast of the county of Kerry. See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh* (Introd.), p. xxxviii, note <sup>1</sup>, and p. 228, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Anchorite*. — *ancorita*, B.

híberniae, obiit; et Cuimneð abbat Finglaxri, Aethan abbat Tathlaetae, Flannabpa princeps Maige bile moriuntur. Colman filius Alillico, abbat Slane et aliarum civitatum in Francia et in Hibernia, perit. Pergal mac Caethannai, rex locha Riach, moritur. Maelbherail mac Alillico Cobo, rex val Arade, moritur. Magna pestilencia in Hibernia incola senioribus et pueris et infirmis; magna fame et defectio panis. Oenfur mac Maeloduin rex locha gabor moritur. Slat Duin lethglairi du genntib. Lorcuth Maighi bile cona derchigib o gennitib. Roiniuth in Maighi inir pa-n-Ultaib for genntib, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Roiniuth for Oghraigh pe n-gennitib. Flano mac Forceallagh, abbat Lir mori, in pace dormiuit. Lex Patricii for teora Connaeta la Artruigh mac Concobair (.i. episcopus apud Maach). Oghain iniri Daimle o gennitib. Pallomon mac Fogertaib iugulatur est a fratre suo qui nominatur Ceallach. Martine blainice mic Flainn o gennitib in h1 Colum Cille.

[Et lanair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º u.º Diarmait mac Neill, rex dercepte bregh, moritur. Niall mac Diarmata, rex Mide [obiit]. Mac Loingri, abbat

<sup>1</sup> *Of all Ireland.* — totius Hibernie, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Bile.* — See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 80 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Pestilence.* — pestilencia, B. This entry is more briefly given in B., thus:—Magna pestilencia in hibernia 7 magna fame panis.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Gabhor.* — See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 263 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-lethglaise.* — Downpatrick, in the present county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Over Gentiles.* — for gennti, A. for genntib, B.

<sup>7</sup> *The 'Law' of Patrick.* — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 281 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Three divisions of Connaught.* — See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 269 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Artri.* — See above under the year 817, where Artri is described as arphinnech ("herenagh") of Ar-magh.

<sup>10</sup> *Bishop.* — The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in *al. man.* in A., over the name Artri.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Daimhle.* — The situation of this island has not been satisfactorily identified. The *Martyr. of Donegal*, at July 4, states that it was between *Ui-Cennselaigh* [the co. Wexford] and the *Deisi* [the baronies of Decies in the south of the co. Waterford.]

Ireland,<sup>1</sup> died; and Cuimnech abbot of Finnlgais, Aedhan abbot of Tamlacht, Flannabra abbot of Magh-Bilè,<sup>2</sup> died. Colman son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, and of other churches in France and Ireland, died. Fergal son of Cathrannach, King of Loch-riach, died. Maelbresail, son of Ailill of Cobha, King Dal-Araidhe, died. A great pestilence<sup>3</sup> in the island of Ireland among the old people, children, and infirm; a great famine and failure of bread. Oenghus son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>4</sup> died. Plundering of Dun-lethglaise<sup>5</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of Magh-Bilè, with its oratories, by Gentiles. A victory in Magh-inis by the Ulidians over Gentiles,<sup>6</sup> in which a great many were slain. A victory over the Osraighi by Gentiles. Eland son of Forcellach, abbot of Lis-mor, slept in peace. The 'Law' of Patrick<sup>7</sup> [was promulgated] over the three divisions of Connaught,<sup>8</sup> by Artri<sup>9</sup> son of Conchobar (*i.e.* bishop<sup>10</sup> of Ard-Macha). Plundering of Inis-Daimhle<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Falloman, son of Fogartach, was slain by his brother, who was named Cellach. Martyrdom of Blamacc,<sup>12</sup> son of Flann, by Gentiles, in I-Colum-Cille.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 825. Diarmait, son of Niall, King of the South of Bregh, died. Niall,<sup>13</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Midhe, [died]. MacLoingsigh,<sup>14</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, died

[825.]

Dr. Todd (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xxxvii., note 2), would identify it with *Little Island* in the river Suir, near Waterford. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, Index Locorum, *sub voce*; and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 130, note 4.

<sup>12</sup> *Blamacc*.—The proper form of the name is "Blathmac." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 389, note y.

<sup>13</sup> *Niall*.—In the list of the Kings of Uisnech [*i.e.* of Meath] contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 1, Niall is stated to have been the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach, and

to have been slain by his successor, Muridach son of Domnall, after a reign of seven years.

<sup>14</sup> *MacLoingsigh*; "son of Loings-ech".—The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825) give his proper name as "Flannghus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 823) has "Fergus," which is probably incorrect. It is worth remarking that the name "MacLoingsigh" does not appear in the list of the *Comarbs* (or successors) of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, though it is in other ancient lists. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 177-182



apud Maéae, in pace obiit. Arct mac Diarmata, rex Teébae, per dolum iugulatur est. Clemen episcopus, abbas Cluana ipsius, feliciter vitam finiuit. Adomnas mori pro hÉrind n-uile .i. nobuð plaise o mac Iellaen vi Mumae. Maelduin mac Dornáile, rex nepotum Meit, in clericatu obiit.

Fol. 39a. Lorcað Veitne la Pírlimíð, plogaó Muman occo. Guin Artrað mic Muirgepa ríð Teébae. Lex Daru co Connaceta itepum. Ruénel ppincepp et episcopus Cluana popta Drenaind moritur.

[Et lanair. Anno domini dccc.º xx.º ui.º. Oétepp ppincepp Tamlaétae dormiuit. Sapugao Eugain i n-apud Maéae, la Cumuieaé mac Catail 7 la Artrið mac Concobair. Opggan Lurcan do gonnatib 7 a Lorcað, 7 innreab Ciannachta copici oétar n-Ugan, 7 organ Gall ind Artrið oléna. Bellum Leití éaim re Níall mac Aéda, for hU Cremtain, 7 for Muiréaé mac Eacéaé ríð n-Ulaé, in quo ceciderunt Cumuieaé 7 Congalaé duo filii Catail, et alii peger multi vinarib Airgiallaib. Corpað omairg Tailten

<sup>1</sup> *Fears*. — adomnas. This rare form seems comp. of *ad*, an intensive particle (= *aith*, *ath*), and *omna*, plur. of *oman*, "fear."

<sup>2</sup> *By*. — o, omitted in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Mac Iellaen*. — "Mac Fellaen," Clar. 49. O'Connor prints '*dictae Jellame*,' which is very incorrect. Nothing is known at present of this prophet.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Munster*. — vi Mumae, A.; vi Mumae, B. O'Connor wrongly prints *di munica*.

<sup>5</sup> *Bethra*; i.e. *Dealbhna-Bethra*, otherwise *Dealbhna-Eithra*, a district comprising the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's county, with the exception of the parish of Luamagh, which belonged to the

neighbouring territory of the Sil-Amchada (or O'Maddena), on the Connaught side of the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> '*Law of Davi*. — See above under the year 811.

<sup>7</sup> *Ruthnel*. — O'Connor inaccurately prints this name *Bathnell*. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 824) writes it "Ruthmael."

<sup>8</sup> *Chuin-ferta-Brenaind*. — "Clonfert of Brendan;" Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>9</sup> *Abbot*. — ppincepp, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Eoghan*. — Eoghan 'Mainistrech.'

His name appears in the list of *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick, in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is stated to have been also the successor of St. Finnian, and of St. Buti (of Monasterboice). In this list

in peace. Art, son of Diarmait, King of Tethba, was slain through treachery. Clemens, a bishop, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, ended life happily. Great fears<sup>1</sup> throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague by<sup>2</sup> Mac Iellaen<sup>3</sup> of Munster.<sup>4</sup> Maelduin, son of Gormghal, King of Ui-Meith, died in religion. Burning of Bethra<sup>5</sup> by Feidlimidh; the army of Munster being with him. The killing of Artri, son of Muirghes, King of Tethba. The 'Law' of Dari<sup>6</sup> [proclaimed] to the Connaughtmen again. Ruthnel,<sup>7</sup> abbot and bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind,<sup>8</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 826. Echtgus, abbot<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, [826.] 'fell asleep.' Dishonouring of Eoghan<sup>10</sup> in Ard-Macha, by Cumuscach, son of Cathal, and Artri<sup>11</sup> son of Conchobar. The plundering and burning of Lusca by Gentiles; and the devastation of Cianachta as far as Uactar-Ugan; and the plundering of all the Foreigners of the East.<sup>12</sup> The battle of Lethi-cam<sup>13</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, over the Ui-Crimthain, and over Muiredach son of Echaid, King of the Ulaid, in which fell Cumuscach and Congalach, two sons of Cathal, and many other kings of the Airghialla. The destruction of the fair of Tailltiu,<sup>14</sup> against the

the name of Eoghan (whose term of government is set down as eight years) is placed after that of Artri son of Conchobar (see at the year 822), who is stated in the above entry to have assisted in "dishonouring" Eoghan. The account of this event in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (at 827), is much fuller than that above given. There is much confusion regarding these ecclesiastics. The death of Artri (whose rule as abbot of Armagh lasted only two years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*) is entered at the year 832 *infra*; and that of Eoghan at the year 838. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I.,

pp. 43-45; O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note z, and 832, note a.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Artri.—See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Foreigners of the East*, i.e., the *Gaill* (or *Foreigners*) of the eastern part of Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Lethi-Cam*.—In the *Ann. F. M.* (A.D. 825), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 827), Lethi-Cam is stated to have been in Magh-Enir, a plain which included Kilmore (*Cill-mor-Enir*), a place a few miles to the east of the city of Armagh. See note <sup>8</sup>, 236 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Fair of Tailltiu*.—The fair, or public games, celebrated annually at Teltown (*Tailltiu*), in the co. Meath

pop Hailengais la Concobar mac n'Donnchara, in quo ceciderunt multi. Copepað oenaið Colmain la Muirpe-  
ðac pop Laigniu vergabair, in quo ceciderunt plurimi.  
Moenað mac Cunnmail, peenap per Roir, mortuus  
ert. Abnien abbat Cille aicð dormiuit. Copepað  
dunaið Laißen do gentið, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac  
Concongalt, rex na Portuac, et alii innumerales.  
Riððal occ ðipraib itir Feirlimið 7 Concobair.

- b. [Ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º un.º huaða  
mac Diarmata, pì Teððas, interpretur ert. Robar-  
tað mac Caðarað pincep cluana moen Arðas,  
Muirðiu abbat Opom[a] in arclainð, Clemenp abbat  
linne Du[a]ðail, dormierunt. Mucap map vi muccaið  
mora in aipen n-arðas Ciannaðca o gallaið, 7  
martepe Teñnen anðopat. Fuin Cinaeða mic Cumur-  
cað, pì arðas Ciannaðcas, o gallaið, 7 lorað lanne  
leipe Cluana moen o gallaið. Caðpoineð pe Leðlaðar  
mac Loingrið, pì dal Ararðe, pop gennti. Caðpoineð  
aile pop gennti pe Coirppi mac Caðail, pì . h. Ceinnre-  
laið, 7 pe muinntir tiðe Munðu. Ar Deaðna hi pello.

Pol. 39ab

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º un.º Muirpeðac  
mac Ruatpað pì Laißen, Aeb mac Ceallaið pincep  
Cille rapo, Maeldoborðon abbat cille Aupale,

<sup>1</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *The Fair of Colman*.—O'Donovan states that this Fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 825, note l. and 940 note r.

<sup>3</sup> *Muiredhach*.—Muiredhach, son of Ruaidhri, King of Leinster, whose obit. forms the first entry under the year 828 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *A great many*.—plurimi, A. mult., B.

<sup>5</sup> *Birra*.—Otherwise written *Biror* Birr (now generally known as Parsons town), in the King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Fedhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-mor-Arda*.—Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, which represents the name (and territory) of the *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*, or "men of Ard-Cianachta."

<sup>8</sup> *Abbat*.—ppinncepp, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note 7.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—Dunleer, co. Louth. See note 18, p. 205 *supra*. This entry is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Teð-Munnu*.—Taghmon, co. Wexford.

<sup>12</sup> *In treachery*.—hi pello is a rude

Gailenga, by Conchobar<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, in which a great many were slain. Destruction of the Fair of Colman,<sup>2</sup> by Muiredhach,<sup>3</sup> against the South Leinstermen, in which a great many<sup>4</sup> were slain. Moenach son of Crunnmael, vice-abbot of Fera-Ros, died. Abnier, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 'fell asleep.' Destruction of the camp of the Leinstermen by Gentiles, where Conall son of Cuchongalt, King of the Fortuatha, and others innumerable, were slain. A royal meeting at Birra,<sup>5</sup> between Fedhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Conchobar.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 827. Uatha, son of Diarmait, King of [827] MS.  
Tethba, was slain. Robhartach, son of Cathasach, abbot of Cluain-mor-Arda;<sup>7</sup> Muirchu, abbot<sup>8</sup> of Druim-Inasclaind, [and] Clemens, abbot of Linn-Duachail, 'fell asleep.' A great slaughter of sea-hogs on the coast of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite. The killing of Cinaedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Foreigners; and the burning of Lann-leire<sup>10</sup> and Cluain-mor,<sup>7</sup> by Foreigners. A battle was gained by Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, over Gentiles. Another battle was gained over Gentiles by Coirpri, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, and the 'family' of Tech-Munnu.<sup>11</sup> Slaughter of the Delbhna in treachery.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 828. Muiredach,<sup>13</sup> son of Ruadhri, King [828.]  
of Leinster; Aedh son of Cellach, abbot<sup>14</sup> of Cill-dara; Maeldoborchon, abbot of Cill-Ausaille;<sup>15</sup> Cinaedh son of

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way of representing, in Latin form, the Irish ; *peall* ("in treachery"). The ignorant so-called 'translator' of these Annals, whose version is contained in the MS. Clar. 49, in the British Museum, renders this entry thus:—"The slaughter of the Delvinians by murder or in guileful manner."

<sup>12</sup> *Muiredach*.—See under the year 826 *supra*, p. 324, note 8.

<sup>14</sup> *Abbot*.—*prunncepp*, A.

<sup>15</sup> *Cill-Ausaille*.—The church of (St.) Auxilius. Now Killashee, near Naas, in the co. Kildare. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.

Cinacō mac Maḡnoin rex nepotum Failḡi, Cormac mac Muirḡuairro princeps Sentruiḡ, Cernball mac Fingnechta ru Delbna, Maelumai mac Ceitḡernaiḡ equonimur Fintuabnach, Orucan mac Tairḡ rex nepotum Meitḡ, omnes mortui sunt. Iugulatio Conaing mic Ceallaiḡ o Eḡoiḡ mac Cernaiḡ, per volum. Diarmait abbaḡ iae vo tūl a n-Clbain co minnaib Colum cille. Roineḡ for Connaḡta re pḡarib Mīre, in quo ceciderunt multi.

[Ct. Ianar. Anno domini mccc.º xx.º ix.º Oengur mac Donnchada rex telach Mīre mortui. Cormac mac Suibne abbaḡ Cluana irairro, rḡrība et epircopur, in pace quiescit. Ceallac mac Concaḡtraige, princeps Aḡib ḡrimtann, mortui. Lorcac Foirḡ la Fḡolimiḡ. Polloḡhan mac Donncaḡa iugulatur ert a Muiminenribur. Cumbae hūae mḡruuin in veircirḡ la Fḡolimiḡ. Ioreḡ mac Neḡtann abbaḡ rḡoir Commann quiescit. Fingnechta mac Doḡbcoḡa, rex generur rḡlu ḡrcac,

<sup>1</sup> *Sentruiḡ*.—Lit. "old habitation." Now Santry, a village a few miles to the N. of the city of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Delbna*.—The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write *Delbna Beathra*, the old name of the district now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—equonimur (for oconomur), A. B. The *Four Mast*. (A.D. 827) write pḡuoir, "Prior." See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 365.

<sup>4</sup> *Finnabhair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with "Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath." (*Four Mast*, A.D. 827, note s.); but does not give his authority for the identification. There were many places called "Finnabhair."

<sup>5</sup> *By Echaidh*.—o Eḡoiḡ, A. o Eoch[aro], B.

<sup>6</sup> *To Alba*.—a nClbain; i.e. to Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *With the reliquaries*.—co minnaib, A. B. "With . . . reliques," Clar. 49. For the meaning of *minna* (plur. of *minn*, dat. *minnaiḡ*), see Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 315, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory*.—Roineḡ (for rḡuineḡ), lit. "breaking," or "dispersion," A. Reineḡ, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Telach-Midhe*.—O'Donovan explains this name by "Hill of Meath," which he would identify (*Four Mast*, A.D. 828, note w) with Tealach-ard, or Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath. The name is corruptly written, as the proper genit. form of *Telach-Midhe*, should be *Teicha* (or *Telaig*)-*Midhe*.

<sup>10</sup> *Achadh-Crimthain*.—"Crimthan's Field." Not identified.

Mughron, King of Ui-Failghi; Cormac son of Muirghis, abbot of Sentrebh;<sup>1</sup> Cerbhall son of Finsnechta, King of Delbhna;<sup>2</sup> Maelumai son of Ceithernach, steward<sup>3</sup> of Finnabhair,<sup>4</sup> and Drucan son of Tadhg, King of Ui-Meith—all died. The killing of Conang, son of Cellach, by Echaidh<sup>5</sup> son of Cernach, by treachery. Diarmait, abbot of Ia, went to Alba,<sup>6</sup> with the reliquaries<sup>7</sup> of Colum-Cille. A victory<sup>8</sup> over the Connaughtmen by the men of Midhe, in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 829. Oengus, son of Donnchad, King [829. of Telach-Midhe,<sup>9</sup> died. Cormac, son of Suibhne, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a scribe and bishop, rested in peace. Cellach, son of Cucathraige, abbot of Achadh-Crimthain,<sup>10</sup> died. Burning of Foir,<sup>11</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>12</sup> Follomhan, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen. Destruction<sup>13</sup> of the Ui-Briuin of the South,<sup>14</sup> by Fedhlimidh.<sup>15</sup> Joseph, son<sup>16</sup> of Nechtan, abbot of Ros-Comain, rested. Finsnechta,<sup>17</sup> son of Bodhbchadh, King of Cinel-mic-Erca,

<sup>11</sup> *Foir*.—Fobhar, or Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, son of Crimthan, King of Cashel (or Munster).

<sup>13</sup> *Destruction*.—Cumbæ. This word, which is of rare occurrence by itself, is often met in composition with the particle *aith* (or *ath*), in old and modern Irish texts, in such forms as *atcuma* ("wounding, laceration;" O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Reilly*), and *aithchumbe* (gl. "cauteria et combustiones," Ebel's ed. of *Zeuss* (p. 881). For Cumbæ (as in A.), MS. B. has *Cumtæ*, which O'Connor wrongly translates "Conventio."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Briuin of the South*.—There were several septa in Connaught called "Ui-Briuin," who were descended

from Brian, brother of Niall Nine-hostager. The "Ui-Briuin of the South" was, apparently, another name for the "Ui-Briuin-Seola," otherwise called "Muintir-Murchadha," who were seated in the barony of Clare, co. Galway. On the assumption of surnames by the Irish, the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Flaherty, from an ancestor Flaithbheartach, who flourished circa A.D. 970. See O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* (Hardiman's ed.), p. 368.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhlimidh*; i.e. Fedhlimidh, the son of Crimthan, King of Munster, whose obit. is entered at the year 846 *infra*.

<sup>16</sup> *Son*.—mac. Omitted in B.

<sup>17</sup> *Finsnechta*.—Finsnechta, B.

[obit]. Suibne mac Forannan, abbat tuorum men-  
rium i n-αροτο Μαῆας, obiit.

Κτ. Ιαναρ. Anno domini dccc.º xxx.º Διαρματ  
το τιαχταιν i n-ηθρυντο co μιντοαῖ Coluim cille.  
Μuirpenn abatipra Cille παρα πορμουιτ. Αἱρμεδᾶδ  
ppincepp Μαῖσι биле вимерпул ерт. Cernaḍ mac  
Duncon, pcpiba et papienp et pacerpoop αἱροτο Μαῆας,  
παυραυτ. Oenaḍ Tailten το cumupc oc ποραῖαib im  
pcpin mic Cuilino 7 im μιντοα πατραicc, conτοιο apḗa  
il το. Inopreo Conaille το γενντιῖ, conappegabao  
Maelbriḡci apri, 7 Canannan α bpaḗair, 7 co pucta  
Fol. 396a. illonga. Caḗ το μαḗμαιm i n-Αἱgneḗaib pḗ γενντιῖb,  
πορ μuiinntoir n-αἱροτο Μαῆας, conappegabḗa ποḗαιτο  
πορα τοib. Μοpp Dunchaoa pili Conaing, pḗpup  
Cianaḗtae. Sapugao Ougain mainiporeach abbato  
αἱροτο Μαῆας, hi ποῖγαillnais, la Conḗobap mac  
n-Donnchaoa, conappegabḗa α μuiinntep 7 copucta α  
ḡpaisi. Pḗiblimiḗ mac Cpḗnitain co pluaḡ Muḡan 7  
Laignen το ḗuibecht i Piambur το innpuiḗ pḗp m-Opeḡ.  
Inopreo Lipi la Concobap.

<sup>1</sup> *Suibhne, son of Forannan.*—  
Suibne mac Fairnech ("S. son of  
Fairnech"), in A. Called S. mac  
Forannan ("S. son of Forannan")  
in B. The name of this Suibhne  
does not occur in any of the ancient  
lists of the "Comarbs," or successors  
of St. Patrick. The *Four Mast.*  
however, in noticing his death under  
A.D. 829, agrees with this Chronicle in  
stating that Suibhne was abbot of Ard-  
Macha for the space of two months.

<sup>2</sup> *Diarmait.*—Abbot of Hi (or Iona).  
See Reeves' *Adamnan*, pp. 315, 388.  
Another voyage of Diarmait, to Alba  
(or Scotland), is recorded above at the  
year 828.

<sup>3</sup> *Abbot.*—ppincepp, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu.*—Teltown, co. Mea h  
See note 1, p. 167 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Forads.*—In old Irish glossaries  
*fora* (or *foradh*) is explained by a  
"seat" or "bench" (i.e. the station)  
of the person who presided over an  
assembly, or celebration of national  
games. See O'Brien's *Ir. Dict.*, voce  
πορα; O'Curry's *Mann. and Cust.*,  
I. cccxxiii, and 8, 541, and *Leabh.*  
*Gabhala*, p. 44.

<sup>6</sup> *MacCuilind.*—Bishop of Lusk, in  
the county of Dublin. His obit is  
entered under the year 495 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aighnecha.*—The plural form of  
Aighnech, which was probably the  
name of a district in the n.e. of the  
county of Louth, near Carlingford  
Lough (the ancient Irish name of  
which was Snamh-aighnech.)—See  
Reeves *Eccl. Antiqq.*, p. 252, note z).  
According to a statement in *Leb. na*

[died]. Suibhne, son of Forannan,<sup>1</sup> abbot for two months in Ard-Macha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 830. Diarmait<sup>2</sup> came to Ireland, with the reliquaries of Colum-Cille. Muirenn, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Airmedhach, abbot<sup>3</sup> of Magh-bilè, was drowned. Cernach, son of Dunchu, scribe and wise man, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested. Disturbance of the fair of Taitiu,<sup>4</sup> at the Forads,<sup>5</sup> about the shrine of MacCuilind<sup>6</sup> and the reliquaries of Patrick, and a great many persons died thereof. The plundering of the Conailli by Gentiles; and their King, Maelbrihte, and his brother Canannan, were taken captive, and carried off in ships. A battle was gained in Aighnecha,<sup>7</sup> by Gentiles, over the 'family' of Ard-Macha, great numbers of whom were taken captive. Death of Dunchad, son of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> King of Cianachta. The dishonouring of Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>9</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, in *foigaillnaig*,<sup>10</sup> by Conchobar<sup>11</sup> son of Donnchad, when his 'family' were made prisoners, and his herds were carried off. Fedhlimidh son of Crimthann, with the army of Munster and Leinster, came to Fiambur,<sup>12</sup> to plunder the men of Breg. The plundering of Liphè by Conchobar.<sup>11</sup>

[830.]

*hUidre* (p. 75 b) *Fochaird* (Faughard in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth), remarkable as the birth-place of St. Bridget, and the scene of the death of Edward Bruce, in the year 1318, was anciently known by the name of Ard-Aignech.

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Conaing*.—*ṡṡṡ* Conaill, corrected to *ṡṡṡ* Conaing in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—"Eogan of the Monastery" (i.e. Manistir-Buti, or Monasterboice, co. Louth). Eogan had been Lector of that Monastery. The entry of this incident in MS. B. is slightly inaccurate. Regarding the circumstances attending the elevation of Eogan from the Lectorship of

Monasterboice to the Abbacy of Armagh, see *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 825, and *Chron. Scot.* at 827.

<sup>10</sup> *In foigaillnaig*.—*h1 roganlunag*. This clause, which is probably corrupt, is unintelligible to the Editor. Dr. O'Connor renders it by "incur-sione nocturna." *Rev. Hib. Script.*, Vol. IV., p. 208. The entry has been omitted by the *Four Mast.*

<sup>11</sup> *Conchobar*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Fiambur*.—The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 839), write 'Fionnabhair-Breg' (Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath), which is probably correct. In Clar. 49, the name is written "Finnuir."



b. **Kt. Ianair.** Anno domini *vecc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>* Cétna  
 opggain aipso Maéas o gennuib po tpi in oen iáir.  
 Opggain Mucfnama 7 Luġmaib 7 Oa Meib 7 Opoma mic  
 Ublae, 7 alanaile ceall. Opggain Duimliacc 7 pini  
 Ciannactai cona cellaib huilib o gennuib. Opgabail  
 Ailella mic Colgen o gennuib. Tuatál mac Papatáic  
 do bpeit do gennuib, 7 pepin Adomnain, o Domnué  
 maġan. Opggain paċa Lupaib 7 Connibe o gennuib.  
 Cinaé mac Éódaé, pi val Apathe in tuarceirt, iugu-  
 latur ert pep dolum a poeir ruir. Cinaé mac  
 Atpaé, rex Cualann, et Diarmait mac Ruataé rex  
 aipéir lípi, mortui sunt. Concobar mac Donnchara,  
 pi Epenn, mortuus ert.

**Kt. Ianair.** Anno domini *vecc.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> 11.<sup>o</sup>* Atpai  
 mac Concobar, abbat aipso Maéas, et Concobar mac  
 Donncoċa rex Teirpo, uno mense mortui sunt.  
 Ruatopi mac Mailepotartaib, leit pi .h. Cpenhtain,  
 moritur. Niall Caili regnare incipit. Roimuib pe  
 Niall 7 pe Mupcaé for gallu i n-daire Calgaib. Opg-  
 gain cluana Dolcan o gennuib. Caċpoinuib for muinn-  
 tpi Cille rapo inna cill, pe Ceallaé mac Dpain, ubi

<sup>1</sup> *Kal. Jan.*—The number '400' is written in the margin in A., to indicate that this was the 400th year from the beginning of Chronicle.

<sup>2</sup> *Mucfnamh.*—Mucknoe, co. Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Meith.*—Otherwise called "Ui-Meith-Macha." For the situation and extent of th's territory, see O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1178, note c, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>4</sup> *Domnach-Maghen.*—Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Rath-Luraigh.*—Now represented by Maghera, the name of a parish in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 27.

<sup>6</sup> *Concobar.*—Added in later hand in A. See under the next year.

<sup>7</sup> *Artri.*—See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 309 *supra*.

In the list of the *comarbs*, or successors, of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or episcopacy) of Armagh, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Artri is stated to have reled for two years, the term accorded to him in the several lists cited by Dr. Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174-183). Ware fixes the beginning of his government in A.D. 822 (Harris's ed., vol. I, p. 43). See *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 827; and the references to Artri under the years 822 and 826 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Crimhtain.*—Otherwise written Ul-Crimhtain. A tribe of the

Kal. Jan.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 831. The first plundering of Ard- [831.] *ma.* Macha by Gentiles, thrice in one month. Plundering of Mucsnamh,<sup>2</sup> and of Lughmadh, and of Ui-Meith,<sup>3</sup> and of Druim-mic-U-Blae, and of other churches. The plundering of Damliag, and of the territory of Cianachta with its churches, by Gentiles. Capture of Ailill, son of Colgu, by Gentiles. Tuathal, son of Feradhach, was carried off by Gentiles, and the shrine of Adamnan, from Domnach-Maghen.<sup>4</sup> Plundering of Rath-Luraigh<sup>5</sup> and Connere, by Gentiles. Cinaedh son of Echaid, King of the Dal-Araidhe of the North, was killed, through treachery, by his associates. Cinaedh son of Artri, King of Cualann, and Diarmait son of Ruadhri, King of Airther-Life, died. Conchobar<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 832. Artri,<sup>7</sup> son of Conchobar, abbot [832.] of Ard-Macha, and Conchobar son of Donnchad, King of Temhair, died in the same month. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartaigh, half-King of Ui-Crimhtain,<sup>8</sup> died. Niall Cailli<sup>9</sup> begins to reign. A victory by Niall<sup>10</sup> and Murghadh over the Foreigners, in Daire-Chalgaidh.<sup>11</sup> The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain<sup>12</sup> by Gentiles. A battle was gained over the 'family' of Cill-dara, in their church, by Cellach<sup>13</sup> son of Bran, where many were slain, on St.

Oirghialla<sup>14</sup> seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 832, note t.

<sup>9</sup> *Niall Cailli.*—The *Four Masters* refer the accession of Niall Caille to A.D. 832. But O'Flaherty states that Niall began to reign in 833 (*Ogygia*, p. 434), which is the true year; thus agreeing with the present Chronicle, the chronology of which is ante-dated by one year at this period. The original of the foregoing entry, which is added in an old hand in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Cailli, King of Ireland, mentioned in the previous entry.

<sup>11</sup> *Daire-Chalgaidh.*—The ancient name of Derry (or Londonderry). This victory is not noticed in the tract on the "War of the Gaedhel with the Gaill," edited by Dr. Todd.

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain.*—Clondalkin, near Dublin.

<sup>13</sup> *Cellach.*—King of Leinster. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 2, and Shearmau's *Loca Patriciana*, geneal.; table 11. His obit is recorded under the next year.

Fol. 39<sup>bb</sup>.

iugulati sunt multi in p̄p̄ua Iohann̄is in autumn̄o. Iugulatio muinnt̄is̄ cluana mic U Noir, 7 loireub̄ a termuinn̄ copici dorur̄ a cille, la Peir̄limib̄ n̄ḡ Cairil. P̄on oen cumai muinnt̄is̄ Derm̄aiḡ co dorur̄ a cille. M̄orr̄ Diarm̄ota p̄il̄i Tomalt̄aiḡ, p̄egir̄ Connacht. M̄orr̄ Cob̄t̄aib̄ mic Maileduin̄ p̄egir̄ Iar̄muman. Lor̄caib̄ l̄irr̄ moer̄ Mōc̄utu 7 ap̄ Derm̄uman. Lor̄caib̄ D̄roma in ap̄clain̄ o zenn̄tib̄. Opḡgain̄ lōca D̄ri-cerna p̄op̄ Con̄galach mac n̄c̄t̄aib̄, 7 a map̄bar̄ oc lonḡaib̄ iar̄um. Rēct̄ab̄ra ab̄bay Cille āc̄aib̄ ob̄it̄. T̄ip̄raib̄ mac Ruaml̄ura, p̄rincep̄r̄ dom̄naiḡ Sēc̄naill, mor̄itur̄.

[Ct. Ian̄air̄. Anno dom̄ini m̄ccc̄.° xxx̄.° iiī.° Oengur̄ mac P̄ersura, p̄ex P̄ortr̄enn̄, mor̄itur̄. Dugan Man̄ir̄-t̄rēc̄, abb̄ aip̄to Māc̄ae et Cluana Iar̄ap̄to, et Āpp̄raic̄ ab̄at̄ira Cille d̄apo, d̄orm̄ier̄unt̄. Ceall̄aib̄ mac D̄rain̄, p̄i L̄aiḡen. 7 C̄inaib̄ mac Con̄ainḡ, p̄ex Tēt̄bae, mor̄t̄uī sunt̄. Suib̄ne mac Ār̄ep̄aib̄, p̄ex Mōḡ-  
b̄orne n̄-uile, inter̄p̄ect̄ur̄ ert̄ a p̄rat̄rib̄ur̄ p̄uir̄. Con̄cob̄ar̄ mac Āilello occ̄ip̄ur̄ ert̄ a p̄rat̄rib̄ur̄ p̄uir̄. Con̄gal̄aib̄ mac Oen̄ḡura, p̄ex gen̄er̄is̄ Lōḡaib̄re, mor̄itur̄. Tuat̄c̄ar̄ ep̄ir̄cop̄ur̄ et p̄er̄iba Cilla d̄apo ob̄it̄. Cāt̄ p̄op̄r̄ Zenn̄ti p̄e n̄-Dun̄aib̄ach mac Seann̄lain̄, n̄ḡ .iī.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh* —Darrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*.—"Mochuta's great fort" (or "inclosure"). Lis-more, co. Waterford.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Innaclaind*.—Dromiskin, in the parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Bricerna*.—So in A and B. But the name should be "Loch-Bricrenn" (the "lake of Bricriu"). as in the *Four Mast.*; now corrupted to Loughbrickland, near a lake of the same name, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down. The name of this lake is stated to have been derived

from Bricriu, a chieftain who flourished in Ulster in the first century, and who, on account of his talent for sarcasm, is nick-named *Bricriu mem-thenga* ("Bricriu 'poison-tongue'") in the old Irish stories.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-achaidh*.—Killeigh, barony of Geashil, King's County.

<sup>6</sup> *Ruamlus*. Under the year 800 *supra*, the obit of a 'Ruamlus,' abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill (Dunshaughlin, co. Meath) is given; who was probably the father of the Tipraite here referred to.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

John's day in Autumn. The killing of the 'family' of Cluain-mic-U-Nois, by Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel; and the burning of its 'termon' to the door of its church. In the same manner [did he treat] the 'family' of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> to the door of its church. Death of Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught. Death of Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, King of West Munster. Burning of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>2</sup> and the slaughter of South Munster. Burning of Druim-Inasclaind<sup>3</sup> by Gentiles. The plundering of Loch-Bricerna<sup>4</sup> against Congalach, son of Echaid, who was afterwards killed [by the Foreigners] at their ships. Rechtabra, abbot of Cill-achaidh,<sup>5</sup> died. Tipraite son of Ruamlus,<sup>6</sup> abbot of Dornach-Sechnaill,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 833. Oengus, son of Fergus, King of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> died. Eogan Mainistrech,<sup>8</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Iraird, and Affraic, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' Cellach,<sup>9</sup> son of Bran, King of Leinster, and Cinaedh, son of Conang, King of Tethba,<sup>10</sup> died. Suibhne, son of Artri, King of all the Mughdhorna, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conchobar, son of Ailill, was slain by his<sup>11</sup> brothers. Conghalach, son of Oengus, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, died. Tuatchar, bishop and scribe of Cill-dara, died. A battle [was gained] over the Gentiles by Dunadhach,<sup>12</sup> son of Scannlan, King of the Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>13</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Eogan Mainistrech*.—See the note on this name under the year 830.

<sup>2</sup> *Cellach*.—Mentioned under the preceding year, as the perpetrator of a great outrage against *muinntir*, 'family,' or community of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Tethba*.—In later times called Teffia, a territory comprising adjoining portions of the present counties of Westmeath and Longford. The *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum* state that Cinaedh, son of Conang, was King of Bregh, the ancient name of a district in the present county of Meath. A stanza in Irish regarding

Cinaedh, son of Conang, written in the top margin of fol. 39 b in MS. A., has been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *His*.—*γυιγ*. Omitted in A.

<sup>12</sup> *Dunadhach*.—The name of this chieftain is written *Dunchadach* in B. (which O'Connor prints *Dunchach*), and *Dunchadh* in the *Chron. Scotorum*. But the *Four Mast.* write it *Dunadhach*. See the entry of his obit under the next year, where the name is written *Dunadhaigh*, in the genit. form (nomin. *Dunadhach*).

<sup>13</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—A powerful tribe anciently inhabiting an extensive ter-

Ἐργοντι, οὐ ἰσπερταρ ἰλ. Ὀργαῖν ἑλινε ὅα λοῶ  
ο ἑνντιβ. Ὀργαῖν ἑλινε 7 ἑννουῖραῖ habae ο ἑνντιβ.  
Λορεῖθ ἑλινε mic Ὑ Νοῖρ ὁμεῖοια ex maiore parte.  
ἑνν ὁρῶοοαῖν mic ἑννῶοοαῖν ἰ n-Ἀῖθῆνι.

Ἰετ. ἰαναρ. Anno domini mccc.° xxx.° mii.° ἑλῶῖθ  
λα Νιῶλ co ἑλῶῖθῆνι κορῶοῖγερταρ ἑν ῥορῶῖθ .i. ὁραν  
mac ῥαεῶλ. ἑνῶῖθ mac Νεῖλ mic Ἀῖθῶ ἰγυλατυρ  
ερτ λα ἡἑλῶ. ἰνῶῖθ Μῖοε λα Νιῶλ, co ῥορῶῖθ  
κορῶοῖθ ῥεῖ Μῶελῶοο. Cumprcaῖ mac Ὀεῖγῶρ,  
ῥεῖναρ ἑλινε mic Ὑ Νοῖρ, μορῶο. Ὀργῶν ῥε-  
νῶν 7 ἑλινε μοεῖ Μῶεῖο ο ἑνντιβ. Coemῶῖθ  
αῖαῖο ἰ n-ἶρῶ Μαῖα .i. ῥορῶοαῖν (ο ῥῶ mic Μαῖαρ)  
ἰ n-ἶρῶ Ὀεῖμοτα (ο ἑῖῥεῖρῶν). ἑῖῥῶ mac ἑνῶο-  
ῖαῖ ῥεῖ nepotum ἑνῶῖρ, 7 ἑνῶοῖρ mac ἑνῶοῖρ  
equonimur ἑἑἑ ὁρῶ, 7 ὁρῶῖθ mac ἑνῶοῖρ  
Cille ὁμαῖ ἑλινε et aliarum ciuitatum, μορῶο, 7  
Μῶοῖρῶῖθ mac ἑνῶῖθ, omnes μορῶο ῥῶν.  
ῥεῖῥῶ mac ὁῖῥῶῖθ, ῥεῖ ἑνῶῖρ ὁρῶῖθ, ἰγυλατυρ  
ερτ α Μῶοῖρῶῖθ. Μῶοῖρ Ὀῖαῖῥῶ mic ἑνῶοῖρ  
ῥεῖῥῶ .h. ῥῶῖθ. Λορεῖθ ἑλινε mac Νοῖρ ὁρῶῖθ  
ῥῶῖθ ῥῶ .ii. noin ῥῶῖθ. Λορεῖθ Μῶοῖρ 7 ἑλ-

Fol. 40aa.

ritory which included the present barony of Coshma, in the co. Limerick. See the interesting note regarding the territory occupied by this tribe in O Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* (A.D. 1178, note m).

<sup>1</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—The ancient name of Fennor, in the parish of Fennor, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Of the greater part*.—The MS. A. has "de media ex maiore parte." But B. has merely "ex maiore parte." See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Aidhne*.—The ancient name of a territory comprising the present barony of Kiltartan in the county of Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Niall*; i.e. Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> *When he ordained*.—The original in A. is κορῶοῖγερταρ, and in B. also κορῶοῖγερταρ, both MSS. in this case being obviously corrupt. The *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) more correctly write co ῥῶ ορῶῖθ ("when he ordained").

<sup>6</sup> *Tech-Maelchonoc*.—The "House of Maelchonoc." In the *Ann. Four Masters*, under A.D. 834, the house of Maelchonoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra (a territory now represented by the barony of Garrycastle, King's County), is stated to have been situated at a place called Bodhammar. But it has not been identified.

wherein many were slain. The plundering of Glenn-dallocha by Gentiles. The plundering of Slane and Finnabhair-abha,<sup>1</sup> by Gentiles. Burning of the greater part<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-U-Nois. The mortal wounding of Broccan, son of Cendercan, in Aidhne.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 834. A hosting by Niall<sup>4</sup> to the Leinstermen, when he ordained<sup>5</sup> a King over them, to wit, Bran son of Faélan. Cinaedh, son of Niall, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ulidians. The ravaging of Meath by Niall,<sup>4</sup> when it was burned as far as Tech-Maelchonoc.<sup>6</sup> Cumuscach, son of Oengus, Vice-abbot of Clonmacnoise, died. The plundering of Ferna, and of Cluainmor-Moedhoic, by Gentiles. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, to wit, Forinnan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>7</sup>) in the place<sup>8</sup> of Dermot Ua Tighernain.<sup>9</sup> Echaidh, son of Cuchongalt, King of the Ui-Tuirtri; and Caencomrac son of Siadal, steward of Cill-dara, and Bresal son of Cormac, abbot of Cill-duma-glinn<sup>10</sup> and other churches, died, and Muirchertach son of Gormghal—all died. Fergus son of Bodhbchadh, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Munstermen. Death of Dunadach, son of Scannlan, King of Ui-Fidhgenti. Burning of the third part of Cluain-mac-Nois, on the second of the nones of March. Burning of Mungairit, and other churches of

[834.]

<sup>1</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*. — The "fort" (or "rath") of the son of Malas. Added by way of gloss over the name Forindan, in A. and B. Now known as "Rackwallace," a townland in the parish and county of Monaghan, containing an old graveyard. The identification of this place is due to Dean Reeves. O'Connor did his best to prevent the possibility of identification, by printing the name *Raithiennmalais*.

<sup>2</sup> *In the place*. — 1 n-inno. innoo, A.; innoo, B.; both of which are

corrupt. The *Four Mast.* write : n-ionnoh, which is more correct.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Tighernain*. — Descendant (or grandson) of Tighernan. Regarding these abbots (or bishops) of Armagh, see the lists published by Todd, *St. Patrick*, pp. 175-187; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 45. And see also at the year 851 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-duma-glinn*. — Now Kilglinn, barony of Upper Deece, co. Meath.

<sup>11</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*. — This was the name of a territory forming the north-west portion of the present barony of Inishowen, co. Donegal.

naile ðeall iymumen o gentið. Orððain oroma hlunð o gallaið.

- b. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini mccc.° xxx.° u°. Suibne mac Iorpeð abbat Glinne va loða; Soerþur nepor Cuinneva abbat Dermaiðe, Þórburað episcopur et ancorita Lurcan, omnes feliciter uitam finierunt. Dunlaing mac Caþurað, princep Corcaðe moipe, mortuup ert rine communione i Cairiul regum. Gabail in vaipðe i Cill vara for Þorinvaan abbato n-aeruo Maðae, co famað Paþraic olðena, la Þeolimið co cað 7 inonu, 7 po gabta i caet co n-anhumaloit rriu. Dermaic vo vul co Connaðta cum lege et uexillir Paþraic. Ceall vara vo orðain vo gentið o Inbir veaæ, 7 polloþeo a leað na cille. Coirpui mac Maeluui, nea loða gaðor, iugulatur ert o Maelceþnai, et Maelceþna iugulatur ert o Coirpui in eatem hora; et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. Þrima ppeva gentilium o veipciurp ðpeð .i. o telcað Oroman 7 o Dermaið Þritonum, et captiuor tam pluper pop-tauerunt et mortificauerunt multor et captiuor plurimor arptulerunt. Mer mor etir enomer 7 vaupmer, 7 po iað glara cor anrat vi riuð. Cað Oruiing etir Connaðta inuicem, vú itopðair Ceallað mac Þorbaraið princep Roip caim, 7 Oðoðnan mac

<sup>1</sup> *Druim-hing*.—O'Donovan thought that this was probably the place now called Dromin, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note d.

<sup>2</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Ended life happily*.—B. has *ve-functi* runt.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach-mor*.—The "great corcach (or marsh)." Cork, in Munster. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 835), in noticing the obit of Dunlaing, style him, *comarba* (or successor) of Bara,

the first bishop of Cork. But Ware has no reference to him in his list of bishops of that See.

<sup>5</sup> *Forindan*.—See under the last year; and also Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., p. xlv.

<sup>6</sup> *Feidlimidh*.—Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, King of Cashel.

<sup>7</sup> *Dermait*.—The Dermot Ua Tighearnain mentioned under last year as having been displaced from the abbacy of Armagh, in favour of Forinnan (or "Forannan," as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4).

Ormond, by Gentiles. The plundering of Druim hIng<sup>1</sup> by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 835. Suibhne son of Joseph, abbot of [835.] 218 Glenn-da-locha; Soergus Ua Cuinneda, abbot of Dermagh;<sup>2</sup> Forbasach, bishop and anchorite of Lusca—all ended life happily.<sup>3</sup> Dunlaing, son of Cathasach, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>4</sup> died without communion, in Cashel of the Kings. The taking of the oratory in Cill-dara against Forindan,<sup>5</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, with Patrick's congregation besides, by Fedhlimidh,<sup>6</sup> by battle and arms; and they were taken prisoners, with great disobedience towards them. Dermait<sup>7</sup> went to Connaught, with the 'Law' and 'ensigns' of Patrick. Cill-dara was plundered by Gentiles from Inbher-Dea,<sup>8</sup> and half the church was burned. Coirpri, son of Maelduin, King of Loch-Gabhor,<sup>9</sup> was killed<sup>10</sup> by Maelcerne, and Maelcerne was killed<sup>10</sup> by Coirpri at the same moment; and they both died in the one night. The first prey taken by Gentiles from the South of Bregh, i.e., from Telcha-Droman, and from Dermagh of the Britons; and they carried off<sup>11</sup> several captives, and killed a great many, and carried away a great many captives. Great produce, between nut-crop and acorn-crop, which closed up streams, so that they ceased to flow. The battle of Drung between the Connaughtmen themselves, in which were slain Cellach, son of Forbasach, abbot of Ros-cam,<sup>12</sup> and Adomnan, son of

<sup>1</sup> *Inbher-Dea*.—The mouth of the Vartry River, which flows into the sea at the town of Wicklow, in the co. Wicklow.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Gabhor*.—Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Killed*.—By *íugulatu* *é* *é* *é*, the compiler probably meant to convey that Coirpri and Maelcerne were mortally wounded in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Carried off*.—For *ponctae* *é* *é* *é*, B. has *rouxepunt*. The entry is rudely constructed.

<sup>12</sup> *Abbot of Ros-cam*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the same year, Cellach is described as *airchinnech* (or "herenagh") of Ros-Commam, now Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon. The authority of the F. M. is followed by Colgan. *Acta SS.*, p. 334.





Aldailedh; and Connmhach Mor<sup>1</sup> was victor. Most cruel devastation, by Gentiles, of all the territories of Connaught. A battle-slaughter upon the Northern Deisi,<sup>2</sup> by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 836. Flaithroa, abbot of Manister-Buti, bishop and anchorite, [and] Martan, bishop of Cluain-cain, rested.<sup>3</sup> Maelduin son of Sechnasach, King of Fir-Cul; Tuathal son of Fianghalach, King of Cinel-Ardgail; [and] Riacan son of Finsnechta, half-King of Leinster, died. A fleet of three score ships of the Norsemen upon the Boyne. Another fleet of three score ships on the Abhainn-Liphè.<sup>4</sup> These two fleets afterwards plundered Magh-Liphè<sup>5</sup> and Magh-Bregh,<sup>6</sup> between churches, and forts, and houses. A victory<sup>7</sup> by the men of Bregh, over the Foreigners, at Deoninne<sup>8</sup> in Mughdorna-Bregh, when six score of them were slain. A battle [was gained] by Foreigners, at Inbher-nambarc, over the Ui-Neill from the Sinainn<sup>9</sup> to the sea, where a slaughter was made that has not been reckoned; but the chief Kings escaped. Burning of Inis-Celtra by Gentiles. All the churches of Loch-Erne, together with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, were destroyed by Gentiles. The plundering of the race of Coirpri Crom<sup>10</sup> by Fedhilmidh. A victory over the Munstermen by Cathal,<sup>11</sup> son of Muirghes. The killing of Saxolbh,<sup>12</sup> chief of the Foreigners, by the Cianachta.<sup>13</sup> [836.]

polating the letters γγao. But ποινιω occurs often in A. and B., and the suggested correction has not therefore been followed.

<sup>8</sup> *Deoninne*.—This place has not been identified. The territory of Mughdorna-Bregh, in which it is stated to have been situated, was in Bregh (or Bregia) in East Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sinainn*.—The river Shannon. See O'Donovan's notes regarding the event here recorded. *Four Masters*, A.D. 836, notes, b, c.

<sup>10</sup> *Race of Coirpri Crom*.—A name

for the people of Ui-Maine, or the Hy-Many, in the co. Roscommon.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathal*.—King of Connaught. His obit is given by the *Four Mast.* in this year, who add that he "died [soon] after" the victory above referred to. The death of his father Muirges, also King of Connaught, is entered at the year 814 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Saxolbh*.—Saxulf. Regarding this person, see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, Introd., pp. lxvi-vii.

<sup>13</sup> *Cianachta*.—The Cianachta-Bregh, or Cianachta of Bregia; a tribe

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uii.° Cormac episcopus et scriba Cille roibrið, ðran Finglauri episcopus et scriba, Tigernað mac Aðba abbat Finnroubað abas et aliarum ciuitatum, dozmierunt. Domnall mac Aðba, princeps ðroma urðaille, moritur. Cellað mac Corerað princeps ino airicuil Dorenciaroc, Cellað mac Coirppri princeps Aðo trum, moritur. Congalað mac Moenaið, rex nepotum filiorum Cuair ðreð, rubita morte uitam finiuit. Maelcon rex Loða lein .i. mac Cobtaiz, moritur. Ríðbal mor i cluain Conaire Tommain, etir Feidhlimið 7 Niall. Docutu sanctus episcopus et ancorita Slane uitam penilem feliciter finiuit. Ferðalað equonimur aipð Maðas obiit. Bellum pð Genntib for Conachta, in quo ceciderunt Maeluain filius Muirgepa et alii multi. ðran mac Paslain rex Laigen moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° uiii.° Maelgaimpð scriba optimus et ancorita, abbat Dennaip, paucauit. Colman mac Robartaiz abbat Slane, Aððan abbat Roir cpea, Cormac mac Conaill princeps Treoit, Maelpuanað mac Caðuraiz reenað Lurcan, moritur. Cumarcað mac Conðalaið, rex Ciannactai, moritur. Muirðað mac Aððað, rex coicirð Conðobuir. iugulatur ert a ruir ppatribur .i. Aðð et Oengur, et

Fol. 40ba.

occupying the district about Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>1</sup> *Finglais*.—Finglas, a little to the north of Dublin city.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnabhair-aba*.—Fennor, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-urchaille*.—O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 837, note q.), that this may have been the old name of a place called Spancel Hill, in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare. But Shearman thought, and probably with good reason, that the name

Druim-urchaille is now represented by that of Dunmurraghill, in the parish of the same name, in the north of the county of Kildare. See *Loca Patriciana*, p. 112.

<sup>4</sup> *Airicul-Dosenchiarog*.—Another form of the name of a place mentioned above under the year 809. See note 7, p. 296.

<sup>5</sup> *Cluain-Conaire-Tommain*.—Cloncurry, in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Feidhlimidh*.—King of Cashel (or Munster).

Kal. Jan. A.D. 837. Cormac, bishop and scribe of [887.] Cill-Foibrigh; Brann of Finniglais,<sup>1</sup> bishop and scribe, [and] Tigernach son of Aedh, abbot of Finnabhair-aba<sup>2</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.' Domnall son of Aedh, abbot of Druim-urchaille,<sup>3</sup> died. Cellach son of Coscragh, abbot of the Airicul-Dosenchiarog,<sup>4</sup> Cellach son of Coirpre, abbot of Ath-truim, died. Congalach son of Moenach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregh, died suddenly. Maelcron, King of Loch-Lein, viz., the son of Cobhtach, died. A great royal meeting in Cluain-Conaire-Tommain,<sup>5</sup> between Feidhlimidh<sup>6</sup> and Niall.<sup>7</sup> Dochutu, a holy bishop and anchorite of Slane, ended a long life happily. Ferdalach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. A battle by Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, in which Maelduin son of Muirghes, and many others, were slain. Bran,<sup>8</sup> son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 838. Maelgaimridh, an excellent scribe [838.] and anchorite, abbot of Bennchair, rested. Colman son of Robhartach, abbot of Slane; Aedhan, abbot of Roscre;<sup>9</sup> Cormac, son of Conall, abbot of Treoit,<sup>10</sup> [and] Maelruanaidh, son of Cathasach, vice-abbot of Lusca, died. Cumuscach, son of Conghalach, King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> died. Muiredach, son of Echaidh, King of Coiced-Conchobair,<sup>12</sup> was slain by his brothers, viz., Aedh and Oengus,

<sup>7</sup> *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland.

<sup>8</sup> *Bran*.—See above, under the year 834, where Bran is stated to have been ordained King of the Leinstermen, by Niall Caille, Monarch of Ireland. In the list of the Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, the period of Bran's reign is given as four years.

<sup>9</sup> *Ros-cra*.—Written ϩṛ ϩṛae in B. But like ϩṛ ϩṛae in A. Now Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>10</sup> *Troit*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 300 *supra*. For some curious traditions connected with Treoit (Trevet, co. Meath), and its etymology (τρε

ῖοιτ, "three sods"), see the Prophecy of Art son of Conn, *Lebor na hUidre*, p. 119, Lithograph copy, publ. by the R. I. Acad.

<sup>11</sup> *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Bregh, a tribe located in the eastern part of the present county of Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Coiced-Conchobair*.—The "Fifth" (or "Province") of Conchobar Mac Nessa; a bardic name for Ulidia. In the list of the kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, the name of "Muridach" appears, the duration of his reign being given as 17 years.

aliorum multorum. Cenneitig mac Congalaig, rex nepotum filiorum Cuair breig, a suo patre .i. Ceile, dolore iugulatur est. Cunnmhael mac Fiannamail, equonimur Dermaitig, iugulatur est o Maelsechnaill mac Maelruanaid. Peit vi gallaib for loch Ecobach, coroptatam tuata 7 cella tuairceit Epenn ar. Coemcloib abbat 1 n-ard Maiae .i. Dermait (.h. Tigernait) inthon forintan (o Raic mic Maluig). bellum re Jennitib for riu Fortrenn, in quo ceciderunt Eogan mac Oengusa et Bran mac Oengusa, et Aed mac Doanta; et alii pene innumerabiles ceciderunt. Lorcaib Fernann 7 Corcaib o Jennitib.

b. [Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xxx.° ix.° Oregain Luimair vi loch Ecobach o Jennitib, qui episcopos et presbyteros et sapientes captiuos duxerunt et alios mortificauerunt. Floriacus imperator Francorum moritur. Lorcaib ardo Maiae contra deritigib 7 a domiliac. Peitlimib ru Muman do inthiud Mide 7 breig, comroderig 1 Tigernait, et in illa uice intho Cell 7 deriu la Niall mac Aeda.

Ir he Peitlimib in ru,  
Dianid opair oen laici,  
Eitrighe Connaict cen cat  
Ocur Mide do manrat.

<sup>1</sup> *Dermagh*.—Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—The name is otherwise (and more usually) written Maelsechlainn. He was King of Uisnech (or Meath) for ten years, and his accession to the monarchy of Ireland is recorded at the year 846 *infra*. As Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) I., he occupies a conspicuous place in Irish history because of his sturdy resistance to the Norse and Danish invaders.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough Neagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Tighearnaigh*, i.e., "grandson" (or descendant) of Tigernach. At the

year 834 *supra*, where Dermait is stated to have been removed from the abbacy of Armagh in favour of Forannan, he is called O'Tighernan.

<sup>5</sup> *In the place*.—inthon (for intho), A., B.

<sup>6</sup> *Rath-mic-Malais*.—See note on this name at A.D. 834. This clause is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcach-mor*.—The "Great Marsh," Cork city, in Munster.

<sup>9</sup> *Floriacus*.—For this name we should read "Ludovicus Pius," King of the Franks (who died on the 12th

and by several others. Cenneitigh, son of Conghalach, King of Ui-Mac-Uais of Bregb, was treacherously slain by his brother, *i.e.*, Ceile. Crunnmhael, son of Fiannamhail, steward of Dermagh,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Maelsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh. An expedition of Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>3</sup> from which they destroyed the territories and churches of the North of Ireland. A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dermait (Ua Tighernaigh<sup>4</sup>) in the place<sup>5</sup> of Forindan (from Rath-mic-Malais<sup>6</sup>). A battle by Gentiles over the men of Fortrenn,<sup>7</sup> in which fell Euginan son of Oengus, and Bran son of Oengus, and Aedh son of Boant; and almost countless others were slain. The burning of Ferna, and of Corcach-mor<sup>8</sup>, by Gentiles.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 839. The plundering of Lughmadh [839.]<sup>1112</sup> from Loch-Echach,<sup>3</sup> by Gentiles, who led captive bishops, and presbyters, and wise men, and put others to death. Floriacus,<sup>9</sup> Emperor of the Franks, died. Burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral.<sup>10</sup> Fedilmidh, King of Munster, ravaged Midhe and Bregb, and rested in Temhair;<sup>11</sup> and the plundering of [Fera]-Cell<sup>12</sup> and [Delbhna]-Bethri,<sup>13</sup> on that occasion, by Niall,<sup>14</sup> son of Aedh.

Fedhilmidh<sup>15</sup> is the King,

To whom it was but one day's work

[To obtain] the pledges of Connaught without battle,

And to devastate Midhe.

of the Calends of July, 840). as O'Connor suggests. *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 214, note 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Cathedral*.—*toimlúacc*; literally "stone house" (or "stone church").

<sup>11</sup> *Temhair*.—Tara, in Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Fera-Cell*.—"This name was long preserved in Fircal, a barony in the King's County, now known as Eglish; but there is ample evidence to prove that Feara-ceall comprised not only the present barony of Eglish, but

also the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy, in the same county." O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagáin*, App., p. vi, note 24.

<sup>13</sup> *Delbhna-Bethri*.—The old name of a territory comprising nearly the whole of the present barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

<sup>14</sup> *Niall*.—Monarch of Ireland at the time.

<sup>15</sup> *Fedhilmidh*.—These lines, (not in B.), are written in the lower margin

Μορρ Μυρεαδα mic Αεδα ρεγυρ Connaēt. Ξυν Cι-  
αεδα mic Κορεραιθ ρεγυρ Βρεγμαينه, ι Τετβαι. Ιορεθ  
Ροιρρ μοερ, επιρκορυ et ρερυδα ορτυμυρ et ancoruta,  
abbay Cluana αυιρ et αλιαρυμ ciuitatum, δορμιυιτ.

Ιct. Ιαναιρ. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º Ξενντι ρορ  
Loēh Εαθαε βεόρ. Cumrunturo ρορ Maelruanaθ mac  
nDonnchara la Διαρμαιο mac Concoθαιρ, 7 μαρβαο  
Διαρματα ιαρυμ la Maelpečnaiill in eadēm die, et  
Maelruanaix in uita ρεμανιρτ. Αεθ mac Duncharα  
iugulatur επτ οολορ α ροκυιρ Conaing mic Flaino in  
conrpectu ειυρ. Longpopt oc Linn θαθαill αρα ρορτα  
τυαθα 7 cealla Τετβαι. Longpopt oc Duiblinn  
αρρορτα λαιγιν 7 Οι Neill ειπιρ τυαθα 7 cealla, κορυce  
ρλιαθ θλαθμα. Slogaθ la Ρεολιμιο κορυci Capmain.  
Slogaθ la Niall αρ α čenn κορυce Μαξ n-očtaiρ.

Fol. 40b.

θαθαl ρεολιμιο ριξλιξ,  
Ρορααβαο ιρ na θραγιθδ,  
Δορρυc Niall co nept nata,  
Α cept in caθα clariomix.

of fol. 40b in A., with a mark indi-  
cating the place where they might be  
introduced into the text.

<sup>1</sup> *King*.—*ρεγυρ*. Om. in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Bregmaine*.—A territory now  
represented by the barony of Brawny,  
co. Westmeath.

<sup>3</sup> *Tethba*.—See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cluain-Eois*.—Written sometimes  
cluain αυιρ in the text. Clones, in  
the co. Monaghan. After this entry,  
the following note is added in a later  
hand in MS. B.:—Αννιρ m-bliα-  
gain ρο τιορ tanarour loclanarθ  
α n-θιρυνν αρτυρ το nept ant  
ρενκυρ. "In this year below  
(scil. 840) the *Lochlannachs* came  
first to Ireland, according to the  
*senchus* ("history").

<sup>5</sup> *Victory*.—The word in the text  
is cumrunturo, which is decidedly  
corrupt. In the corresponding entry  
in the *Ann. Four Masters* (at the

same year) the word employed is  
ρραιοιναρθ, which means a "break-  
ing," "rout," or "defeat."

<sup>6</sup> *Maelruanaidh*.—King of Uis-  
nech (or Meath); and father of  
Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), who  
became King of Ireland in A.D. 847.  
See at the year 846 *infra*, and the  
note on Maelsechnaill under the  
year 838 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Linn-Duachaill*.—The "Linn (or  
'Pool') of Duachall." The name of  
some harbour on the coast of the  
co. Louth; most probably Dundalk  
harbour. But see Todd's *Cogadh  
Gaedhel re Gallaihb*, *Introd.*, p. lxii.,  
note <sup>1</sup>. This fortress, or encamp-  
ment, was of course formed by the  
Foreigners. It was a long way from  
it, however, to Tethba, a district  
comprising parts of the present coun-  
ties of Westmeath and Longford. See  
p. 316 *ante*, note <sup>9</sup>.

Death of Murchadh, son of Aedh, King<sup>1</sup> of Connaught. The mortal wounding of Cinaedh, son of Coscrach, King of Breghmaine,<sup>2</sup> in Tethba.<sup>3</sup> Joseph of Ros-mor, a bishop and excellent scribe, and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>4</sup> and other churches, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 840. Gentiles on Loch-Echach still. [840.] A victory<sup>5</sup> over Maelruanaidh<sup>6</sup> son of Donnchad, by Diarmait son of Conchobar; and Diarmait was afterwards slain by Maelsechnaill the same day; and Maelruanaigh remained alive. Aedh, son of Dunchad, was treacherously slain by the companions of Conaing, son of Fland, in his presence. A fortress at Linn-Duachail,<sup>7</sup> from which the territories and churches of Tethba<sup>8</sup> were plundered. A fortress at Dubhlinn,<sup>9</sup> from which Leinster and the Ui-Neill were plundered, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma.<sup>10</sup> A hosting by Feidhlimidh as far as Carman.<sup>11</sup> A hosting by Niall to meet him, as far as Magh-ochtar.<sup>11</sup>

The crozier<sup>12</sup> of vigil-keeping Fedhlimidh,  
Which was left on the thorn-trees,  
Niall bore off, with usual power,  
By right of the battle of swords.

<sup>8</sup> *Tethba*.—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Dubhlinn*.—Literally, "Black-pool," from which the name "Dublin" is derived. This fortress was also formed by the Foreigners, and is supposed to have been erected on the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

<sup>10</sup> *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now known as the Slieve-Bloom Mountains, on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties.

<sup>11</sup> *Carman*—*Magh-ochtar*.—The names of two places in the present county of Kildare; the first (Carman) in the south, and the second in the north of the county. O'Donovan was wrong in taking "Carman" to

be the same as "Loch-Garman," the old name of Wexford. See his ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 840, note h. It is strange that such an acute topographer and scholar, as O'Donovan undoubtedly was, should have considered it likely that King Fedhlimidh, marching from Cashel to meet the King of Ireland somewhere in Kildare, should go round by Wexford, where the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh would probably have given him very short shrift. But the correction of the error (which unfortunately has been repeated over and over again in works of seeming authority) would occupy more space than could be devoted to it here.

<sup>12</sup> *Crozier*.—The original of these



Ἰκτ. 1αααα. Anno domini mccc. xl. i.º. Μυρεθαὶ  
 mac Cernaiξ, equonimur aipθ Maçae, moptur. Γεῖνντι  
 πορ Duiblinn beop. Ρινρνεχτα mac θρεπαῖλ abbaρ  
 Cille Dumaḡ glinn, Cumpuð mac Ruamlupa abbaρ  
 domnaiξ Seçnaill, omney moptur punt. Ρεοlimið  
 Cille móne enir, epircopur, quieuit. Maelouin mac  
 Conaill, ρι Calatpoma, do epçabail do ξενντιð. Opççain  
 Cluana mic Noir o ξενντιð δι Linn duaçail. Opççain  
 θipop 7 Saiξpe o ξενντιð δι Duiblinn. Longar  
 Norðmannorum πορ θoinn, πορ Linn ποipρ. Longar  
 Norðmannorum oc Linn ρaileç la ultu. Moρan mac  
 Inoprechtaḡ, abb cloçair mac n-Daimeni, du epçabail  
 du gallaið Linnæ, 7 a éc leo iarum. Comman abbaρ  
 Linne duaçail do guin [do] loρcað o ξενντιð 7 θoibē-  
 laið. Opççain ρipρe Dapmata o ξενντιð δι çòel  
 uipce. Ceallach mac Caçgin, abb Opoma moep la  
 hu Eçaç, doρmuit. Dungal mac Ρερçaiḡ, ρι Opçaiξe,  
 moptur.

Ἰκτ. 1ααα. Anno domini mccc. xl. ii.º. Moρp  
 Maelpuanaḡ mic Donncaða (.i. ρι Miðe 7 athair  
 Maelrechlainn). Moρp Caçail mic Concoðair. Aρ-  
 tagan mac Domnaill iugulatur epç dolope, a Ruapçç

lines (not in B.) is written in the top margin of fol. 40b in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text. They were meant to be severe against Fedhlimidh, King of Cashel, who was a sort of ecclesiastic.

<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 345.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 344.

<sup>3</sup> *Dublinn*.—The *Four Mast.* (841) say la Gallaið bóinne, "by the Foreigners of the Boyne." But see Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, p. 17.

<sup>4</sup> *Linn-Rois*.—The "Pool of Roa." That part of the Boyne (according to O'Donovan) opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 841, note q.

<sup>5</sup> *Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni*.—Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. See Reeves' *Admannan*, p. 111, note c, where some curious information is given regarding the history of this place.

<sup>6</sup> *Linn*.—Apparently the place referred to in the next entry.

<sup>7</sup> *Comman*.—Called Caemhan in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Chron. Scotorum*, in both of which authorities he is stated to have been put to death by Foreigners alone. But the Translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (at the year 839) states that "Kewan (abbot of Lyndwachill), was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 841. Muiredach son of Cernach, steward of Ard-Macha, died. Gentiles on Dubhlinn<sup>1</sup> still. Finsnechta son of Bresal, abbot of Cill-Duma-glinn; Cumsudh son of Ruamlus, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill—all died. Feidhlimidh of Cill-mor-Enir, a bishop, rested. Maelduin son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was taken prisoner by Gentiles. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by Gentiles from Linn-Duachail.<sup>2</sup> The plundering of Biror and Saighir by Gentiles from Dubhlinn.<sup>3</sup> A fleet of Norsemen on the Boyne, at Linn-Rois.<sup>4</sup> Another fleet of Norsemen at Linn-sailech in Ulster. Moran, son of Indrechtach, abbot of Clochar-mac-n-Daimeni<sup>5</sup> was taken prisoner by the Foreigners of Linn,<sup>6</sup> and afterwards died with them. Comman,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Linn-Duachail,<sup>8</sup> was wounded and burned by Gentiles and Goidhel. The plundering of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>9</sup> by Gentiles from Cael-uisce.<sup>10</sup> Cellach son of Cathgen, abbot of Druim-mor<sup>11</sup> in Ui-Echach, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, son of Fergal, King of Osraighe, died. [841.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 842. Death of Maelruanaidh son of Donnehadh, (King of Midhe, and father of Maelsechlainn<sup>12</sup>). Death of Cathal, son of Conchobar. Artagan, son of Domnall, was treacherously slain by Ruarc<sup>13</sup> son of Bran. [842.]

<sup>8</sup> *Linn-Duachaill*.—See note <sup>7</sup> under the year 840.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*.—“Diarmait's Desert” (or “hermitage”). The old Irish name of Castledermot, a place of importance anciently, in the south of the County of Kildare, and about four miles to the eastward of the River Barrow, along which the “Gentiles” from Cael-uisce probably made their way into that part of Kildare.

<sup>10</sup> *Cael-uisce*; i.e. the “Narrow-water,” between the head of Carlingford Lough and Newry, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Druim-mor*; i.e., the “great ridge.” Now Drōmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelsechlainn*.—Malachy I., King of Ireland. The name is often found written Maelsechnaill. See note on the name under the year 838 *supra*. This clause, which is not in B., is interlined in a later hand in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruarc*.—He was king, or chief, of the powerful Leinster tribe called the Ui-Dunlaing. His death is recorded at the year 860 *infra*. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, general Table xi., facing p. 223.

mac ὄρσιν. Cínac̃ mac Conroi, rex genetr̃ Loígar̃e, iugulatur ep̃t o Del̃gñ. Cumr̃uḃ mac D̃erepo et Moínac̃ mac Soḃḃar̃ac̃, duo ep̃r̃cop̃i et duo anc̃op̃it̃e, in una nocte mor̃tui r̃unt i n-t̃ir̃it̃e D̃iar̃mat̃a. P̃er-ḡur mac R̃oḃac̃, rex Connacht, mor̃itur. Donnac̃an mac Maeleuile, r̃c̃r̃ib̃a et anc̃op̃it̃a, in Italia qũieuit. Suibne mac R̃or̃anñaín, ab̃b̃ar̃ Imleḃo r̃io, mor̃itur. Colḡu mac R̃eḃac̃ anc̃op̃it̃a p̃aupãuit.

Fol. 41aa.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º iii.º Maelm̃ic̃ ḡ mac Cínac̃ba iugulatur ep̃t a ḡent̃ilibur̃. Ronan ab̃b̃ar̃ Cluana mic Noir̃ D̃orm̃uit. D̃rucceñi ab̃b̃ar̃ Loḡu ob̃it̃. L̃or̃c̃ab̃ cluana p̃ep̃ta ḡreñḃaín o ḡent̃ib̃ do Loḡ R̃i.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º xl.º iii.º R̃or̃inñan ab̃b̃ar̃ aip̃o Maḃac̃e du ep̃ḡaḃ̃ail du ḡenñtib̃ i Cloen com̃ar̃ḃai, coña miñḃaib̃ 7 coña muinñtib̃, 7 a b̃r̃iḃ̃ do Long̃aib̃ Luim̃ñic̃. Op̃ḡḡaín duín Marc̃ o ḡenñtib̃, du in po mar̃ḃar̃ Ac̃b̃ mac Duib̃ḃac̃r̃iḃ̃ ab̃b̃ T̃ipe ḃa ḡlaip̃ 7 Cluana eir̃ḃñic̃, 7 du in po mar̃ḃar̃ C̃eir̃ḡer̃nac̃ mac Con-ḃinaip̃c̃, r̃ec̃nar̃ Cille ḃap̃o, 7 alaile ile. D̃unac̃ ḃi ḡallaib̃ (.i. la Tur̃ḡeip̃) r̃or̃ Loḡ R̃i, cor̃or̃ḡḡar̃ Con-

<sup>1</sup> Two.—ii (for duo), A. Om<sup>d</sup> in B.

<sup>2</sup> Night.—noct̃e, A. noct̃e, B.

<sup>3</sup> See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 347.

<sup>4</sup> Imlech-fla.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 194 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> By Gentiles.—a ḡenñtibur̃, B.

<sup>6</sup> Lothra.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> Forindan.—Or Forannan. See the entries regarding this ecclesiastic at the years 834 and 838, *supra*. His return from Munster is noticed at the year 845.

<sup>8</sup> Cluain-comarda.—Written cloen comar̃ḃai in A. and B. According to Dean Reeves this place, the name

of which signifies the "Lawn (or paddock) of the sign, or token," now known as "Colman's Well," a village in the barony of Upper Connello, in the southern border of the co. Limerick. See Todd's Dano-Irish Wars, Introd., p. civ., note <sup>3</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Luimnech.—Limerick.

<sup>10</sup> Dun-Masc.—Now known as the Rock of Dunamase, a little to the east of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co.

<sup>11</sup> Tir-da-glas.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, where there are some ruins, the remains of an imposing monastic establishment.

<sup>12</sup> Cluain-Eidhnigh.—Clonenagh, in

Cinaedb, son of Curoi, King of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain by the Delbhna. Cumsudh son of Derero, and Moinach son of Sothadach, two bishops and two<sup>1</sup> anchorites, died in the one night<sup>2</sup> in Disert-Diarmata.<sup>3</sup> Fergus, son of Fothach, King of Connaught, died. Donnacan son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, 'rested' in Italy. Suibhne son of Forannan, abbot of Imlech-fia,<sup>4</sup> died. Colgu son of Fedach, an anchorite, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 843. Maelmithigh, son of Cinaedh, [843.] was slain by Gentiles.<sup>5</sup> Ronan, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Bricceni, abbot of Lothra,<sup>6</sup> died. Burning of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, by Gentiles from Loch-Rí.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 844. Forindan,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, [844.] was taken prisoner by Gentiles in Cluain-comarda,<sup>8</sup> with his reliquaries and his 'family,' and carried off by the ships of Luimnech.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Dun-Masc<sup>10</sup> by Gentiles, wherein was slain Aedh son of Dubhdacrich, abbot of Tir-da-glas<sup>11</sup> and Cluain-Eidhnigh,<sup>12</sup> and wherein were slain Ceithernach son of Cudinaisc, vice-abbot of Cill-dara, and several others. A host<sup>13</sup> of the Foreigners (*i.e.* with Turges<sup>14</sup>) on Loch-Rí, so that they destroyed

the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>13</sup> *Host*.—The word in the text is *tuinad*, which signifies 'fortress,' 'encampment,' 'army,' or multitude. In the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 845, the word used is *tuin*, which means a 'fastness,' or 'fortress.' In the *Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, the corresponding term is *longar*, a fleet (from *long*, a ship). Todd's ed., p. 12. The *Four Mast.* have *rlóigeó*, a hosting, or expedition.

<sup>14</sup> *With Turges*.—The original of this parenthetic clause, which is not in B., has been added in *al. man.* in A. The identity of this Turges (or

Turgesius, as his name has been Latinized), who seems to have made himself very odious to the Irish by his oppression and cruelty, has for centuries been a subject of idle conjecture. Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.* Dist. iii, c. 38, identifies Turgesius with the Gormund of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Chronicle (lib. xi. c. viii.) But Father Shearman tries to prove that this so-called African King Gormundus was a chieftain of the Leinster sept of MacGormans. *Loca Patriciana*, p. 215. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 843, notes d.—g, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, *Introd.*, p. lii.

naēta 7 Mīde, 7 co po loraipet Cluain mic Noir cona  
 verpaidi, 7 Cluain perpa dhenodain, 7 Tir da glarr, 7  
 loēra 7 alais caēraēa. Piaēna mac Maelbhepaill,  
 abbaṛ Finnoubraē abae, moṛitup. Formgal mac Muir-  
 edaiē, epircopur et ancorita lanne leipe, quieuir. Caē-  
 riouiuē poṛ Fennce pe Niall mac Aeōa i maiē iēa.  
 Oṛggain Donncaōa mic follomain 7 Flainn mic  
 Maelpuanaig, la Maelpeēnaill mac Maelpuanaē.  
 Turger du epgaēail la Maelpeēnaill, 7 baouē Turger  
 illoē uair iapum. Labraiē mac Ailello abbaṛ Slane  
 moṛitup. Robartaē mac Dhepaill, abbaṛ achair bo  
 Caimniē, moṛitup. Robartaē mac Flainn, abbaṛ  
 Domnaig moep, moṛitup. Dunaē ti Gallaiē Aēa cliaē  
 oc Cluanaib anobuip.

[ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. u. Catā  
 mac Ailello rex nepotum Maine, Fepdomnaē rapienṛ  
 et periba optimur aipō Maēae, Connihaē mōṛ mac  
 Corpaig rex nepotum Druin, doṛmieṛunt. Oṛggain  
 Fol. 41 ab. Dairlice do Fennce. Niall mac Aeōa rex Teṛpo (.i.  
 ic Linne Neill poṛ Callaint), meṛpione moṛtuṛ ep.

<sup>1</sup> See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 348.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 348.

<sup>3</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205, *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Niall*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Drowning of Turges*.—In none of the Irish Chronicles is it absolutely stated that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.); the statement being that Turgesius was drowned after his capture. But Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 842, says, "Turgesius was taken by Moylesaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loughware adjoining to Molyngare." In the *Book of Leinster*

also (p. 25, col. b,) it is positively asserted that Turgesius was drowned by Maelsechlainn. The silly story given by Giraldus (Topog. Hib., dist. III., c. 40) alleging that Turgesius was assassinated by 15 young Irishmen, disguised as females, is without any foundation whatever.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Uair*.—Now known as Lough-Owel, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Achadh-bo-Cainnigh*.—The "field of (St.) Canice's cows." Aghaboe, in the Queen's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluana-andobair*.—Cluana an-tobair, B. This place has not been identified. The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry in their Annals (A.D. 843), add that the "fold of Cill-achaidh" (Killeigh, barony of Geashill, King's County,) was burned:

Connaught and Midhe, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, and Cluain-ferta-Brendainn, and Tir-daglas,<sup>1</sup> and Lothra,<sup>2</sup> and other establishments. Fiachna son of Maelbresail, abbot of Finnabhair-abha,<sup>3</sup> died. Gormghal son of Muiredach, bishop and anchorite of Lann-leire,<sup>4</sup> rested. A battle was gained over the Gentiles, by Niall<sup>5</sup> son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha. The plundering of Donnchadh son of Fallomhan, and of Flann son of Maelruanidh, by Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh. Turges was taken prisoner by Maelsechnaill; and the drowning of Turges<sup>6</sup> subsequently in Loch-Uair.<sup>7</sup> Labraidh son of Ailill, abbot of Slane, died. Robhartach son of Bresal, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh,<sup>8</sup> dies. Robhartach son of Flann, abbot of Domnach-mor, died. An encampment of the Foreigners of Ath-eliath at Cluana-andobair.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 845. Cathal son of Ailill, King of [845.]  
 Ui-Maine; Ferdornach, a wise man, and excellent scribe, of Ard-Macha, [and] Connmhach Mór,<sup>10</sup> son of Coscrach, King of Ui-Briuin, 'fell asleep.' The plundering of Baislic<sup>11</sup> by Gentiles. Niall<sup>12</sup> son of Aedh, King of Temhair, died by drowning (*i.e.*, at Linne-Neill on the Calland<sup>13</sup>).

from which it would appear that Cluana-andobair was in the neighbourhood of Killeigh.

<sup>10</sup> *Connmhach-Mór*.—See above at the year 835.

<sup>11</sup> *Baislic*.—Baslick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Castlereagh, county Roscommon.

<sup>12</sup> *Niall*.—Niall Caille, monarch of Ireland. The name "Niall," with the epithet "Caille," is added in the margin in A., and interlined in B. Niall Caille has been regarded by Irish writers generally as one of the legitimate kings of Ireland. But it is strange that his name does not appear in the list contained in

the *Book of Leinster* (pp. 24-26). This may be an accidental omission. The beginning of Niall's reign is noticed at the year 832 (= 833), *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Calland*.—Represented by **lct.** in A. and B., in each of which the original of the clause is interlined. Supposed to be the River Callan, which flows by Armagh city, and joins the Blackwater a little to the north of Charlemont. O'Donovan thought that the "water" (or river) meant was the Callan (otherwise called King's River), in the co. Kilkeenny. (*Four Mast.* A.D. 844, note c.) But this seems unlikely.

Ní capaim in uirí n-tuabair  
 Imteit reoð toeb m'arair,  
 A Callaino ce nomairne  
 Mac mna baibe ro baair

Maeluin mac Conaill, rex Calatroma, iugulatur a  
 Lagenenribur. Niall mac Cinnraelað, rex nepotum  
 Frogennti, moritur. Bellum por Connacta re Gallaið,  
 in quo Rigan mac Fergura, 7 Moşnon mac Diarmota,  
 7 Aeb mac Caðrannaiğ, et alii multi, ceciderunt.  
 Roiniud re Tisernað por Maelreçnaiill 7 por Rua[r]cc,  
 in quo cruciudati sunt multi. Muireoað mac Flaino,  
 abb monirreð buti, mortu[u]r ert. Porindan abb  
 airtio Maðae tu tiachtain a tirib Muman, co minnaið  
 Patraice. Coirpri mac Colmain, abb Aða truium, mor-  
 tuur ert. Conaing mac Ferdomnaiğ, abbað domnaiğ  
 Patraice, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc. xl. u.º. Feiðlimið  
 (.i. mac Crimtain), rex Muman, optumur Scotorum,  
 paupauit reubia et ancorita. Maelreçnaiill mac  
 Maelpuanaiğ regnare incipit. Toğal innri loða  
 Muirpemaip la Maelreçnaiill por rianlað mar vi  
 maccaib baip Luigne 7 Galeng pobatar oc inoruið na  
 tuat mope Gentilium. Roiniud mār re Cerball mac

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Fidgenti*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 150  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—The beginning of  
 his reign as monarch of Ireland is  
 entered under the next year. See a note  
 respecting him at the year 838 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruarc*.—Ruarc, son of Bran, chief  
 of the Ui-Dunlaing, and for nine  
 years King of Leinster. See above  
 under the year 842. His death is  
 recorded at 861 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Forindan*.—Mentioned above at  
 years 834 and 838.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-truim*.—Trim, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnach - Patraic*. — Donagh-  
 patrick, in a parish of the same name,  
 barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.  
 The first of the entries for this year,  
 namely the obit of Cathal son of  
 Ailill, King of Ui-Maine, is here  
 added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Crimthan*.—The original  
 of this clause is added by way of  
 gloss in A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Of the Scoti*.—Scotorum. Om.  
 in B.

I love not the hateful water,  
Which flows by the side of my house ;  
O, Calland, though thou may'st boast of it,  
Thou hast drowned the son of a beloved mother.

Maelduin, son of Conall, King of Calatruim, was slain by Leinstermen. Niall son of Cennfaeladh, King of Ui-Fidgenti,<sup>1</sup> died. A battle won over the Connaughtmen, by Foreigners, in which Rigan son of Fergus, and Moghron son of Diarmait, and Aedh son of Cathrannach, and a great many others, were slain. A victory by Tigernach over Malsechnaill,<sup>2</sup> and over Ruarc,<sup>3</sup> in which many were killed. Muiredach son of Flann, abbot of Manistir-Buti, died. Forindan,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, came from the lands of Munster, with the reliquaries of Patrick. Coirpre, son of Colman, abbot of Ath-truim,<sup>5</sup> died. Conaing, son of Ferdomnach, abbot of Domnach-Patraic,<sup>6</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 846. Fedlimidh (*i.e.* son of Crimthan<sup>7</sup>), [846.] King of Munster, the best of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> a scribe and anchorite, rested. Malsechnaill, son of Maelruanaidh begins to reign.<sup>9</sup> The demolition of the island of Loch-Muinremar<sup>10</sup> by Malsechnaill, against a great band of 'sons of death'<sup>11</sup> of the Luighne<sup>12</sup> and Gailenga,<sup>13</sup> who were plundering the districts after the manner of the Gentiles. A great victory by Cerbhall<sup>14</sup> son of Dungal

<sup>9</sup> *Begins to reign.*—As King of Ireland. Added in the margin in A. See under the year 838.

<sup>10</sup> *Loch-Muinremar.*—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, co. Cavan.

<sup>11</sup> *'Sons of death'*; *i.e.* malefactors. O'Connor incorrectly renders the original, *dí maccaib bais*, by "Vulgi profani."

<sup>12</sup> *Luighne.*—A district now represented by the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga.*—Otherwise Gallengamora. Now known as the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>14</sup> *Cerbhall.*—King of Ossory (during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5). For much interesting information regarding the history of this remarkable man, who is stated to have been King of the Danish settlement in Dublin, and some of whose descendants are



Dungailē for Agonn, in quo ceciderunt ὅα cēt ὁάα. Maelgoan mac Ecbač, rex ceniul Bogaine, moritur ert. Ceallač mac Maelpactraic, rexnab per Roir der abaino, moritur. Connmač mac Cernaič, lečri Ciaraide Connačt, moritur ert. Artuir mac Muirē-ḡaič, rí iartair Liri, moritur ert. Cačal mac Corcpaič, rí Ročart, iugulatur ert a nepotibur Neill.

.b.

¶ Et Ianair Anno domini dccc. xl.º iii.º Nix magna in Kalendis Februarii. Finnečta Luibnič, ančorita, et rex Connacht antea, moritur ert. Tuatcar mac Cobčaič, rex Luigne, moritur ert. Cač ne Maelrečnaill for genti i Foraič, in quo ceciderunt .iii. cēt. Bellum ne n-Olcobur ri Muman, 7 ne Lorggan mac Cellaič co Laičniu, for Genneti ecc rciatē Nečtain, in quo cecidit Tomrai ri epell taniro rič Laičlinne, 7 ὅα cēt dec imbi. Roiniur ne Tagermač for Genneti i n-Dairiu riirir Dočonna, in quo ceciderunt ὅα cēt dccc. Roiniur ne n-Euganacht Cairil for Genneti icc Dun Maeletuile, in quo ceciderunt .u. cēt.

Fol. 41ba.

alleged to have become great persons in Iceland (both statements resting, apparently, on insufficient authority). See the references in Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhil re Gallaibh*, indicated in the Index under *Cearbhall, s. of Dungall*, and Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, pp. 353, 356. The Irish Chronicles make no mention of Cerbhall's kingship of Dublin, or of the alleged connexion of his descendants with Iceland.

<sup>1</sup> *Agonn*. — agon, in A. and B., which O'Connor renders by "de prædonibus." The *Chron. Scotorum* (A.D. 847) has agono. See that Chronicle, ed. Hennessy, p. 148, note<sup>1</sup>. The *Four Mast.*, in the corresponding entry (A.D. 845) write for gallanb ōta clat ("over the Foreigners of Ath-clath ('Dublin'), which may be correct").

<sup>2</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine*.—See note<sup>2</sup>, p. 85, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Vice-abbot*.—rocnap. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 845) write prioir ("prior").

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Rois, south of the River*.—Probably the River Lagan, which divides the southern part of the co. Monaghan from the counties of Meath and Louth. The territory of the Fera-Rois, a name still represented in Magheross and Carrickmacross, comprised the barony of Farney, in the south of the co. Monaghan, together with adjacent parts of the two latter counties.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciaraidhe* (or *Ciarraidhe*).—A district afterwards known by the name of Clann Ceithernaigh, or Clankerny, near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

over Agonn,<sup>1</sup> in which twelve hundred were slain. Maelgoan, son of Echaid, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>2</sup> died. Cellach, son of Maelpatraic, vice-abbot<sup>3</sup> of Fera-Rois, south of the River,<sup>4</sup> died. Connmach, son of Cernach, half-king of Ciaraidhe<sup>5</sup> of Connaught, died. Artuir, son of Muiredach, King of Iarthar-Lifi,<sup>6</sup> died. Cathal, son of Coscrach, King of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 847. Great snow on the Kalends of [847] <sup>nir.</sup> February. Finsnechta of Luibnech,<sup>7</sup> an anchorite, and previously King of Connaught, died. Tuathchar, son of Cobthach, King of Luighne, died. A battle [gained] by Maelsechnaill over Foreigners, in Forach,<sup>8</sup> wherein seven hundred were slain. A battle [gained] by Olchobar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Cellach, with the Leinstermen, over the Foreigners, at Sciath-Nechtain,<sup>9</sup> in which Tomrair Erell,<sup>10</sup> tanist of the King of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory by Tigernach<sup>11</sup> over the Gentiles in Daire-Disirt-Dochonna,<sup>12</sup> in which twelve hundred<sup>13</sup> were slain. A victory by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the Gentiles, at Dun-Maeletuille, in which five hundred were slain. A

<sup>1</sup> *Iarthar-Lifi*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 100, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Finsnechta of Luibnech*.—Regarding this Finsnechta (or Finnachta), see the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 148, note <sup>3</sup>. O'Donovan erred greatly regarding the situation of Luibnech, now Limerick, in the parish of Kilcavan, co. Wexford. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 846, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Forach*.—Now Farragh, near Skreen, in the co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Sciath-Nechtain*.—"Nechtan's Shield (or Bush)." See this place mentioned at the year 769, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Tomrair-Erell*.—Regarding this prominent character, see Todd's "*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," *Intro.*, p. lxxvii., note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> *Tigernach*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (846), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (848), Tigernach is called King of Loch-Gabhar, a district the name of which is now preserved in that of Lagore, in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *Daire-Disirt-Dochonna*.—The "oak-wood of Dochonna's desert." This place has not been identified. Todd states (*War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Intro.*, p. lxxviii., note) that it was in Ulster. But this is unlikely, as the victor was King, or prince, of a district in the south of the co. Meath.

<sup>13</sup> *Twelve hundred*.—The *Four Masters* (846) and *Chron. Scotorum* (848) give the loss of the "Gentiles" at

Coemclobb abbato i n-apo Macae .i. Diermaic in uicem Forindan. Diermaic Cille Can dormiuir.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º xl.º uiu.º Conaing mac Flaino rex breß moritur. Coirpri mac Cinaedob rex nepotum Mael moritur ert. Finnechta mac Diermata abbaß Doimliacc, Maelpuataiß abbaß airo breccain, Oncu episcopur et ancorita Slane, obierunt. Aluil mac Cumurcaiß, rex locha cal, moritur. Flaitberptaß mac Ceileðair occipur ert a fratribur ruir. Muirfecht .uii. xx. long oi muinntir ruß Gall ou tiachtain ou tabairt greamma porir na Gallu robardar ari a ciunn, co commarparat hErenn n-uile iarum. Innechtaß abb lae do tiachtain doçum n-Erenn co minoib Coluim cille. Robartaß mac Colgen, abbaß Slane, exulauir. Flannacan mac Eðoacß, rex uail Araidhe in tuaircirt, iugulatur ert a genere Buzain. Maelbherail mac Cernaiß, rex Mußdorna, iugulatur ert a gentilibur port conuerfionem suam ad cloricor. Airindan abbaß Denneðair dormiuir. Forðair Maelreðnaill hi Crupair.

[Ct. Enair. Anno Domini dccc.º xl.º ix.º Cetaðacß abbaß Cluana mic U Noir, 7 Tuacal mac Petaðacß abbaß Rechpano 7 Diermaiße, 7 Petaðar mac Muirpetaiß princepp lainne lepe, defuncti sunt. Oengur mac

"twelve score," which seems more reasonable.

<sup>1</sup> *Change of abbots.*—This is the third instance recorded in this chronicle of a change of abbots at Armagh, in connexion with the names of Forindan and Diermaic. See above, at the years 884 and 838.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Can.*—So in A. and B. But the *Four Mast.* write the name Cill-Caisi, now known as Kilcassh, in the parish of Kilcassh, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Mail.*—A tribe anciently occupying a district including the Glen of Imaal, in the present co. of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Cal.*—The name of this territory is still preserved in that of Loughgall, a parish in the county of Armagh.

<sup>5</sup> *Reliquaries.*—In the partial translation of this Chronicle in Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, co minoib is rendered by with his [Colum Cille's] "oathes or sanctified things."

<sup>6</sup> *Lived in exile.*—exulauir. The

change of abbots<sup>1</sup> in Ard-Macha, to wit, Diarmait in the place of Forindan. Diarmait of Cill-Can<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 848. Conaing, son of Fland, King of Bregh, died. Coirpri, son of Cinaedh, King of Ui-Mail,<sup>3</sup> died. Finsnechta son of Diarmait, abbot of Daimliag; Maelfuataigh, abbot of Ard-Brecain, [and] Onchu, bishop and anchorite of Slane, died. Ailill, son of Cumuscach, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>4</sup> died. Flaithbertach, son of Celechar, was killed by his brothers. A naval expedition of seven score ships of the people of the King of the Foreigners came to exercise power over the Foreigners who were before them, so that they disturbed all Ireland afterwards. Indrechtach, abbot of Ia, came to Ireland, with the reliquaries<sup>5</sup> of Colum-Cille. Robartach son of Colgu, abbot of Slane, lived in exile.<sup>6</sup> Flannacan,<sup>7</sup> son of Echaid, King of Dal-Araide of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelbresail, son of Cernach, King of Mughdorna, was slain by Gentiles, after his conversion to religion.<sup>8</sup> Airendan, abbot of Bennchair, 'fell asleep.' Encampment of Maelsechnaill in Crupait.<sup>9</sup> [848.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 849. Cetadhach, abbot of Cluain-mic-U-Nois; and Tuathal son of Feradhach, abbot of Rechra<sup>10</sup> and Dermagh,<sup>11</sup> and Ferchar son of Muiredhach, abbot of Lann-léri,<sup>12</sup> died. Oengus, son of Suibhne, King of Mugh- [849.]

*Four Masters* give his obit under the year 847=849.

<sup>7</sup> *Flannacan*.—His name is not in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 5.

<sup>8</sup> *Conversion to religion*.—*poit conepuonem ruam aro clepucoi*. This means that Maelbresail had embraced a religious life. See the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), and *Chron. Scotorum* (849).

<sup>9</sup> *Crupait*.—The name is "Cru-fait" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (847), which is also the form in *Lebor na*

*h-Uidre*, p. 127a, where the ancient name of the place is stated to have been *Ras ban*, "white plain" (or "field"). It has not been identified. O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 847, note n) that it may be the place now known as Croboy, in the barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Rechra*.—Lambay Island, to the north of Howth, co. Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Dermagh*.—Dunrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-léri*.—Otherwise written *Lann-leire*. See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 206 *supra*.

Suibne, rex Mugdorna, iugulatur ept o Sarrro filio Maelbrugtae. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannaectae, du ppuetui dect Maelrechnaill anneauit gall, co p' inoipib Du Neill o finaino co muir etip cella 7 tuaeta, 7 co p' oip inni Loeta gabur doiope, corbo comarpo ppi a lap, 7 copolrepat leip deptaet Treoit 7 tri x<sup>te</sup> dec vi doinið ann. Dpoen mac Ruadpac, rex nepotum Craunioctain, et duo germani eip .i. Fogertaet et Dpuatur, iugulati sunt a ppatribur pui.

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Íct. Ianair. Anno domini decc.<sup>o</sup> L<sup>o</sup> Colgu mac Ceallaið princep Cille tommae, Scannal mac Tibraiti princep domnaið Sechnaill, Olcobar .i. mac Cinaeda rex Cairl, moipui sunt. Cinaed mac Conaing, rex Ciannachta, demepup ept in lacu cruveli moipe, o Maelrechnaill 7 o Tigernaet, vi poeipmaib deð doine n-Epenn 7 comarbbai Patraic ppecialitep.

Monuar a doine maici,  
Da pepu a latti cluici;  
Moip liach Cinaeth mac Conaing  
Hi lomano doctum curi.

Tetact dubgennti du Aet cliaet, co palpat ap moip du pinngallaið, 7 co po [r]latpat in longpoit etip doine 7 moine. Slac do dubgenntib oc lino duaet, 7 ap

<sup>1</sup> *Garfidh*.—Sarrro, A. The *Four Masters* (848) write the name Sarrro-Bech.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelsechnaill*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *To the sea*; i.e. from the Shannon eastwards to the sea. The words co muir ('to the sea') are erroneously represented in A. and B. by comm. The liberty has been taken of amending the text, on the authority of the *Ann. Four Mast.* (848), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (850). It appeared plain, besides, that the compiler of this Chronicle intended to use the same form of expression, o finaino co

muir, employed under the year 836 *supra*, where the extent of the territory of the (southern) Ui-Neill was thus indicated.

<sup>4</sup> *Level with the surface*.—The expression in the text, comarpo ppi a lap, means "equally high with its floor."

<sup>5</sup> *Was burned*.—copolrepat, for co po lopcat, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltom, in the parish of Faughals'town, barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaedh*.—See under the last year, where his rebellion against King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.), and his depredations, are recorded.

dorna, was killed by Garfidh,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelbrigte. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta, turned against Mael-sechnaill,<sup>2</sup> through the assistance of the Foreigners, so that he wasted the Ui-Neill, both churches and districts, from the Sinainn to the sea,<sup>3</sup> and treacherously destroyed the island of Loch Gabhar so that it was level with the surface;<sup>4</sup> and the oratory of Treoit was burned<sup>5</sup> by him, and 260 men in it. Braen son of Ruadhri, King of Ui-Cremthain, and his two brothers, viz., Fogartach and Bruatar, were slain by their brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 850. Colgu son of Cellach, abbot of [850.] Cill-Toma;<sup>6</sup> Scannal son of Tibraite, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, [and] Olchobar, *i.e.*, the son of Cinaedh, King of Caisel, died. Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> son of Conaing, king of Cianachta, was drowned in a pool,<sup>8</sup> a cruel death, by Maelsechnaill and Tigernach,<sup>9</sup> with the approval of the good men of Ireland, and of the successor of Patrick especially.

Alas,<sup>10</sup> O good people,  
His days of play were better!  
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conaing,  
[Should be taken] in ropes to a pool.

The coming of Black Foreigners to Ath-cliath, who made a great slaughter of the White Foreigners; and they plundered<sup>11</sup> the fortress, between people and property. A depredation by the Black Foreigners at Linn-Duachail, and a great slaughter of them [the White Foreigners].<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Drowned in a pool.*—in *lacu*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (849), Cinaedh was drowned in the Ainge (written Angi in the *Chron. Scotorum*) (851), now called the River Nanny, which divides the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Tigernach*.—King, or lord, of Loch-Gabhar, in Meath. See under the year 847.

<sup>10</sup> *Alas!*—The original of these lines, not given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 41b, in A.

<sup>11</sup> *They plundered.*—*co rolaicpat*, for *co ro f'laicpat*, A. and B. The *Four M.* (at 849) have *co ro m'laicpat*; the *Chron. Scotorum* (851) *sur m'laicpat*, conveying nearly the same meaning as the expression in the text.

<sup>12</sup> *White Foreigners.*—Supplied from

mor tob. Congalač filiur Irgalaič, rex Coille  
 pollamhain, moritur. Riğdal i n-arth Mačae etir  
 Maelpečnaill co maičib leič Cuinn, 7 Matodhan co  
 maičib coicib Cončobair, 7 Dermait 7 Fečzna co řařač  
 Patraice, 7 Suarleč co cleirčib Miče. Cairnll mac  
 Ruabrac, rex loča hUaitne, iugulatur eřt dolore ante  
 portam opatoru Tigeřnaič h Cluain auir, o Conaillib  
 řerinnuič. Eču mac Černaič, rex řer Roir, inter-  
 řectur eřt a řentilibur. Tıřraic nepor ğaitenaič,  
 abbar Lıř moer, dormiuir.

- b. **I**ct. Ianair. Anno domini mccc.º l.º i.º Duo heřeřer  
 Patriciu .i. řorinnan řerıba et eřircopur et ančorıta,  
 et Dermait řapientıřımur omnium doctorem Eu-  
 ropae, quieuerunt. Uartatio aıřo Mačae o řallaič  
 Lınoae vie řamčarę. Lučt ocht xx<sup>te</sup> long ı řınogentıb  
 do řoačtarar ıu cač řrı Dubğennı do řnař Aığneč.  
 Tři la 7 tři aičči oc cařugar doaič, ac t ıř ře n-Duič-  
 ğennı pommeabaič, co řarğgabrat a ceile allonga leu.  
 Stain řugıtuur euarıt, et lercne decollatur iacuit.  
 Moenřal abbar Aıřıoe řrača, et Čennřaelar mac  
 Ulain řapierı ğoič conair, et lergal pıncperı  
 Očnae, dormierunt. řoğertac mac Maelęberail, rex

Fol. 42aa.

*Ann. Four Mast.* (849), and *Chron. Scotorum* (851).

<sup>1</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*.—According to the *Féire of Oengus*, the church of Rosseach, (Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath), was in Caille-Fallamain. See Stokes's ed., p. cxlv.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>3</sup> *Matodhan*.—King of Ulidia. His obit is recorded at the year 856 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Provinces of Conchobar*.—A bardic name for Ulster, over which Conchobar Mac Nessa ruled in the first century of the Christian Era. But Matodhan was only King of Ulidia, or that

portion of Ulster comprising the present county of Down, with part of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Diarmait*.—This was the person so often referred to in these Annals, in connexion with the Abbacy of Armagh. See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 847 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Uaithne*.—This name is now represented by "Loughooney," in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-avis*.—Clones, county Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See a note respecting this district, at the year 846 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Heirs*.—In the margin in A. the scribe has added the number 420, that

Congalach, son of Irgalach, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>1</sup> died. A royal meeting in Ard-Macha, between Maelsechnaill, with the nobles of Leth-Chuinn,<sup>2</sup> and Matodhan<sup>3</sup> with the nobles of the province of Conchobar,<sup>4</sup> and Diarmait<sup>5</sup> and Fethgna, with the congregation of Patrick, and Suarlech with the clerics of Midhe. Cairell son of Ruadhri, King of Loch-Uaithne,<sup>6</sup> was deceitfully slain before the door of the oratory of Tigernach in Cluain-aui,<sup>7</sup> by the Conailli of Fernmagh. Echu, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Tipraite Ua Baithenaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 851. Two heirs<sup>9</sup> of Patrick, viz., [851.] *ms.* Forindan, scribe, and bishop, and anchorite, and Diarmait, the wisest of all the doctors of Europe, rested. Devastation of Ard-Macha by the Foreigners of Linn<sup>10</sup> on the day of Sam-chasc.<sup>11</sup> A fleet of eight score ships of White Gentiles came to fight against the Black Gentiles, to Snamh-aighech. They were three days and three nights<sup>12</sup> fighting; but the Black Gentiles were successful, that the others left their ships with them. Stain<sup>13</sup> escaped by flight, and Iercne<sup>14</sup> was beheaded. Moenghal, abbot of Ard-sratha, and Cennfaeladh son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Conais,<sup>15</sup> and Lergal abbot of Othan,<sup>16</sup> 'fell asleep. Fogartach son of Maelbresail, King of the Airghialla,

being the number of years elapsed since the beginning of the Chronicle (481).

<sup>10</sup> *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duschaill. See above, at the year 841, and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxii., note 1.

<sup>11</sup> *Sam-chasc*.—"Summer Easter." The *Four Mast.* (850) write an *uornnat iap ecayc* ("the Sunday after Easter," rendered by "the Sunday before Easter" in O'Donovan's translation). But according to other authorities, Sam-chasc was a name for the fifth Sunday after

Trinity Sunday. See *Chron. Scottorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 152, note 1.

<sup>12</sup> *Three days and three nights*—111.

lx 7 .111. antt., A. B.

<sup>13</sup> *Stain*.—Written like *Scam* (*Stam*) in A. and B.

<sup>14</sup> *Iercne*.—Written *ercne* in B.

<sup>15</sup> *Both-Conais*.—The remains of this ancient ecclesiastical establishment have been discovered by Dean Reeves in the townland of Carrowmore, in the parish of Culfadda, barony of Inishowen East, co. Donegal. *Adamsan*, p. 405, note g.

<sup>16</sup> *Othan*.—Fahan, in the parish of



na n-*Arghialla*, moritur. *Caéal* mac *Dubaen*, rex *Oa* n-*Duaé* *Arcaitroir*, moritur. *Forbataé* mac *Maeluibir*, princeps *Cille* moire *Cintheit*, moritur. *Ar* *oi* *Galluib* oconairb inrib airbir. *Óreg*, 7 ar aile uc rairé *Altain* *la Ciannacht*, in uno menre.

Íct. *Ianair*. Anno domini *cccc.º l.º ii.º* *Alill* mac *Robartaié* princeps *Lurcan*, et *Flann* mac *Rechtairad* abbat *leiré Manáin*, et *Aligenan* mac *Donngailé* rex *Cairil*, defuncti sunt. *Amhlaim* mac ríé *Laitlinne* do turdechta a n-*Éirinn*, corogiallrat *Gaill Érenn* dó, 7 air o *Gortelaib*. *Ectigern* mac *Suairé*, rex *Laigne* *deirgabar*, iugulatur ert dolore a *Óruatar* filio *Áedo* 7 o *Cerball* filio *Dunghailé*; et *Óruatar* filius *Áedo* iugulatur ert dolore a focur ruir *un.º* *die* port iugulationem *Ectigern*. *Platnia* abbat *Óiror*, episcopus, obiit. *Cernaé* mac *Maelebhreail*, rex *Cobo*, moritur. *Caímal* mac *Tomaltaié*, leé ru *Ulaé*, a *Norðmannu* ininterpectur ert.

Íct. *Ianair*. Anno domini *cccc.º l.º iii.º* *Tuaéal* mac *Maelebríé*, rex nepotum *Dunlainé*, iugulatur

*Fahan* Upper, barony of *Inishowen* West, co. *Donegal*. Formerly called *Othan-Mura*, from its founder *St. Mura*, an eminent ecclesiastic and poet. See *Todd's Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q., and *Reeves' Colton's Visitation*, p. 66.

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Duach of Argatros*. — The name of the tribe and territory of *Ui-Duach* is still preserved in that of the parish of *Odogh*, in the north of the present co. of *Kilkenny*. But the territory was anciently much more extensive than the present parish of *Odogh*.

<sup>2</sup> *At the islands*. — *oconairb inrib*, *A. and B.*, apparently a mistake for *oc nairb inrib*, the more correct form.

<sup>3</sup> *Rath-Aldain*. — According to *O'Donovan (Ann. F. M., A.D. 850, note g)*, this place is now known as *Rathallon*, in the parish of *Moorechurch*, barony of *Upper Duleek*, co. *Meath*.

<sup>4</sup> *Liath-Manchain*. — *Lemanaghan*, in the barony of *Garrycastle*, *King's County*.

<sup>5</sup> *Amhlaim*. — Over the last m of the name in *A. and B.* it is suggested that the name should be "*Amhlalp*."

<sup>6</sup> *Of Lochlaind*. — Corruptly written *Laitlinne* in *A.*, and *Laitlinne* in *B.* But it has not been considered necessary to alter the text.

<sup>7</sup> *Echtigern*. — The name of *Echtigern* appears in the list of the kings

died. Cathal son of Dubhan, King of Ui-Duach of Argatros,<sup>1</sup> died. Forbasach son of Maeluidhir, abbot of Gill-mor-Cinneich, died. A slaughter of the Foreigners at the islands<sup>2</sup> of the east of Bregha; and another slaughter at Rath-Aldain<sup>3</sup> in Cianachta, in the same month.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 852. Ailill son of Robartach, abbot of Lusca; and Flann son of Rechtabhra, abbot of Liath-Manchain;<sup>4</sup> and Ailgenan son of Donngal, King of Caisel, died. Amhlaim<sup>5</sup> son of the King of Lochlaind,<sup>6</sup> came to Ireland, when the Foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and a tribute [was given] to him by the Gaidhel. Echtigern<sup>7</sup> son of Guaire, King of South-Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruatar son of Aedh,<sup>8</sup> and by Cerbhall<sup>9</sup> son of Dungal; and Bruatar son of Aedh<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by his confederates on the 8th day after the slaying of Echtigern. Flaithnia, abbot of Biror,<sup>10</sup> a bishop, died. Cernach son of Maelbresail, King of Cobha,<sup>11</sup> died. Cathmal son of Tomaltach, half-king of Ulidia, was slain by the Norsemen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 853. Tuathal son of Maelbrihte, king of Ui-Dunlaing,<sup>12</sup> was deceitfully killed by his brothers.

of Ui-Cendselaigh, (or South Leinster), in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 1, where the duration of his rule is set down as nine years. His slayer is described as Bruatar, son of Dubgilla, King of the Ui-Drona, (a tribe occupying a territory now represented by the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow).

<sup>6</sup> *Bruatar son of Aedh*.—See last note.

<sup>9</sup> *Cerbhall*.—He was King of Ossory during 40 years, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 5). See a note regarding Cerbhall at the year 846 *supra*. His obit is given at the year 887.

<sup>10</sup> *Biror*.—Birr, in the King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Cobha*.—The short form of a name otherwise written "Ui-Echach-Cobba, and "Ui-Echach-Ulad." A powerful sept, whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the County of Down. See Reeves' *Antiqq. of Down and Connor*, pp. 348–52.

<sup>12</sup> *Ui-Dunlaing*.—This was the tribe name of a powerful family in Leinster, descended from Dunlang, who was King of that Province in the third century. See Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table, No. 7. The name of Tuathal occurs in the list of the kings of Leinster in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 39, col. 2.

ert dolore a ppatribur rui. Maelpechnaill rex  
Tempo do tul co riu Muman copici inuoin na  
n-Desi, a n-gialla do tabairt. Heper Colum cille,  
rapiens optimus, .iii. id máirta apud Saxones martiri-  
zatur. Cpeð Domnaig moir iur Tigeinað 7 Flano  
mac Conaing, aét ip ne Flano romemair.

Fol. 42ab.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º iii.º Cañan  
abbatirra Cille dapo moritur. Sneachta co pepnu  
per .ix. [Ct. Man. Cpeð la hAeð mac Neill co hultu, co  
rargab Connecan mac Colmain 7 Flaitheptað mac  
Neill, 7 roðairde ceta. Pínreðtai ppaude iugulatur  
ert .i. mac Maelbriðti. Ruidgus mac Macniad, abbar  
moinirpeð ðuiti, timeppur ert. Alilil abbar Achair  
boo, Robartað abbar innre cain Deða repiba, 7  
Muireðad pi airde Ciannaðta, mortui sunt.

.b.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º u.º Coirne mor  
7 piccet comtar ruipti ppiu loða 7 ppiu aibne  
Epenn du éraiðteðaið 7 mapelaiðig a .ix. [Ct. Decim-  
bir urque ad .iii. iour lanuaru. Tempeptuorur  
annur et apperippimur. Maelpechnaill mac Mael-  
puanaig i Cairiul, co tue giallu Muman. Cocað mor  
etir Gennti 7 Maelpechnaill co n-Gallgoiðelaið leir.  
Depted luptan do lortad a Norðomannir. Roinuð  
mor pe n-Aeð mac Neill pop Gallgaerbelu i n-glinn

<sup>1</sup> *Indecín-na-nDesi*.—The "Anvil of the Desi." This name is still partially preserved in that of Mullagh-noney (the "summit," *mullach*, of the *innacín*, or "anvil"), a townland in the parish of Newchapel, barony of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary. See Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Series, pp. 197-8.

<sup>2</sup> *Success r.*—The *Four Masters* (at 852) call him Indrechtach. He is mentioned above at the year 848, as having come to Ireland with the reliquaries of Colum Cille. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 890.

<sup>3</sup> *To the shoulders*.—co ppiu nu, B. A. has co pepnu, "to the shields."

<sup>4</sup> *Manister-Buti*.—Now Monasterboice, co. Louth, founded by Buti (or Buite), son of Bronach, whose obit is given above at the year 518.

<sup>5</sup> *Drowned*.—The *Four Masters* add (A.D. 853), that Ruidhgus was drowned in the Bóinn (Byne).

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—Or Achadh-bo-Cainnigh. The "field of St. Canice's cows" Now Aghaboe, in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's County. The name is written *acóð boo* in A.; but

Maelsechnaill, king of Temhair, went to the men of Munster as far as Indeoin-na-nDesi,<sup>1</sup> and brought their pledges. The successor<sup>2</sup> of Colum-Cille, the best sage, was martyred by Saxons on the 4th of the Ides of March. The plundering of Domnach-mor, between Tigernach and Fland son of Conaing; but it is by Fland it was won.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 854. Cathan, abbess of Cill-dara, died. [854.  
Snow up to the shoulders<sup>3</sup> of men, on the 9th of the Kalends of May. A preying expedition by Aedh son of Niall to the Ulaid, when he lost Connecan son of Colman, and Flaithbertach son of Niall, and many more besides. Finsnecht<sup>4</sup> was slain by treachery, viz., the son of Maelbrihte. Ruidhgus, son of Macniadh, abbot of Manister-Buti,<sup>5</sup> was drowned.<sup>6</sup> Ailill, abbot of Achadh-bo;<sup>7</sup> Robartach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>8</sup> a scribe, and Muiredhach, King of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 855. Great ice and frost,<sup>10</sup> so that the [855.  
principal lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable for pedestrians and horsemen, from the 9th of the kalends of December to the 7th of the ides of January. A most tempestuous and harsh year. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, in Caisel, when he brought away the hostages of Munster. A great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechnaill, with whom were the Gall-Gaidel.<sup>10</sup> The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaidel,<sup>10</sup> in

acharo boo in B., which is more correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — Iniskeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*. — A district now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

*Frost*. — *Fricet*, A., B.; probably for *reccro*, "freezing."

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidel*. — "Foreign Gael." Dean Reeves regarded them as the

descendants of the Irish settlers in the Western Isles [of Scotland]. *Adamnan*, p. 390, note b. For further information regarding these Gall-Gaedhil (or Dano-Irish, as O'Donovan calls them; *Ann. M. F.*, A.D. 854, note t). see *Fragm. of Annals*, pp. 129, 139, 141, 233; and *Todd's War of the Gaedhil*, &c., in the places referred to in the Index under "Gall-Gaedhil." But Skene, with much reason, suggests that the Gall-Gaidel

Forðle co ra lað leir ar diñor uib. ðorri toereð na ð-Þubgennti iugulatur ert la Ruaðraið mac Meirminn, rið m-Þretan. Suibne nepor Roiðlið, reriða et anðorita, abbar Lirr moer, Cormac laðraið Þruuin reriða et epircopur, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna epircopur ðlane martirizatur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Romuð þe n-lmar 7 þe n-Åmlaið þor Caittil þino co na Gall-ðaeðelaið hi tirið Muman. Moengal abb Þobair 7 ðiaðal uirirð ðiarain requieuerunt. Matuðan mac Muiræðaið, rex Ulað, moritur. Triar do lopeað i Tailleð vi ðenib vi nim. Uentur maximur co ra la riðar, co comreap innri loða. Cellað uiait,

O bai þenat þinn þotail  
Necæ þori þeoraib þetaib,  
Tref blaðain ni ar þnecaib,  
År tuiðuit ar cñic cetaið.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º l.º ui.º Cumþuð  
Fol. 42ba. epircopur et ancorita, þrinceþr Cluana irairto, in pace pauþauit. Cinaeð mac Åilþin rex Pictorum, 7 Åoulr rex Saxon, mortui sunt. Tþraiti ban abbar Tþe ða glar [mortuor ert]. Maelþeðnail mac Maelþuanaið co þeoraib Eþeno do tuiðecht hi tþe

were the people who gave name to the district of Galloway, now forming the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, in Scotland. *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Preface, pp. lxxix.-lxxx. See also the references in the same work, under the name "Galloway" in the Index.

<sup>1</sup> *Glenm-Foichle*.—Now known as Glenelly, a district coinciding with the parish of Upper Bodoney, barony of Strabane Upper, co. Tyrone. See Dean Reeves' interesting note on this district, *Colton's Visitation*, p. 55, note a.

<sup>2</sup> *Ruedári*.—Probably Rodhri the

Great, whose death is recorded in the *Annales Cambriae*, and in *Brut y Tywysogion*, at A.D. 877.

<sup>3</sup> *Mermen*, i.e., Mervyn. See *Annales Cambriae*, and *Brut y Tywysogion*, at the year 844.

<sup>4</sup> *Lis-mor*.—Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

<sup>5</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Laraghbryan, in the parish of the same name, barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Caittil Find*.—For other forms of the name of this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxi., note 2.

Glenn-Foichle,<sup>1</sup> where a great slaughter was made of them by him. Horm, leader of the Black Gentiles, was slain by Ruadhri,<sup>2</sup> son of Merminn,<sup>3</sup> King of Britain. Suibhne Ua Roichligh, a scribe and anchorite, abbot of Lis-mor,<sup>4</sup> Cormac of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>5</sup> a scribe and bishop, slept in peace. Sodomna, bishop of Slane, was martyred.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 856. A victory by Imar and Amlaibh, [856] over Caittil Find<sup>6</sup> with his Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>7</sup> in the territories of Munster. Moengal, abbot of Fobhar,<sup>8</sup> and Siadhál of Disert-Chiarain,<sup>9</sup> rested. Matudhan, son of Muiredhach, King of Ulidia, died.<sup>10</sup> Three persons were burned in Tailltiu<sup>11</sup> by fire from heaven. A great storm, which caused great destruction of trees, and broke down lake islands. Cellach said:—

Since the fair great synod of Nice  
Was [held] in noble manner,  
The third year, not by false reckoning,  
On thirty over five hundreds.<sup>12</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 857. Cumsuth, a bishop and anchorite, [857.] abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Cinaedh<sup>13</sup> Mac Alpin, King of the Picts, and Adulf,<sup>14</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Tipraiti Ban[bhan], abbot of Tir-da-glas [died]. Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh, with the men of Ireland, went into the territories of Munster, and stayed

<sup>7</sup> *Gall-Gaidhel*.—See the note on this name under the last year.

<sup>8</sup> *Fobhar*.—The monastery of Fore, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>9</sup> *Disert-Chiarain*.—Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Died*.—In the list of the Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster* it is stated (p. 41, col. 3) that Matudán died in pilgrimage.

<sup>11</sup> *Tailltiu*.—Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. A place much celebrated in ancient Irish history.

<sup>12</sup> *Hundreds*.—The Council of Nicea was held in A.D. 325; and considering that this Chronicle is antedated by one year at this period, Cellach, who is alleged to have composed the foregoing quatrain, was not very much out in his chronology.

<sup>13</sup> *Cinaedh Mac Alpin*.—Better known by the name of Kenneth Mac Alpin.

<sup>14</sup> *And Adulf*.—The person here meant was probably Æthelwulf, whose death is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 855 (6). The contraction (7) for *et* is misplaced in

Muman, condeirib .x. naiti oc Neim, 7 a n-innre co muir padeir ian madmair for arriaga oc capno lughda, co parгдаb ann leir na n-Deire, Maeleron mac Muirpeid. Tuc Maelpeclainn iapum giallu Muman o belut Gabrain co Inri Tarbna ian n-Ere, 7 o Dun Cernna co hArainn n-airi. Pluuialir autumnur et pernicio[r]primur frugibur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° L.° un.° Suairle abbar Achair bo, Alilil banbaine abbar bitor, Maelcoba da Paolan abbar Cluana uaria, Paalgur abbar Roir erea, in pace dormierunt. Slogad mor la hAlmlair 7 Imar 7 Cernall i Mide. Righal mae Erenn oc pait Aedo mic bice, im Maelpeclainn rug Temra, 7 im Peigha comarba Patraice, 7 im Suairle comarba Finnio, ic denum rida 7 cancomraice per nErenn, conit ar in dal rin dumat Cernall ru Oppairi oirer pamta Patraice 7 a comarba, 7 conit ant do deair Oppairi i n-dilri ru le Cuiun, 7 adrogair Maelguala ru Muman a dilri. Maelguala rex Muman a Horomannir occipit erit. Seconnan filur Conaing, rex Cairgi brachair, moritur.

.d. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° L.° ix.° Slogad laigen 7 Muman 7 Connaet, 7 Oa Heill in deirerit, rin

A., where it occurs after the word *Saxan*.

<sup>1</sup> *Nem*.—This was the ancient name of the southern River Blackwater.

<sup>2</sup> *Carn-Lugdach*.—The cairn (or "monumental heap") of Lughaid. The place has not been identified.

<sup>3</sup> *Half-king*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 856) give Maeleron the title of *tanairi*, or "tanist."

<sup>4</sup> *Belat-Gabrain*.—Otherwise written "Belach-Gabhraia." The "Road (or Pass) of Gabhrain," (Gowran in the co. Kilkenny). This road led from Gowran towards Cashel. See

O'Donovan's *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 756, note. a.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Tarbhnai*.—Now known as the "Bull," a small island off Dursey Island, barony of Beare, co. Cork.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cernna*.—This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the co. Cork.

<sup>7</sup> *Ara-Airthir*.—"East Ara." The most eastern of the Islands of Arran, in Galway Bay, now known by the name of Inisheer.

<sup>8</sup> *Most destructive*.—*pernecio[r]primur*, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Achadh-bo*.—*achair bo*, A. *achair bo*, B.

ten nights at Neim;<sup>1</sup> and he plundered them southwards to the sea, after defeating their Kings at Carn-Lughdach<sup>2</sup> where the half-king<sup>3</sup> of the Deisi, Maelcron son of Muiredhach, was lost. Maelsechlainn afterwards carried off the hostages of [all] Munster from Belat-Gabrain,<sup>4</sup> to Inis-Tarbhnaí<sup>5</sup> in the west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cermna<sup>6</sup> to Ara-airthir.<sup>7</sup> A rainy autumn, and most destructive<sup>8</sup> to all kinds of fruit.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achadh-bo;<sup>9</sup> [858.] Ailill Banbaine, abbot of Biror; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, abbot of Cluain-uamha;<sup>10</sup> Faelgus, abbot of Ros-Cre<sup>11</sup>—slept in peace. A great hosting by Amlaiph, and Imar, and Cerbhall;<sup>12</sup> into Meath. A royal assembly of the nobles of Ireland at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric,<sup>13</sup> including Maelsechnaill, King of Temhair, and including Fethgna successor of Patrick, and Suairlech successor of Finnia,<sup>14</sup> establishing peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and it was in that assembly Cerbhall, King of Osraighi, gave the award of the congregation and successor of Patrick, and it was there the Osraighi entered into allegiance with Leth-Chuinn,<sup>15</sup> and Maelgualai, King of Munster, tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was slain by the Norsemen. Sechonnan, son of Conaing, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe,<sup>16</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 859. A hosting [of the men] of Lein- [859.] Munster, and Munster, and Connaught, and of the Ui-Neill

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-uamha*.—The “meadow (or paddock) of the cave.” Cloyne, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork.

<sup>11</sup> *Ros-Cre*—*ros* *cre*, A. *ros* *cre*, B.

<sup>12</sup> *Cerbhall*.—King of Ossory, and at this time in alliance with the Foreigners.

<sup>13</sup> *Rath Aedha-mic-Bric*.—This name, which signifies the “rath of Aedh (or Hugh) son of Brec,” is now

shortened to “Rahugh,” the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath.

<sup>14</sup> *Successor of Finnia*; i.e. abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>15</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—“Conn’s Half,” or the Northern Half of Ireland, represented at this time by King Maelsechnaill (or Malachy I.)

<sup>16</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—The name of this district is still preserved in



ποῖλα, la Maelpechnaill ruz Tempa, conveirb̃ oc maas  
 uir̃ha : com̃pocur aip̃o Mač̃ae. Do porbair̃a Aed̃  
 mac Heill 7 Flann mac Conaing an t̃uinaid̃ : n-aic̃i, co  
 romair̃b̃raic̃ doine por lap in t̃uinaid̃, 7 po meir̃aid̃ por  
 Aed̃ n-iair̃a, co farc̃aib̃ il̃ i r̃ante exep̃icu Mael-  
 pechnaill in i r̃atu r̃uo. Aed̃ mac Duib̃ad̃air̃enn, rex  
 Oa F̃id̃genñti, mor̃itur. Flannacan mac Colman  
 mor̃itur. Hiall mac Iallan qui p̃ar̃tur eir̃ pa-  
 pal̃ir̃in xxx. iiii. anñor, qui uer̃atur eir̃ uir̃ionib̃ur  
 f̃requeñtib̃ur tam pal̃ir̃i quam uer̃ur, in C̃ur̃to  
 quieuit.

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¶ Et lanair̃. Anno domini dccc. lx. Inoreb̃ Mib̃e  
 do Aed̃ mac Heill co n-ſallaib̃. Ĵorm̃laic̃ ingeñ  
 Donnchaḃa, ameñir̃ima r̃egina Scotorum, por̃t poeñi-  
 tentiam ob̃it.

¶ Et lanair̃. Anno domini dccc. lx. i. Domnaill  
 mac Ail̃ir̃in, rex Pictorum, mor̃itur eir̃. Aed̃ mac  
 Heill r̃eg̃nare incip̃it. [8loic̃eḃ la] Aed̃ mac Heill co  
 r̃uza ſall im Mib̃e, 7 la Flann mac Conaing do  
 inoreuo Mib̃e. Finan cluana can, ep̃ir̃copur et añc̃o-  
 p̃ita, Muir̃ſer̃ ancop̃ita aip̃o Mač̃a, uitam in pace  
 r̃inierunt. Maelpechnaill mac Maelruanaic̃ (mic  
 Donnchaḃa, mic Domnaill, mic Muir̃chaḃa Mib̃i, mic  
 Diarm̃ada den, mic Oir̃meḃaic̃ c̃ach, mic Conaill

that of Carrickabraghy, a townland  
 in the parish of Clonmany, barony of  
 Inishowen East, co. Donegal.

<sup>1</sup> *King of Temair*; i.e. King of  
 Tara, or of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh - duma*. — The “plain  
 (*Magh*) of the mound, or tumulus  
 (*duma*).” O'Donovan has identified  
 this place with Moy, in the parish of  
 Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon  
 Middle, co. Tyrone, on the opposite  
 side of the River Blackwater from  
 Charlemont in the co. Armagh. *Ann.*  
*F. M.*, A.D. 858, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Aedh*. — The beginning of Aedh's  
 reign as King of Ireland is recorded  
 under the year 861.

<sup>4</sup> *In its position*. — in i r̃atur̃uo for  
 in i r̃atu r̃uo, A. B.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Fidhgennti*. — A tribe situated  
 in the co. Limerick. See note <sup>6</sup>, p.  
 150 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Iallan*. — Written Ĵiallan (in  
 the gen. case) in the *Ann. Four Mast.*  
 (A.D. 858). O'Connor prints (from B.)  
*mac Fallain*, and the translator in  
 Clar. 49 writes *mac Fiallain*.

<sup>7</sup> *Delightful*. — ameñir̃ima (for

of the South, into the North, by Maelsechnaill, King of Temair,<sup>1</sup> who rested at Magh-dumha<sup>2</sup> in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh<sup>3</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, attacked the camp at night, and killed people in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and lost a great number, the army of Maelsechnaill remaining in its position.<sup>4</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Ui-Fidhgennti,<sup>5</sup> died. Flannacan, son of Colman, died. Niall, son of Iallan,<sup>6</sup> who suffered from paralysis during 34 years, and who was disturbed by frequent visions, as well false as true, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 860. Plundering of Meath, by Aedh<sup>7</sup> [860.] son of Niall, with Foreigners. Gormlaith, daughter of Dunchadh, the most delightful<sup>7</sup> Queen of the Scoti, died after penitence.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 861. Domnall Mac Alpin,<sup>8</sup> King of [861.] the Picts, died. Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Niall, begins to reign. [A hosting by] Aedh son of Niall, with the Kings of the Foreigners, into Meath, and by Flann son of Conaing, to plunder Meath. Finan of Cluain-Cain,<sup>10</sup> bishop and anchorite, Muirghes, anchorite of Ard-Macha, made an end of life in peace.<sup>11</sup> Maelsechnaill, son of Maelruanaigh (son of Donnchadh,<sup>12</sup> son of Domnall, son of Murchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid Dian, son of Airmedach Caech,

amoenyrrma, A., B. According to the terms used by the *Four Masters* in recording her death (A.D. 859), Queen Gormlaith was not a blameless character.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall Mac Alpin*.—The brother and successor, as King of the Picts of Scotland, of Kenneth (or Cinaedh) Mac Alpin, whose death is recorded above under the year 857.

<sup>9</sup> *Aedh*.—Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille (whose death by drowning is noticed above at the year 845).

The original of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is added in the margin, in a later hand, in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-Cain*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, according to O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 836, note u).

<sup>11</sup> *In peace*.—For *uicam in pace pinteunt*, as in A., B. has *uicam pinteunt*.

<sup>12</sup> *Son of Donnchadh*.—This pedigree, which is interlined in A., is not in B.

guthin, mic Suibne, mic Colmain moir, mic Diarmata  
deirg, mic Fergur Cerrbeoil), pi hEneuo uile, .ii.  
Kalendar Decembru, .iii. reua, anno regni rui xui.<sup>o</sup>  
defunctur ert. Ruarc mac Droen, rex nepotum  
Dunlainge, iugulatur ert. Maelodop oa Tinopu, rui  
leigir Goibéal, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Aed mac  
Cumscailg, pi .h. Niallan, mortuur ert. Muireadach  
mac Maeloduin, recnap air Maechae, 7 pi na n-airter,  
iugulatur ert o Domnall mac Aedo mic Neill.  
Murecan mac Diarmata, rex Nairr 7 airtir Liri, a  
Norðmannu interfectur ert. Uadh Aedh aldaia 7  
Cnoðba, 7 uam feirt doadan or Dubad, 7 uam mna  
an gobann no feruidiret Gaill, quod antea non per-  
fectum ert .i. a fecht no placrat .iii. pið Gall peronn  
flaino mic Conaing .i. Amlaim 7 Ithar 7 Cuirle, 7  
Lorcan mac Cañail leo occa, pi Míoe.

.d.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Lorcan  
mac Cañail, pi Míoe, do ballad la Aed mac Neill pið  
Terho. Concobair mac Donncaða, leirpi Míoe, do  
marbad i n-uirciu oc Cluain irairto la Amlair pi

<sup>1</sup> Ruarc.—For the pedigree of this chieftain, see Shearman's *Loca Patriciana*, Geneal. Table ii. (facing p. 223).

<sup>2</sup> *Ui-Niallain*.—A powerful tribe, the name of whose territory is still preserved in the baronies of O'Neilland East, and West, in the co. Armagh, and which furnished several bishops to the See of Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Airthera*. — Otherwise written Oirthera; and meaning "Easterns," or "Easterlings." The tribe occupying this territory were so called because they were seated in the east of the country of Oirghialla (or, as it was in later times called, Oriel). The Irish name, which has been Latinized

"Orientales," and "Regio Orientalium," is now represented by the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> *Murecan*.—He was King of Leinster for one year, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39), and father of Cerbhall Mac Muirecan, also King of Leinster, whose obit is given at the year 908 (=909) *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *King of Nas*; i.e., King of Naas, in the county of Kildare. This means that Murecan was King of Leinster.

<sup>6</sup> *Achadh - Aldai*. — O'Donovan thought that this was the ancient name of the great mound of Newgrange. *Four Mast*, A.D. 861, note b.

son of Conall Guthbhin, son of Suibhne, son of Colman the Great, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fergus Cerrbeoil), King of all Ireland, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of December, on a Tuesday, in the 16th year of his reign. Ruarc,<sup>1</sup> son of Bran, King of the Ui-Dunlaing, was slain. Maelodhar Ua Tindridh, the most learned physician of the Gaedhil, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 862. Aedh, son of Cumuscach, King of Ui-Niallain,<sup>2</sup> died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, and King of the Airthera,<sup>3</sup> was slain by Domnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall. Murecan,<sup>4</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Nas,<sup>5</sup> and of Airther-Liphè, was slain by Norsemen. The cave of Achadh-Aldai,<sup>6</sup> and [the cave] of Cnodbha,<sup>7</sup> and the cave of Fert-Boadan over Dubadh,<sup>8</sup> and the cave of the smith's wife,<sup>9</sup> were searched by the Foreigners, which had not been done before, viz., on the occasion when three Kings of the Foreigners plundered the land of Flann son of Conaing, to wit, Amhlaim, and Imhar, and Auisle; and Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was with them thereat. [862.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 863. Lorcan son of Cathal, King of Meath, was blinded<sup>10</sup> by Aedh son of Niall, King of Temhair. Conchobar son of Donnchadh, half-King of Meath, was killed<sup>11</sup> in a water at Cluain-Iraid,<sup>12</sup> by Amlaiph, [863.] HIS.

<sup>1</sup> *Cnodbha*.—Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fert-Boadan over Dubadh*.—"Fert-Boadan" signifies the "grave of Boadan," and Dubadh is now known as Dowth, on the Boyne, a few miles above Drogheda.

<sup>9</sup> *The cave of the smith's wife*.—uam mnā an gobann. The *Four Mast.*, at 861, say that this cave was at *uoiéceao atā* (Drogheda). See O'Donovan's note on the passage.

<sup>10</sup> *Blinded*.—Apparently in punish-

ment for his participation in the plundering of Meath in the previous year.

<sup>11</sup> *Killed*.—*oo mapbatō*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 862, the expression is *oo bátharō*, "was drowned."

<sup>12</sup> *Cluain-Iraid*.—Clonard, in the parish of Clonard, barony of Upper Moyfenrath, co. Meath. The "water" in which Lorcan was drowned was evidently the River Boyne, which flows by Clonard.

Fol. 43 aa. Gall. Roiniud mor pe n-*Acē* mac Neill 7 pe Flaunn mac Conaing for *Annri* mac n-*Acē* co n-*Ultaib*, i tir Conailli cepo. Muireadaē mac Neill, abb Luġmaiġ 7 alanaile cell, moritur. *Aetogen* bñtt epircopur Cille dapo, et pcriba et anċorita et penex ppe .cxui. annorum, paupauit.

[*kt.* 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º iiii.º *Eclippir* solir in *Kalentoir* 1anuarii, et eclippir lunae in eodem menre. Cellach mac *Allella* abbar cille dapo et abbar 1a, dormiuit in regione *Pictorum*. *Tigerna* mac *Focarta*, p *Loċa* ġaċor 7 leċri *ġreġ*, moritur ert. *ġreatain* du inoarbū ar a tir do *ġaxanaib*, corogabaċ caċt poraib im*Maen* ċonain. Taroġ mac *Diarmata*, rex nepotum *Cennrelaiġ*, interfectur ert dolore a ppatribur rui et a plebe rua. Conmal equonimur Tamlaċta, 7 Tuatā mac *Arġurro* pprim-epircop *Portreenn* 7 abb duin Caillenn, dormeipunt.

[*kt.* 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ii.º *Almaiġ* 7 *Auire* do dul i *Portreenn* co *ġallaib* *ġreno* 7 *Alban*, co p' innriret *Ĥriŷtentua*it n-uile, 7 co tucġat a n-ġiallo. Colġu 7 *Acē*, da abb mainiġtreċ ċuiri, in uno anno morui punt. *Cernaċan* mac *Cumurcaib*, rex *Raċo* airċir, iugulatur ert dolore o *Mōracain* mac *Acēacain*. *Acē* mac Neill porlat uile longportu

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Anfidh*.—The name of Anfidh, who was King of Ulidia, is written *Annbirh* by the *Four Mast.*, and *Annbirh* in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 8, where it is stated that he was slain in the country of the "*Airthera*," (see note thereon, page 872, note <sup>2</sup>), or by the "*Conailli-Murtheimne*," another name for *Conailli-Cerd*.

<sup>3</sup> *Lughmagh*.—Louth, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the moon*.—Lune, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cellach*.—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 390.

<sup>6</sup> *Britons*; i.e. the Welshmen.

<sup>7</sup> *By Saxons*.—oo *Saxanaċaib*, B.

<sup>8</sup> *Maen-Conain*.—Otherwise written "*Moin-Conain*," and "*Mona*." The old Irish name of the Island of Anglesey. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 190, note x. Rowland, (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 20), prints some absurd conjecture regarding the etymology of the name *Mona*, not being aware of the form in which it is written in

King of the Foreigners. A great victory by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, and Flann son of Conaing, over Anfidh<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conailli-Cerd. Muiredach son of Niall, abbot of Lughmagh<sup>3</sup> and other churches, died. Aedgen Britt, bishop of Cill-dara, and a scribe and anchorite, and an old man of nearly 116 years, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 864. An eclipse of the sun on the [864.] Kalends of January, and an eclipse of the moon<sup>4</sup> in the same month. Cellach,<sup>5</sup> son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-dara, and abbot of Ia, 'fell asleep' in the country of the Picts. Tigernach son of Focarta, King of Loch-gabhor, and half-King of Bregb, died. The Britons<sup>6</sup> were expelled from their country by Saxons,<sup>7</sup> so that they were held in subjection in Maen-Conain.<sup>8</sup> Tadhg son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was treacherously killed by his brothers and his people. Conmal, steward<sup>9</sup> of Tamlacht, and Tuathal son of Artgus, chief bishop of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and abbot of Dun-Caillenn,<sup>11</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 865. Amlaiph and Auisle<sup>1</sup> went into [865.] Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> with the Foreigners of Ireland and Alba, when they plundered all Pictland, and brought away their pledges. Colgu and Aedh, two abbots of Manister-Buti, died in the same year. Cernachan son of Cumuscach, King of Rath-airthir,<sup>12</sup> was treacherously slain by Moracan<sup>14</sup> son of Aedhacan. Aedh, son of Niall, plundered all

Irish texts; "Moin-Conain," or "Maen-Conain," probably representing *Mania Conani*, the "stronghold of Conan."

<sup>9</sup> *Steward*.—*equonimur*, for *oeconomur*, A. B.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—Pictland. See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Caillenn*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

<sup>12</sup> *Auisle*. — There is great uncertainty regarding the identity of this person. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxii., lxxix.

<sup>13</sup> *Rath-airthir*.—See at the year 788 *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Moracan*.—This name is written "Muiregen" in the *Ann. Four M.*, at A.D. 864.

ḡall (.i. airipir ino ḡoċla) etip cenel n-Éugain 7 Óal n-Áraib, co tuc a cennlaí 7 a n-eti 7 a cpoċa allong-porot ep caċ. Roimiuċ ḡoraib oc loċ ḡebail, ar a tucċa da .xx. deac cenn. Loċ leibinn do ḡouċ 1 ḡuil co tarla a parriu cpoċ amail ḡearċanu inna imbeċtar.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.º lx.º ui.º Maeluain mac Áċa, rex Áiliġ, in clepucatu dolore extenro  
 Fol. 43ab. quieuit. Robarċaċ Finnglaipir episcopur et ḡcriba, et Conall Cille ḡcripe episcopur, et Corċraċ Taiġi taille ḡcriba et ancorita, et Ogeuoċar abbar Conuipre (et lanne Éla), et Cormac nepor Liaċain ḡcriba et episcopur et ancorita, in Cuirto omnes dormierunt. Maeluile abbar Áipne ipċir quieuit. ḡuairne mac Duibdoabairenn moitup. Áċan mac Cinaeċ[a], ríġ-domna Connaċt, do orċain ḡu daiġiċ o ḡoċlaċan mac Duarċmato. Áuirle tertiur rex gentilium dolo et parpucioio a ḡraipribur ruir iugulatur ep. Bellum por Saxanu tuaircepta 1 Cair Éċroc, re n-Dub ḡalluib, in quo cecidit Áili rex Saxan aquilonalium. Lorċaċ duine Áċhlaim oc cluain Dolcain la mac n-ḡaċini 7 la Maelciapain mac Ronain, 7 ar cet cenn oi airċaib

<sup>1</sup> *The coast of the Fochla.*—Fochla was a name for the North of Ireland. The original of the clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Spoils.*—cennlaí, A. B.: a word which does not occur elsewhere, and the meaning of which is not clear. The translation is therefore conjectural.

<sup>3</sup> *Over them;* i.e., over the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Febhail.* — Lough Foyle, between the counties of Donegal and Londonderry.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Leibhinn.*—Lough-Lene, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath; not to be confounded with the more famous lake of the same name in the county of Kerry.

<sup>6</sup> 'Lights'; i.e. the 'lights,' or lungs, of animals. This is included in the curious list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh.*—Aedh Oirdnidhe, king of Ireland, whose obit is entered under the year 818 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Finnglais.*—Finglas, near Dublin.

<sup>9</sup> *Cill-Scire.*—Now Kilskeer, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Taille.*—See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 12 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Condere.*—Connor, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-Éla.*—Now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County

the fortresses of the Foreigners (i.e. on the coast of the Fochla<sup>1</sup>), between Cinel-Eogain and Dal-Araide, so that he carried off their spoils,<sup>2</sup> and their flocks and herds, to his camp, after a battle. A victory was gained over them<sup>3</sup> at Loch-Febhail,<sup>4</sup> from which twelve score heads were brought. Loch-Leibhinn<sup>5</sup> was turned into blood, which became lumps of gore like 'lights'<sup>6</sup> round its border.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 866. Maelduin son of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> King of Ailech, after lengthened suffering, died in religion. Robh-artach of Finnglais,<sup>8</sup> bishop and scribe; and Conall of Cill-Sciré,<sup>9</sup> a bishop; and Coscrach of Tech-Taille,<sup>10</sup> a scribe and anchorite; and Ogedchar, abbot of Condere<sup>11</sup> (and Lann-Ela),<sup>12</sup> and Cormac Ua Liathain, scribe, bishop, and anchorite—all fell asleep in Christ. Maeltuile, abbot of Ara-irthir,<sup>13</sup> rested. Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairenn, died. Aban,<sup>14</sup> son of Cinaedh, 'righdamna' of Connaught, was destroyed with fire by Sochlachan, son of Diarmait. Ausle, third King of the Foreigners, was killed by his brethren in guile and parricide. A battle [was gained] over the Northern Saxons, in Caer-Ebroc,<sup>15</sup> by the Black Foreigners, in which Alli,<sup>16</sup> King of the Northern Saxons, was slain. Burning of Dun-Amhlaim at Cluain-Dolcain,<sup>17</sup> by the son of Gaithin,<sup>18</sup> and by Maelciarain son of Ronan;

The parenthetic clause, which is interlined in the orig. hand in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Ara-irthir*. — 'Eastern Ara.' The most eastern of the Islands of Aran, in Galway Bay. Mentioned above at the year 857. The adjective *ṛṛṛṛ* (*rectē arṛṛ*) is written *ṛṛṛ* in A.

<sup>14</sup> *Aban*. — This name is written *huppán* (*Huppán*) in the *Ann. Four M.*, at the year 865.

<sup>15</sup> *Caer - Ebroc*. — York, in England.

<sup>16</sup> *Alli*. — *Ælla*, King of Northumbria.

See *Anglo-Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 867 (868).

<sup>17</sup> *Cluain - Dolcain*. — Clondalkin, near Dublin. Dun-Amhlaim, the fortress of Amlaimh, or Amlaff, must have a Danish fortress in the place.

<sup>18</sup> *Son of Gaithin*. — His name was Cenneidigh. He was lord (or King) of Laighis, or Leix, a district included in the present Queen's County, and a most formidable opponent of the Norse and Danish invaders. See *Fragments of Irish Annals*, pp. 157, 159; and the other references under the name *Cenneidigh* in the *Index* thereto.



Ḡall in eodem die apud ducer pphetictor in confinio cluana Dolcain. Muireada mac Caḡail, p nepotum Cpeḡḡḡainn, paraliu longa extinetur ep̄t.

- .b. 1ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iiii.° Ceallaḡ mac Cumurcaḡ, abbaḡ Pobair, iuuenir papienr et ingenioḡp̄rimur, p̄p̄uit. Conḡmaḡ abbaḡ Cluana mac U Noir in nocte 1calend̄arum 1anuarii in Cḡp̄to doḡm̄iuit. Daniel abb ḡlinne ḡa laḡae 7 Tamlaḡḡae, Coiḡḡan mac ḡalaiḡ ab ḡoimlacc. bellum p̄e n-ḡeḡ mac Neill oc Cill Oa n-ḡaiḡp̄i p̄or Ou Neill ḡp̄eḡ 7 p̄or Laiḡniu, 7 p̄or 1luḡḡ moḡ ḡi ḡallaiḡ .i. tḡi cet uel eo ampliuḡ, in quo cec̄i-  
uerunt 1lann mac Conaiḡ p̄iḡ ḡp̄eḡ n-uile, et ḡiar-  
maḡ mac Eiḡp̄ceili p̄i loḡa ḡaḡor, et in ip̄to bello  
p̄luḡp̄i gentiliuḡ tḡuciḡati p̄unt, 7 Paḡḡna mac Macl-  
eḡuiḡ p̄iḡḡom̄nai inḡo p̄oḡlai, doḡoḡaiḡ 1 p̄p̄iḡuiḡ in  
caḡa, et aliḡ mulḡi.

1lann mac Conaiḡ coḡu p̄iḡ,  
Rogab tḡi ba Tarḡc maḡ Cem,  
Ro ar arḡḡ ḡep̄na coḡi  
ḡaḡp̄ n-oḡi ar inḡaiḡ p̄i Neill.

ḡnoam aiḡp̄u inḡo inḡiḡ,  
hḡiḡḡe caḡḡen hḡi cuiḡniḡḡ,  
Cen laeḡ p̄ep̄naḡe p̄oḡom̄iḡ,  
Cen 1lann ḡp̄eḡmaḡiḡi buḡḡniḡ.

<sup>1</sup> See note 17, p. 377.

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-da-lacha*.—Elsewhere written Glenn-da-locha. Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> *Diomliacc*.—Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Ua nDaighri*.—This name would be pronounced *Killoneery*. The place has not been identified, which is somewhat strange, considering the important character of the battle. The late Rev. John F. Shearman was of opinion that Cill-Ua-

nDaighri was the same as the place called "Killineer," situated about a mile to the north of Drogheda, which is by no means improbable.

<sup>7</sup> *Three hundred*.—tḡi cet, A. But B. reads ix. cet, or nine hundred.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelduin*.—The Maelduin, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 866.

<sup>9</sup> *Tadg son of Cian*.—Cian was son of Oilill Oluim, King of Munster in the 3rd century, and the progenitor of several septs distinguished by the title of *Cianachta* (or descendants of *Cian*). The *Cianachta-Bregh* (or

and a slaughter of one hundred heads of the chiefs of the Foreigners was made on the same day by the said chieftains, in the vicinity of Cluain-Dolcain.<sup>1</sup> Muiredach, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Cremthainn, died of prolonged paralysis.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 867. Cellach, son of Cumuscach, abbot [867.]<sup>BIS.</sup> of Fobhar, a learned and most ingenious young man, died. Condmach, abbot of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep' on the night of the Kalends of January. Daniel, abbot of Glenn-da-lacha<sup>2</sup> and Tamlacht,<sup>3</sup> [and] Coemhan son of Dalach, abbot of Doimliacc,<sup>4</sup> [died]. A battle [was gained] by Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, at Cill-Ua-nDaighri,<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Neill of Bregh, and over the Leinstermen, and over a great host of Foreigners—viz., three hundred<sup>7</sup> or more; in which fell Flann son of Conaing, King of all Bregh, and Diarmait son of Etirscel, King of Loch-gabhor; and in this battle a great number of Foreigners were slaughtered, and Fachtna son of Maelduin,<sup>8</sup> royal heir of the North, and many others, fell in the mutual wounding of the battle.

Flann son of Conaing, a king up to this,  
Possessed the land of Tadg son of Cian.<sup>9</sup>  
Out of the *Sidh* of Cerna the just  
Grew a golden sprig<sup>10</sup> in presence of Niall's race.

Strange is it to see the Inber!<sup>11</sup>  
Easier [to keep] a covenant in remembrance!  
Without a manly active hero,  
Without Flann of the populous Breghmagh.<sup>12</sup>

Cianachta of Bregia, in the co. Meath), of which Flann son of Conaing was king, was perhaps the most powerful of these septa. These stanzas, which are not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 43 in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>10</sup> *A golden sprig*; i.e. Flann son of Conaing, the subject of this eulogy.

<sup>11</sup> *Inber*.—Inber-Colptha, the old name of the estuary of the Boyne.

<sup>12</sup> *Breghmagh*.—Another form of the name Magh-Bregh, or plain of Bregia, in Meath.

Conſgal mac Feoaiḡ abbaſ Cille delḡa, ῥεῤῥα, quieuit. Eruptio ignota aquae, de monte Cualann, cum pīrculīſ ἀτρύ. Uentur magnur in ῥεῤῥα Μαρτίνι. Rechtaḡra mac Murcaḡa, abb Corcaḡe moire, doῤῥmuut.

Fol. 486a. **I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º mii.º Μαρταν abbaſ Cluana macc U Noir 7 Daiminnſi, ῥεῤῥα, Niallan epiſcopur Slane, doῤῥmieſunt. Cormac mac Elaoaiḡ abbaſ Saiḡne, epiſcopur et ῥεῤῥα, uitam ῥenilem ῥiniuit. Flann mac Feḡḡair, equonimur aipḡ Maḡa et ῥrinceḡſ Lanne leire, heu breuiteῤῥ uitam ῥiniuit. Maeleiarain mac Ronain ῥignia aipḡſi Epenḡ, ῥeinio ῥoḡla ḡall, iugulatur eῤῥ. Cernaḡ mac Eaḡaḡ, toirrech Muḡdoῤῥna m-ḡneḡ, Ruḡḡacan mac Neill, toirrech Oa ῥorinḡan, moῤῥtu ῥunt. Opcaain aipḡḡ Maḡa o Aḡlaim, copoloῤῥaḡ cona deῤῥḡaiḡiḡ, .x. cet etir bῤῥḡ 7 ḡaῤḡbaḡ, 7 ῥlat moῤῥ ḡena. Donnacan mac Cetrḡaḡ, ῥex Oa Cennῥelaiḡ, iugulatur eῤῥ doḡoῤῥe a ῥocio ῥuo. Ailill Cloḡair, ῥεῤῥα et epiſcopur, abbaſ Cloḡair mac n-Daimen, doῤῥmuut. Dubtaḡ mac Maeḡuille, doctiῤῥimur latinopum totiuῤῥ Euporae, in Cῤῥiḡto doῤῥmuut. Maeḡbῤῥḡi mac ḡpelan, ῥex Conaille, in cleῤῥicatu obuut.

**I**ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.º lx.º ix.º Suairleaḡ

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-delga*.—Kildalkey, in the barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Corcach - mor*. — The "great swamp." The ancient name of the site of Cork city.

<sup>3</sup> *Daiminis*.—Devenish Island.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Saighir-Ciarain. Now Seirkieran, a parish in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205, *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Champion*.—ῥignia, A., B. The *Four Masters* have (867) *τρεῖς ἰσχυροί*, lit. "mighty man."

<sup>7</sup> *Mughdorna-Bregħ*.—The name of a tribe whose territory was in Bregħ (or Bregia), and in the vicinity of Slane, co. Meath. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1150, note 1.

<sup>8</sup> *Ui-Forindain*.—"Descendants of Forindan (or Forannan)." A sept located in the north of the present county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 10.

<sup>9</sup> *Was burned*.—co ῥoloῤῥaḡ, for co ῥoloῤῥaḡ, A., B.

<sup>10</sup> *Between the captives*.—etir bῤῥḡ. The *Four M.* (867) have etir bῤῥoḡaḡ,

Conghal son of Fedach, abbot of Cill-delga,<sup>1</sup> a scribe, rested. A strange eruption of water from Sliabh-Cualann, with little black fishes. A great storm on the festival of St. Martin. Rechtabhra son of Murchadh, abbot of Corcach-mor,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 868. Martan, abbot of Clonmacnoise [868.] and Daiminis,<sup>3</sup> a scribe, [and] Niallan, bishop of Slane, 'fell asleep.' Cormac, son of Eladach, abbot of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> a bishop and scribe, ended an old age. Flann, son of Ferchar, steward of Ard-Macha, and superior of Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> alas! ended a short life. Maelciarain son of Ronan, champion<sup>6</sup> of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the Foreigners, was slain. Cernach, son of Echaidh, chief of Mughdorna-Bregh,<sup>7</sup> [and] Ruadhacan, son of Niall, chief of the Ui-Forindain,<sup>8</sup> died. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Anhlaimh, when it was burned,<sup>9</sup> with its oratories. Ten hundred persons [were lost] between the captives<sup>10</sup> and the slain; and a great depredation besides was committed. Donnacan, son of Cetfaid, King of Ui-Cennse-laigh, was treacherously<sup>11</sup> slain by his companion. Ailill of Clochar, scribe and bishop, abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimen,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep.' Dubtach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the 'latinists' of all Europe,<sup>13</sup> slept in Christ. Maelbrigti, son of Spelan, King of Conaille, died in the religious state.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 869. Suairlech Indeidhnen,<sup>14</sup> bishop [869.]

which would signify "between burning" (i.e., including the persons burned), which seems incorrect. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 869, the word used is *byaro*, "captivity."

<sup>11</sup>Treacherously.—*τολόμε*, A., *περ πολυμ*, B.

<sup>12</sup>*Clochar-mac-nDaimen*. — The "stony place of the sons of Daimin." Now Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. iii., note c.

<sup>13</sup>*Of all Europe*. — *τοκυρ Ευρυπαι*, B.

<sup>14</sup>*Indeidhnen*. — *ινδεινην*, A., B. But the form is *ινδερονην* in the *Four Masters*, *Fragments of Ir. Annals*, *Chron. Scotorum*, *Martyr. of Donegal*, and other authorities. The name seems to be comp. of *ιν*, the Irish defin. article, and *ειρνη*, "ivy," and would be applied to an ivy-covered building. See *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), p. 162, note 2. It

ἰνθεῖνην, ἐπισκοπὴν ἐτ ἀνκοῦτα ἐτ ἀββὰρ Κλυανὰ  
 ἱεραιροῦ, ὀπτιμὸν δόκτορ ῥελεγιονίῳ· τοῖσι τὴν ἠιβερνιαε,  
 παύσαντι. Ἰνθρεῖδ Λαίγειν λα ἡλλεῖδ μακ Νεῖλλ ο Ἀῖ  
 εἰαῖ ἐτ ὁ Γαβριαν. Σερχαῖλλ μακ Τουνγκαῖε κολλίν  
 ἀνκοῦτα διὰ τὴν ἰνθρεῖδ ὁ Τουν ἡνβολεε. Πορροπαρταρ  
 Λαίγειν τουνὰδ Σερχαῖλλ, ἐτ μακ Γαῖτῖνε ἐτ αἰοίρ ὀκκί-  
 νερὺντ, ἐτ ρεϋερὶ ρὺντ ἰν ρυγὰμ κὺμ ρεγε ρὺο .ι.  
 Μυρρεῖδὰδ μακ Ὀραιν, ἐτ τρυκιδάτι ρὺντ ἀλὶν δε ἰλλίρ.  
 Τολαῖδ μακ Μυρρερταῖξ, οὐα γενερὶρ Κοναῖλλ, ἀγενντε  
 ρὺα ἰυγυλάτῳρ ἐρτ. Διαρμαῖτ μακ Τερματά ἰντερ-  
 περεῖτ υἱρὺμ ἰν ἀρὸ Μαῖα ἀντε ἰανουὰμ τὸμὺρ Ἀῖδο  
 ρεγίρ Τεῖνρ. Τὺβραῖνιλε ἀββὰρ Λεῖτ μοερ Μοῖχοε-  
 ῖνὸς, ἐτ Μαιλοῖδ ἀνκοῦτα ἀββὰρ Ταιμινρε, ἐτ ἀββὰρ  
 τῳρῖτ Κιάραιν ὀελαῖξ τὺν .ι. Κὺμρεῖδ) ρεῖρδα ἐτ  
 ἐπισκοπὴν, Κομζαν ρὸτα ἀνκοῦτα Ταῖνλακταε τάλταε  
 Μαιλερϋαιν, Κοῖνλα ἀνκοῦτα Τρομα κὰρα αἰρὸς  
 Κιανναχτα, ὀμνεῖρ ἰν Κῳρτο υἱταμ ρῖνιερὺντ. Ὀβ-  
 ρεῖρνο Ἀῖλεῖδ εἰαῖτε ἀ Νορτὸμάννορ, ὀβερερὺντ ἀρκεῖν  
 ἰλλὺμ, ἐτ δερτρὺξερὺντ ἰν ρῖνε .ιιι. μενρὺμ ἀρκεῖν ἐτ  
 ρρεταϋερὺντ. Μαιλεῖδναῖλλ μακ Νεῖλλ, Λεῖρὺν δεῖρ-  
 κῖτ Ὀρεῖξ, ἰντερπερεῖτ ἐρτ τὸλορε ο Ὑλρ τὺβγαῖλλ.  
 Κοῖτὰδ μακ Μυρρεῖδ, πρῖνκερὶρ Κῖλλε τὰρο, τὸρμῖνιτ.  
 Ἰκτ. ἰαναιρ. Ἀννο τὸμῖνι δccc.º lxx.º Κατὰλαιν μακ  
 ἰνθρεχταῖξ, Λεῖρὺν Ὑλαῖ, ἰυγυλάτῳρ ἐρτ τὸλορε κο-  
 ρῖλιο Ἀῖδο. Ἀῖνλαῖξ 7 ἰμαρ τὸ εἰνδεχτ ἀρρῖεῖρ τὺ

Fol. 436b.

may be now represented by "Inan," in the parish of Killyon, barony of Upper Moyfeurath, co. Meath, not far from the site of the ancient monastery of Clonard (or Cluain-Iraid), of which Suairlech was abbot.

<sup>1</sup> *Aedh*.—The King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Gabran*.—Gowran, in the north of the co. Kilkenny.

<sup>3</sup> *Cerbhall son of Dungal*.—King of Osory.

<sup>4</sup> *Dun-bolc*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 77 *supra*. The *Fragments of Annals*, at A.D. 870, contain a pretty full account

of the invasion of Leinster here referred to.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Gaithin*.—Cennedigh, King of Laignis (Leix), mentioned above at the year 866.

<sup>6</sup> *Liath-mor Mochoemhoc*.—Now known as Leamokevoge, in the parish of Two-Mile-Borris, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary.

<sup>7</sup> *Disert-Ciarain*.—The desert, or hermitage, of St. Ciaran. Now Castlekeeran, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelruain*; i.e., St. Maelruain,

and anchorite, and abbot of Cluain-Iraird, the best doctor of religion of all Ireland, rested. The plundering of the Leinstermen by Aedh<sup>1</sup> son of Niall, from Ath-cliath to Gabran.<sup>2</sup> Cerbhall son of Dungal,<sup>3</sup> with the whole of his adherents, plundered them as far as Dunbolc.<sup>4</sup> The Leinstermen attacked the camp of Cerbhall, and slew the son of Gaithin<sup>5</sup> and others, and returned in flight with their King, *i.e.*, Muiredhach son of Bran; and some of them were butchered. Dalach, son of Muircertach, chief of the Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own people. Diarmait, son of Diarmait, killed a man in Ard-Macha, before the door of the house of Aedh, King of Temhair. Dubhdathuile, abbot of Liath-mor of Moch-oemhoc,<sup>6</sup> and Maelodhor, anchorite, abbot of Daimhinis; and the abbot of Disert-Ciarain<sup>7</sup> of Belach-duin (*i.e.* Cumscuth), a scribe and bishop; Comgan Fota, anchorite of Tamlacht, foster-son of Maelruain,<sup>8</sup> [and] Condla, anchorite of Druim-Cara<sup>9</sup> of Ard-Cianachta — all ended life in Christ. Siege of Ail-Cluath<sup>10</sup> by Norsemen; viz., Amhlaiph and Imhar, two Kings of the Norsemen besieged it, and at the end of four months destroyed<sup>11</sup> and plundered the fortress. Maelsechnaill, son of Niall, half-king of the South of Breg, was deceitfully slain by Ulf,<sup>12</sup> a 'Dubhgall.'<sup>13</sup> Cobthach son of Muiredach, abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 870. Cathalan son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulad, was deceitfully slain, through the counsel of Aedh.<sup>14</sup> Amhlaiph and Imhar came again to [870.]

founder and abbot of Tamlacht (Tallaght, in the co. Dublin), whose obit is entered at the year 791 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Druim-cara* — Drumcar, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 306 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Ail-Cluath*. — The old name of Dumbarton in Scotland. See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 115 *supra*. Written *Ūileð cluete*, in the genit. form, in B.

<sup>11</sup> *Destroyed*. — *ἠὲρ ἡμερῶν*, A.

<sup>12</sup> *Ulf* — Called Fulf, in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 870.

<sup>13</sup> *Dubhgall*. — This means 'Black Foreigner' (or Dane); from *dubh*, black, and *gall*, the ordinary Irish term for "foreigner."

<sup>14</sup> *Aedh*; *i.e.* Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland.

Ἀέ εἰαῖ α Ἀἰβαῖν, οἷς εἰαῖς long, et ppeoa maxima hominum Anglorum et Hytonum et Pictorum deducta est pecum ad Hiberniam in captivitate. Expugnatio tuin Sobairce, quod antea non perfectum est. Gaill ecco la Cenel n-Eugain. Ailill mac Dunlainge rexir Laginennium a Norðmannir interceptur est. Ailill episcopus, abbas Roðair, in Cnirto dormiuit. Curoi mac Aðoniað inreo Cloðrann 7 Roðlaðo Míoe, abbas, rapient, et peritirrimur hirtoriarum pccoticarum, in Cnirto dormiuit. Colgu mac Maeleuille, pacerdor et ancorita, abbas Cluana conaire Tommaen, quieuit. Moengal ailiðir, abbas Bennðair, uitam penilem feliciter piniuit. Maelmíoe mac Cumurcaíð, pccnap cluana mic Noir, moritur.

b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcc.° lxx.° 1.°] Gna princep Doimíacc, ancorita et episcopus et pcriba optimus, [obit]. Maelruainair mac Maelðaurarðoa, uux nepum filiorum Cuair ino roðlai, moritur est. Cennraealao nepor Moðtígern, rex Cairil, extenro dolore in pace quieuit. Perðomnað princep Cluana macc U Noir dormiuit. Arðga rex Hytanorum ppaða Cluaoe, consilio Cypantini fili Cínasðo, occipit est. Maeluille episcopus, princep Tuliam,

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-cliaith*.—"Ford of hurdles." A name for Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Alba*; i.e. Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Great multitude of men*.—ppeoa (ppaeoa) maxima hominum, A. B. ppeoa is evidently here used for the Irish bpaio, which signifies bondage, or captivity, as the concluding words of the entry, in captivitate, would indicate.

<sup>4</sup> *To Ireland*.—in Hibernium, A. in Hiberniam, B.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. A place very famous in ancient Irish history. See

Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 286, and O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, at A. M., 3501, note c.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Lagenennium, A. The text is corrected from B.

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-Clothrann*.—Now Inchcleraun, in Lough Ree; an island regarded as belonging to the barony of Ratheline, co. Longford.

<sup>8</sup> *Scoti*; i.e. the Scots of Ireland. For pccoticarum, as in A, B has pccorum.

<sup>9</sup> *Slept*.—dormiuit, A. quieuit, B.

<sup>10</sup> *Happily*.—feliciter. Omitted in B.

Ath-clíath,<sup>1</sup> from Alba,<sup>2</sup> with two hundred ships; and a great multitude of men,<sup>3</sup> English, Britons, and Picts, were brought by them to Ireland,<sup>4</sup> in captivity. The taking by force of Dun-Sobhairce,<sup>5</sup> which had not been done before. Foreigners [were] at it, with the Cinel-Eoghain. Ailill son of Dunlaing, King of the Leinstermen,<sup>6</sup> was slain by the Norsemen. Ailill, bishop of Fobhar, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Curoi son of Aldniadh, abbot of Inis-Clothrann,<sup>7</sup> and of Fochlaidh of Meath, a wise man, and the most learned in the histories of the Scoti,<sup>8</sup> slept<sup>9</sup> in Christ. Colgu son of Maeltuile, a priest and anchorite, abbot of Cluain-Conaire-Tommain, rested. Moengal, a pilgrim, abbot of Bennchair, ended an old age happily.<sup>10</sup> Maelmidhe, son of Cumuscach, vice-abbot<sup>11</sup> of Clonmac-noise, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 871. Gnía,<sup>12</sup> abbot of Daimhliacc, an [871.] BIS. anchorite<sup>13</sup> and bishop, and eminent scribe, [died]. Mael-ruanaidh, son of Maelchuararda, chief of the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of the Fochla, died. Cennfaeladh Ua Mochtigern, King of Cashel, after prolonged suffering, rested in peace. Ferdornach, abbot of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' Artgha, King of the Britons of Srath-Cluade,<sup>15</sup> was killed by the advice of Constantine son of Cinaedh.<sup>16</sup> Maeltuile,

<sup>11</sup> Vice-abbot. — *pecnap*. In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 869, the title is *pecnap*, i.e. prior.

<sup>12</sup> *Gnía*.—Written like *gna*, in B.

<sup>13</sup> *Anchorite*.—*ancoptia*, A. B.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—The descendants of the sons of Colla Uais, who were seated in the North of Ireland (here called the Fochla). The situation of this tribe has not yet been satisfactorily made out. But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy, p. 5), a plain called Leamagh [Magh-Lí in *Book of Leinster*, p. 5, col. 1] in Ui-Mac-

Uais is described as in Ui-Mac-Uais, between Bir (the old name of the Moyola River, co. Londonderry) and Camus (on the Bann, to the south of Coleraine). See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 52, note d.

<sup>15</sup> *Srath-Cluade*.—Strathclyde, the ancient name of a district in Scotland. See Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, I. 326, *et passim*.

<sup>16</sup> *Constantine son of Cinaedh* (or Kenneth).—Constantine, son of Kenneth Mac Alpin, or, as he is called, Constantine II., King of the Scots.



in Cnristo dormiuit. Loingreč mac Fiolleim, princep cille Aupli, moritur. Rođartač Dornhaže pcriba optimur paupauit. Mugron mac Maelecožarđ leđri Connačt moritur ert.

Fol. 44a.

¶ Ct. 1anair, lunae .xxii. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Flaitbertač mac Duibroip, rex Corcumdruač ininip, hUačmaran mac Ħrocac rex nepotum Piacrač Ačđne, Dunačđac mac Rogaillic rex genepir Coirprip moep, moriuntur. Lečlabar mac Loingrič, rex in coicrič, uitam penilem finiuit. Iñar rex Norđoman-norum totiuir Ħiberniae et Ħritanniae uitam finiuit. Dungal mac Moenaič, princep ininip cain Deža, in pace quieuit. Donnucan mac Flannacan a Conaing mac Flaino per dolum iugulatur ert. Oenač Tailten cen aigi rine caupa iurta et digna, quod non audiuimur ab antiquir temporibur cecidisse. Colman epircopur et pcriba, abbar n-Oenđromo, quieuit. Flaitbertač mac Muircepač, princep duin Chailloen, obiit.

¶ Ct. 1anair, lunae .ix.<sup>a</sup>. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Ačđ mac Piangurra, princep poira Commain, epircopur et pcriba optimur; Maelmorđa mac Diarmata

<sup>1</sup> *Tuſſan*.—Otherwise written Tullen. Now Dulane, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Auili*.—The church of St. Auxilius (see above, note <sup>1</sup>, p. 19); now Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.

<sup>3</sup> *Corcumdruađh-ininis* [or Ninis]. This territory comprised the present baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, with the Arran Islands in Galway Bay, the people inhabiting which were called "Eogh-anacht-Ninias" (or descendants of Eoghan [son of Oíllill Olúim] of Ninias.) See *Lebor na h Uidre*, p. 22a, where *Eoganacht Ninussa* is otherwise

called *Eoganacht na n-árand*, "the Eugenians of the Aran [Islands]. See also O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 871, note q, and 1482, n. p.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne*.—For the situation of this tribe, see the Map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

<sup>5</sup> *The Province*.—in coicrič, lit. <sup>a</sup> of the fifth; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia, which in these Annals is always referred to as the Fifth. The Provinces of Ireland, even when they were reduced to the present number of four, were each called coicrič. or "fifth" by the Irish writers, in consequence of the quinquartite division made of the country by the five

a bishop, abbot of Tulian,<sup>1</sup> fell asleep in Christ. Loingsech, son of Foillen, abbot of Cill-Ausili,<sup>2</sup> died. Robhartach of Dermhagh, an eminent scribe, rested. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half-king of Connaught, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 27. A.D. 872. Flaithbertach, son of Dubhrop, King of Corcudruadh-Ninis;<sup>3</sup> Uathmaran son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Fiachrach of Aidhne;<sup>4</sup> and Dunadhach son of Rogallnach, King of Cinel-Coirpri-mor, died. Lethlabhar son of Loingsech, King of the Province,<sup>5</sup> ended an aged life. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of all Ireland and Britain, ended life.<sup>6</sup> Dungal son of Moenach, abbot of Inis-cain-Degha,<sup>7</sup> rested in peace. Donnucan, son of Flannacan, was slain through treachery by Conaing, son of Fland. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>8</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause, which we have not heard to have occurred<sup>9</sup> from ancient times. Colman, a bishop and scribe, abbot of Nendrum,<sup>10</sup> rested. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Dun-Cailden,<sup>11</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., m. 9. A.D. 873. Aedh, son of Fiangus, abbot of Ros-Comain, a bishop and eminent scribe; Maelmordha son of Diarmait, a bishop and scribe; and Tor-

sons of Dela son of Loch (who were of the Firbolg race). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars III., c. viii. The tradition of this division seems to have been fresh in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis. *Topogr. Hib.*, Dist. I., cap. viii., and Dist. III., cap. iv. In the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 4), Lethlobor (as the name is there written) is stated to have died "of an internal injury," *oe guin meoim*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ended life*.—*uam fmuir*, A. B. has in *Cripto quieuit*

<sup>7</sup> *Inis-cain-Degha*. — *Iniskeen*, in the county of Louth

<sup>8</sup> *Tailtiu*.—Now Teltown, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, celebrated for the national fairs, or games, which were wont to be celebrated there every year, from the most ancient times, at the beginning of Autumn. A similar entry occurs at the year 875, but without the additional observation.

<sup>9</sup> *To have occurred*.—*ceciuit*, A. *ceci* (probably for *ceciuit*), B.

<sup>10</sup> *Nendrum*. — Mahee Island, in Strangford Lough. See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, p. 148.

<sup>11</sup> *Dun - Cailden*. — Dunkeld, in Perthshire, Scotland.

episcopur et scriba ; Torpað princep̃ Tamlaçtae, episcopur et scriba optimur, in Christo dormierunt. Peçna episcopur, heper Patrici et caput religionis totius Hiberniae, in p̃sente nona Octimbur in pace quiescit. Slogao la hCceð mac Neill co Laiçniu, coporarasat cell Cucuil, 7 alant cealla no loçat cona ðerçaiçib Ceall mor muiç annis du orçain du Gal-lanð.

[Ct. Ianair, lunae .xx.<sup>a</sup> Anno domini .cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> .iiii.<sup>o</sup> Moengal canur Cluana mac Noir, 7 Robartað mac na cerda episcopur Cille ðapo, et scriba optimur, et princep̃ Cille achairh, et Laçtnan mac Moçtgeru episcopur Cille ðapo et princep̃ Pernaun, [obierunt]. Muiretað mac ðrain cum exercitu Laginenium usque ad montem Monduirnn uartaui, et ad suam iterum regionem ante uesperam reuerfur ert. Congregio Pictorum f̃ri Dubgallu, et rorager magna Pictorum facta ert. Oirrin mac Almlaif regis Norðmannorum ab Albano per uolum occipur ert. Maccoig princep̃ Tamlaçtae, et ðennaçta episcopur Lurcan, in pace dormierunt. Peçnað abbaç Glinne ða loça obit.

Fol. 44ab.

.d.

[Ct. Ianair, 1.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini .cccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'Fell asleep.'—dormiunt (for dormierunt) A. qe (for quiescunt?) B.

<sup>2</sup> Of religion.—religionur, A.

<sup>3</sup> Day before the Nones.—in p̃sente (for p̃sente) A. n. nona, B.

<sup>4</sup> Cill-Ausili.—See note <sup>3</sup>, p. 19 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir. — Or Cill-mor of Magh-Eair. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 236 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> By Foreigners.—du Gallanb, altered to du gallanb, A.

<sup>7</sup> Taniat.—canur; i.e. "second," or next in succession to the abbacy.

<sup>8</sup> Mac-na-cerda.—This epithet signifies "son of the artist (or artificer)."

<sup>9</sup> And.—et omitted in B.

<sup>10</sup> Cill-achaidh. — Killeigh, in the parish and barony of Geashill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> Lachtnan. — Harris blunders greatly in stating (Ware's *Works*, Vol. 1, p. 382), that Colgan (at p. 793 *Acta Sanctorum*), and the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 813, mention a "Lactan" as bishop of Kildare at that date, whom Harris would identify with the Lachtnan whose obit is above recorded.

paidh, abbot of Tamhlacht, a bishop and excellent scribe, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Bishop Fethgna, heir of Patrick, and the head of religion<sup>a</sup> of all Ireland, rested in peace on the day before the Nones<sup>a</sup> of October. A hosting by Aedh son of Niall to the Leinstermen, when Cill-Ausili<sup>a</sup> was profaned, and other churches, with their oratories, were burned. Cill-mor of Magh-Ainir<sup>a</sup> was plundered by Foreigners.<sup>a</sup>

Kal. Jan., m. 20. A.D. 874. Moengal, 'tanist' of [874.] Clonmacnoise; and Robhartach 'mac-na-cerda,'<sup>a</sup> bishop of Cill-dara, and an excellent scribe, and<sup>a</sup> superior of Cill-achaidh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtnan<sup>11</sup> son of Mochtigern, bishop of Cill-dara, and superior of Ferna, [died]. Muiredach son of Bran, with an army of Leinstermen, wasted as far as Sliabh-Monduirnn,<sup>12</sup> and returned to his own country before evening. An encounter of the Picts with the Black Foreigners, and a great slaughter of the Picts was committed. Oistin, son of Amlaibh, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by Alband.<sup>13</sup> Maccoigi, superior of Tamlacht,<sup>14</sup> and Bennachta, bishop of Lusca,<sup>15</sup> slept in peace. Fechnach, abbot of Glenn-da-locha died.

Kal. Jan., m. 1. A.D. 875. Custantin<sup>15</sup> son of Cin- [875.] bis.

<sup>12</sup> *Sliabh-Monduirnn*.—Not identified. Sliabh - Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of hills near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan (according to O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, A. M., 3579, note g). But it could hardly have been the place here intended, being much more than a day's march from Muiredach's home in Kildare.

<sup>13</sup> *Alband*.—Todd took this as meaning the "men of Alba" (or of Scotland), *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, lxxv., note 4; and Skene (*Chron. Picts and Scots*, p. 362),

quoting from these Annals, represents the *ab albanu* of the text by "*ab Albanensibus*." But if the chronicler intended to say that Oistin was slain by the Albans (or Scotch) he would have used the expression *ab Alban-chuib*. The truth seems to be that Oistin was slain by *Alband*, King of the "Black Gentiles;" whose death is recorded under the year 876.

<sup>14</sup> *Tamlacht*.—Tallaght, in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin.

<sup>15</sup> *Lusca*.—Lusk, in the barony of Balrothery East, co. Dublin.

<sup>16</sup> *Custantin*.—Constantine, son of

Cuſtantin mac Cínacéda rex pictorum, Cínacé abbay achair bo Cairnriſ, Congalaé mac Fínneéta rex na n-Áirſialla, Fedaé princepſ dírirt Diarmata, moriuntur. Coirpri mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Cennſelaig, a fratribus ſuis occipit ert. Oenaé Tailten cen aigſ ríne caura iurta et digna. Doſinnall epíſcopus Corcaighe, reſuba optimus, rubita morte perit.

¶ Ct. Ianair, xii.<sup>a</sup> Lunae. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lxx.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> Eogan et Maeluile nepor Cuanac, duo abbates Cluana macc U Noir, in pace dormierunt. Donncharo mac Aedaccain mic Concobair o Flaunn mac Maelrechnaill per ſolum occipit ert. Ruairí mac Muirminn, rex Druſtonum, du tuiðeét docum n-Érenn por tuiðeo re Dubſallaib. Maelbriſte epíſcopus Slane in pace dormiuit. Belliolum occ Loé cuan eitir Finnſenti 7 Dubſennti, in quo Albann dux na n-Dubſenti cecíuit. Socharſac mac Drocain, dux nepotum Cormaic, mortuus ert. Coemélour abbao i n-artho Maéae .i. Áenníre in uicem Maelcóba. Catalan mac Cernaiſ ri per Cul moritur.

Kenneth Mac Alpin. Though his simple obit is here recorded, he is stated in other authorities to have been slain in battle by the Norsemen. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. lxxv., note <sup>4</sup>, and Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., cxxxv., and the references given in the Index to that work, regarding Constantine son of Kenneth.

<sup>1</sup> *Diart Diarmata*.—Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Coirpri*.—The name "Cairpri mac Diarmata," or Cairpri son of Diarmait, appears in the list of the Kings of the Ui-Cendselaigh, contained in the *Book of Linster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>3</sup> *Fair of Tailtiu*.—The National games celebrated annually at Teltown, in the county Meath. See a similar entry at the year 872, where it is stated that the non-celebration of the Fair of Teltown had not been known to have occurred from the most ancient times. The non-celebration is also noticed at 877. But under the year 915 (916) *infra*, the celebration is said to have been renewed by Niall [Glundubh], on his accession to the kingship of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcack*.—Cork, in Munster.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann*.—Flann Sinna, afterwards King of Ireland. The date of his accession to the monarchy is not given in these Annals, though his obit is

aedh, King of the Picts; Cinaedh, abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Congalach, son of Finsnechta, King of the Airgialla, [and] Fedach, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>1</sup> died. Coirpri,<sup>2</sup> son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Cennselaigh, was slain by his brothers. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>3</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. Domhnall, bishop of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> an eminent scribe, died suddenly.

Kal. Jan., m. 12. A.D. 876. Eugen and Maeltuile Ua [876.] Cuanach, two abbots of Clonmacnoise, slept in peace. Donnchad, son of Aedhacan, son of Conchobar, was slain through treachery, by Flann,<sup>5</sup> son of Maelsechnaill. Ruaidhri,<sup>6</sup> son of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, came to Ireland, fleeing before the Black Foreigners. Mael-brighte, bishop of Slane, slept in peace. A battle at Loch-Cuan,<sup>7</sup> between Fair Gentiles and Black Gentiles, in which Albann,<sup>8</sup> King of the Black Gentiles, was slain. Sochartach, son of Brocan, King of the Ui-Cormaic, died. A change of abbots<sup>9</sup> in Ard-Macha, viz., Ainmirè in the place of Maelcobha. Cathalan, son of Cernach, King of Fera-Cul,<sup>10</sup> died.

recorded at the year 915 (alias 916) *infra*. The *Four Masters* have his accession at the year 877; but O'Flaherty refers it to 879, (*Ogygia*, p. 434.)

<sup>6</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—Or Rodhri the Great, son of Mervyn Vrycho. The record of his death, by the 'Saxons,' is entered under the next year. The *Annales Cambriæ* and *Brut y Tyngysogion* have it also at A.D. 877. See Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 438, and *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessey), p. 154, notes 4, 5.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, in the county Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Albann*.—See the note regarding this person at the year 874.

<sup>9</sup> *Change of Abbots*.—In the margin in A. is written in a small neat hand, the note, "commutatio abbaty (abbatyr) in Ard Macha." See the note on Maelcobha, at the year 878 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cul*.—Otherwise called Fera-Cul-Bregh. A district which seems to have included a large part of the present baronies of Upper and Lower Kell, in the county of Meath. According to the *Martyr of Donegal*, at 5th April and 26th November, Imlech-Fiarch and Magh-Bolcc (now represented by the parishes of Enlagh and Moybolgue, in the barony of Lower Kells) were in the territory of Fera-Cul-Bregh.

Ʒct. 1anawr. 22.<sup>a</sup> 11.<sup>a</sup> Lunae. Anno domini 1000.<sup>o</sup>  
 122.<sup>a</sup> 11.<sup>a</sup> Ruaidri mac Maingann. rex Britonum. a  
 Saxombus interceptus. Aed mac Cinadan. rex Picto-  
 rum. a rochis suis occisus est. Garbit mac Mael-  
 bryge, rex Conaille, decollatus est o auib Ead.

Ruaidri Manann minn n-ane,  
 Aed a cruchanb Cmtirre,  
 Donncharo donna prnn flacha.  
 Garbit minn Maia minne ;

O dopalawm ar m'aire,  
 Fugeyr crucha mo crube ;  
 Lecca huara iar n-aire  
 Baile for barrfynn bile.

Cumrucaid mac Muirgeoid rex nepotum Cremtairinn  
 o Ulleab occisus est. Maelpatraicc mac Ceallaid  
 princeps mainirneid buiti rubita morte perit.  
 Hentur magnus et fulgor. Prox pola fluxit co  
 ppuca a parci pro 7 pola royr na maighid. Oenac Tail-  
 ein aen aigi rine caura iurta et digna. Eclippir lunae  
 iobus Octobris. x.iiii. lunae ; quary tertia uigilia  
 .iiii. peruas, solisque dispectus .iiii. Ʒct. Nouembrius,  
 lunae xxiiii, quary .iiii. hora diei, .iiii. peruas, solis .xv.

<sup>1</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—See the note regard-  
 ing this King of the Britons (or  
 Welsh), under the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh, son of Cinadh*.—This was  
 apparently Aedh, son of Cinadh (or  
 Kenneth) Mac Alpin. See Skene's  
*Chron. of Picts and Scots*, Pref.,  
 p. cxxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> *Ruaidhri of Manann*.—Ruaidhri,  
 son of Muirmenn (or Mervyn), seems  
 to have been King of Manann (the  
 Isle of Man). See Williams' *Eminent  
 Welshmen*, p. 438. These stanzas,  
 which are not in B., are written in the

top margin of fol. 44 a in A., with a  
 mark of reference to the place where  
 they might be introduced in the text.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenn-tirè*.—Kantyre, in Scotland.

<sup>5</sup> *Garbith*.—The same as the person  
 whose name is written "Garfith" in  
 the preceding prose entry. See *Ann.  
 Four Mast.*, at 875.

<sup>6</sup> The Editor is unable to translate  
 the original, *baile for barrfynn bile*,  
 which seems devoid of sense or mean-  
 ing.

<sup>7</sup> *Mainister-Buiti*.—Monasterboice,  
 co. Louth.

Kal. Jan., 23rd of the Moon. A.D. 877. Ruaidhri,<sup>1</sup> son [877.] of Muirmenn, King of the Britons, was killed by Saxons. Aedh, son of Cinad,<sup>2</sup> King of the Picts, was killed by his confederates. Garfith, son of Maelbrihte, King of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Echach.

Ruaidhri of Manann,<sup>3</sup> gem of delight ;  
 Aedh from the lands of Cenn-tirè<sup>4</sup> ;  
 Donnchad, fair heir of a prince ;  
 Garbsith,<sup>5</sup> ornament of smooth Macha.

It cuts my heart's limits,  
 When I call to mind  
 The cold flags over princes !

Cumuscach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Cremthainn, was slain by Ulidians. Maelpatraic, son of Cellach, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti,<sup>7</sup> died suddenly. Great wind and lightning. A shower of blood fell, which was found in lumps of gore and blood on the plains.<sup>8</sup> The "Fair" of Tailtiu<sup>9</sup> not celebrated, without just and sufficient cause. An eclipse of the moon on the Ides of October, the 14th of the moon,<sup>10</sup> about the third vigil, on a Wednesday; and an eclipse of the sun on the 4th of the Kalends of November, the 28th of the moon, about the 7th hour of the day, on a Wednesday, 15 solar days intervening.

<sup>8</sup> *On the plains.*—In a corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* (878) these plains are mentioned as in Cianachta, at *Dumha na nDeisi*, some place in the barony of Upper or Lower Deece, co. Meath; though O'Donovan would identify it with Duma-nDresa, a place situated to the north of the well-known hill of Knockgraffon, in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary. See under the year 897 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Fair of Tailtiu.*—See the note regarding this Fair, at the year 875 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Fourteenth of the moon.*—The 4th of the moon, according to the MS. B. The whole of this entry, not fully given in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 44 a in MS. A., with a sign of reference to the place where it should be introduced in the text.



Fol. 44*ba*. Drebui in tēpmentibui. Scipin Colum cille 7 a minna olčena du tīāctain dočum n-ēpento for tēīceāð pīa Gallaið.

Íct. Ianair, iii. lunas. Anno domini dccc.° lxx.° iiii.°  
 Aed [finnliath] mac Neill [caille], rex Temoraie, in  
 .xii. Íct. Decimbrum i n-Drum in ayclaino i epic  
 Conaille doirmuiz.

Duodecem calaint cheolac  
 Decimbri dian a thorden,  
 I n-epbait aihu ahu  
 Aed Ailg aihu Garbel.

Fer rial forparð feruade,  
 Diarmbu lan Temair thirec,  
 Sciat fū omna epuade,  
 Dī tein broga mac Mileo.

Flann mac Mailechnaill regnare incipit. Tigernač  
 mac Muiređaič epircopur, princepŕ Druma in ayclainn, extenro dolore paupauit. Fergil mac Cum-  
 raio, abb domnaig Sechnaill, do marbad i n-ouinetaciu.  
 Oengur mac Cina[e]da, rex fer n-arda Ciannačta,  
 moritur. Maelcobo mac Cunnmhaeil, princepŕ aro  
 Mača, do ergađail do Gallaið, 7 in fepreğinn .i. Močta.

<sup>1</sup> *Minna*.—Reliquaries. See Reeves' *Admann*, p. 815, note <sup>2</sup>, regarding the meaning of the word *minna*.

<sup>2</sup> *Finnliath. Caille*.—These epithets are added in the margin in A, in a very old hand. They are not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temair* (or of Tara); i.e. King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> *Druim-Inasclaind*.—Now Drom-lakin, in a parish of the same name, barony and county of Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Two/ith*.—These stanzas are written in the top margin of fol. of 44 b in MS. A., with a mark of reference to the place in which they should be introduced in the text. They are

not in B. See the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 876.

<sup>6</sup> *Flann*.—Otherwise called "Flann Sinna." His obit is recorded at the year 915 (= 916) *infra*. The original of this entry, which is in the text in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Domnach-Sechnaill*.—Now Dun-shaughlin, in the county of Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In secrecy*.—The so-called translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, considered the expression *in-ouinetaciu*, (which means killing a person, and hiding the body), as signifying the name of a place. O'Connor renders it by "in depredatione."

The shrine of Colum-Cille, and all his *minnu*,<sup>1</sup> arrived in Ireland, to escape the Foreigners.

Kal. Jan., the 4th of the moon. A.D. 878. Aedh [878.] [Finnlaith<sup>2</sup>], son of Niall [Caille<sup>3</sup>], King of Temair,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep' in Druim-Inasclaind<sup>4</sup> in the territory of Conailli, on the 12th of the Kalends of December.

On the twelfth<sup>4</sup> of the musical Kalends  
Of December, fierce its tempests,  
Died the noblest of princes,  
Aedh of Ailech, chief King of the Gaedhil.

A steady, manly man [was he],  
Of whom territorial Temair<sup>4</sup> was full ;  
A shield against hidden dangers,  
Of the stout stock of Milidh's sons.

Flann<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill begins to reign. Tigernach son of Muiredhach, a bishop, abbot of Druim-Inasclaind,<sup>4</sup> 'rested' after a protracted illness. Fergil son of Cum-sad, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill,<sup>7</sup> was murdered in secrecy.<sup>8</sup> Oengus, son of Cina[e]dh, chief of the men of Ard-Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> died. Maelcobho<sup>10</sup> son of Crunnmael, abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners ;

<sup>9</sup> *Men of Ard-Cianachta*.—Or Fir-Arda-Cianachta ; a tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelcobho*.—His name is in the list of the *comarbs* (or successors) of St. Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), where he is represented as having ruled only two years, (Todd wrongly prints v. years, *St. Patrick*, p. 182), and as having been of the 'family' of Cill-mor, or Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, now Kilmore in the barony of O'Neilland West, in the county of Armagh. See at the year 876 *supra*, where it is stated that

there was a change of abbots in Armagh, and that Ainmeri, whose obit is noted under this year in this chronicle, was appointed in the place of Maelcobho, who was displaced. There is a good deal of confusion regarding the succession to the abbacy or bishoprick of Armagh at this time, as appears from the lists published by Todd (*St. Patrick*, pp. 174–182). The oldest list, that in the *Book of Leinster*, which gives the order of succession as *Ainmere, Maelcobho*, and *Cathassach*, is probably the most correct. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 46.

Արբօլտ մօր քօր զհրաժ իրնօ քրքւ՛. քօլ զմօր իրնօ  
օգօմսր. Մալքերս Ծա Օա Շրի՛տայնն օգրսր քր. Սալգար  
ճաք մաք Քլա՛ւթերտաճ, քլգօմնա ին շաւրքօրտ,  
մօրստր. Բլոյնե՛տա մաք Մալքօրքօրա, քաք Լալցն  
Շոննա՛ւտ, մօրստր. Անմօրս քրլնքօր .ix. մօնսրս 1  
ն-արօ Մա՛ա ծօրմուտ. Ծոնգալ քրլնքօր Լե՛շլլնն  
մօրստր.

Յէ. 1 առաւր, քս.<sup>a</sup> Լոնա. Աննօ ծօմոն ԾԿԿ.<sup>o</sup> Լա.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
Քրա՛ծաճ մաք Շօրմալ, աբար 1ա, քաւրաւտ. Մալ-  
ալալալ մաք Շոնալ, քաք Ծե՛ծալ, ին շարաւաւտ սաւա  
քոնլեմ քոնուտ. Ծալաւալ քրլնքօր Շաւա աւր ք  
ալց Շալաւալ, մօրստր քր.

Ու քրլն ծար շոնաւ  
Ու քա՛ւտ ճար շօ մարա,  
Ուր 1աւաւ տալա շրեւա՛ւ  
Քօր քաւաւ ծաւաւ աւրա.

Մալքալ մաք Շօրմալ, քրլնքօր Շոնալ, մօրստր.  
Մալաւալ մաք Ծալաւալքօւտ օգրսր քր.

Յէ. 1 առաւր, սւ.<sup>a</sup> Լոնա. Աննօ ծօմոն ԾԿԿ.<sup>o</sup> Լա.<sup>o</sup>  
Քրա՛ւալ աբար Ծոնաւալ մօրստր քր. Շաւաւալ  
Շաւա աւր, քրլնքօր քաք աւաւաւ, ծօրմուտ. Ծո-  
ա՛ւ Շաւալաւ ծօ շօրա՛ւ ծօ ճալալ 7 ա Լա ծօ ծօմոն  
ծօ ծաւ քր, քաք քաւաւ Ծաւաւ տաւաւալ մաւալ

<sup>1</sup> *In the Autumn*.—իրնօ օգօմսր, for իրնօ փօգօմսր, A. and B.

<sup>2</sup> *Loughne of Connaught*.—A very distinguished tribe, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

<sup>3</sup> *Leith-glenn*.—Now Leighlin, or Leighlin Bridge, in the county of Carlow, the site of a very ancient bishoprick.

<sup>4</sup> *Feradhach*.—See Reeves' *Ad annan*, p. 391.

<sup>5</sup> *Ia*.—*Iona*, in Scotland.

<sup>6</sup> *Tethba*.—See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 316 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Dubhlitir*.—Literally "Black-letter."

<sup>8</sup> *Cluain-Eois*.—Clones, in the present county of Monaghan.

<sup>9</sup> *Tech-Airenn*.—The "House of Airenn." Now Tyfarnham, in a parish of the same name, barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath.

<sup>10</sup> *There tasted not death*.—նալքրլն ծար. This is merely a portion of

and the lector, i.e. Mochta. Great scarcity [of food] for cattle in the spring. Great profusion in the autumn.<sup>1</sup> Maelcere, chief of the Ui-Cremhthain, was slain. Ualgarg son of Flaithbertach, royal-heir of the North, died. Finsnechta son of Maelcorcraí, King of the Luighne of Connaught,<sup>2</sup> died. Ainmeri, abbot of Ard-Macha during nine months, 'fell asleep.' Dungal, abbot of Leith-glenn,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., m. 15. A.D. 879. Feradhach<sup>4</sup> son of [879.] Cormac, abbot of Ia,<sup>5</sup> rested. Maelciarain son of Conaing, King of Tethba,<sup>6</sup> ended an old age in a religious state. Dubhlitir,<sup>7</sup> abbot of Cluain-Eois<sup>8</sup> and Tech-Airenain,<sup>9</sup> died.

There tasted not death<sup>10</sup> quickly,  
There went not usually to the dead,  
The fruitful land was not closed over  
A historian more illustrious.

Muirecan son of Cormac, abbot of Sentrebh,<sup>11</sup> died. Maelmithich,<sup>12</sup> son of Dubhindrecht, was slain.

Kal. Jan., the 6th of the moon. A.D. 880. Ferchair, [880.] abbot of Bennchair,<sup>13</sup> died. Crunnmael of Cluain-cain,<sup>14</sup> a bishop and anchorite, 'fell asleep.' The oratory of Cíanan<sup>15</sup> was plundered by Foreigners, and its full of people taken out of it; and Barith, a great tyrant of the

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some stanzas written on the top margin of fol. 45a in MS. A., the beginning of the verses having been mutilated by the binder.

<sup>11</sup> *Sentrebh*.—The "Old House." Santry, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelmithich*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 877) write the name Mael-mithidh, and state that he was slain by the *Airthera*, a powerful tribe whose territory is now represented by

the baronies of Orior, in the east of the present co. Armagh.

<sup>13</sup> *Bennchair*.—Bangor, in the county of Down.

<sup>14</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—O'Donovan identifies this place (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 886, note u) with Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.

<sup>15</sup> *The oratory of Cíanan*.—This was at Duleek, co Meath, the monastery of which was founded by St. Cíanan. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 29 *supra*.

Fol. 446b.

Norðmannorum a Cianano occisus est. Mael-  
rincill mac Muḡroin rex Oa Fálḡi moritur. Oenḡur  
mac Maelḡaurarḡda princeps Cirḡ rraḡa, Oenacan  
mac Ruarḡaḡ princeps Lurcan, Flaiḡeman mac  
Ceallanḡ rex Oa mḡruin Cualann, moriuntur.  
Suibne episcopus Cille dapo quieuit. Ruibḡel epis-  
copus abbas imleḡo Ibaḡ quieuit. Maelrabail mac  
Loingḡis, rex Cairḡe brachaidhe, moritur.

[Ct. Ianair, un.<sup>a</sup> lunae. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> 1.<sup>o</sup>  
Sloḡeḡ la Flann mac Maelḡeḡlann co n-ḡallanb 7  
ḡorḡelanb ipa poḡla, conḡeipḡ 1 Maḡ itir da ḡlaur co  
r' innreḡo leiḡ aḡḡo Maḡa. Muirceḡaḡ mac Heill,  
abbas dape Calcaḡ et aliarum ciuitatum, paupauit.  
Imtoḡaim itir Lopean mac Coḡeḡaiḡ, nḡ O Niallain, 7  
Donnacān mac Roḡeḡḡaiḡ nḡ ḡepnḡiuiḡe. Belliolum  
itir Conaille Muirḡeḡmne 7 Ulltu, itorḡān Anḡeḡ mac  
Aḡḡa rex Ulaḡ, 7 Conallan mac Maeleḡuin rex Coḡo,  
et alii nobiles ceciderunt. Conaille uictores epant.  
Scannlan princeps Duin leḡḡlaurri iugulatur est o  
Ulltaib. Cormac mac Ciapain, reḡnāp cluana ḡeḡḡa  
ḡḡenann et princeps ḡuama da ḡualann, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Killed by Cianan.*—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 878) state that Barith was "killed and burned" in Ath-cliaith [Dublin] "through the miracles of God and Cianan." The Barith here mentioned was of course a different person from the "Barid son of Ottir" referred to at the year 918 *infra*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, pp. lxxiv., lxxxiv., and pp. 273-4.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelinchill.*—His name occurs in the list of the Kings of Uí-Failge in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 3), where he is stated to have reigned during nine years.

<sup>3</sup> *Ard-sratha.*—Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

<sup>4</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair.*—Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary; the seat of an ancient bishoprick.

<sup>5</sup> *Carraig-Brachaidhe.*—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 325 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Magh-itir-da-glas.*—This name signifies the "plain between two rivers." The place has not been identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Daire-Calcaigh.*—The old Irish name of Derry, or Londonderry. See Reeves' *Adarnan*, p. 160, note r.

<sup>8</sup> *Uí-Niallain.*—A branch of the great stock of the Airghialla, whose

Norsemen, was afterwards killed by Cinnan.<sup>1</sup> Mael-sinchill,<sup>2</sup> son of Mughron, King of the Ui-Failghi, died. Oenghus, son of Maelcaurarda, abbot of Ard-sratha;<sup>3</sup> Oenacan, son of Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusca, [and] Flaithe-man, son of Cellach, King of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. Suibhne, bishop of Cill-dara, rested. Ruidhgél, a bishop, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>4</sup> rested. Maelsabhaill, son of Loingsech, King of Carraig-Brachaide,<sup>5</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 7th of the moon. A.D. 881. [881.] A hosting by Flann son of Maelsechlainn, with Foreigners and Irish, into the North, when they halted at Magh-itir-daglas,<sup>6</sup> and Ard-Macha was plundered by him. Muirchertach son of Niall, abbot of Daire-Calcaigh<sup>7</sup> and other monasteries, rested. Lorecan son of Coscrach, King of the Ui-Niallain,<sup>8</sup> and Donnacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh,<sup>9</sup> fell by each other.<sup>10</sup> A battle between the Conaille-Muirthemhne and the Ulidians, in which Anfith<sup>11</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, and Conallan son of Maelduin, King of Cobho,<sup>12</sup> and other nobles were slain. The Conaille were victors. Scannlan, abbot of Dunlethglaisi, was slain by Ulidians. Cormac son of Ciaran, vice-abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and abbot of Tuaim-

tribe name, Ui-Niallain, is still preserved in the names of the baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>10</sup> *Fell by each other*.—The literal translation of the original, *imroctam iocur lorcán* . . . 7 Donnacan, would be "a mutual falling between Lorecan . . . and Donnacan;" which means that the two fell in mutual conflict.

<sup>11</sup> *Anfith*.—The name is written "Anbith" in a list of the Kings of

the Ulaid contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, where he is stated to have reigned ten years, and to have been slain in the country of the "Airthera" (or "Oriors"), at Dabull [a river in the county of Armagh, now known by the name of "the Tall river."] See Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 126.

<sup>12</sup> *Cobho*.—Here used for Ui-Echach Cobho (or descendants of Echaidh Cobho), whose territory is now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down.

Concobair mac Taiðg, rex teora Connaçt, uitam penilem finiuir. Ceðan princepp Cluana irairto in pace quieuir. Dubinnre, princepp inniri cain Deça, moritur.

¶ Ct. Ianair, Lunae xiiii. Anno domini mccc.º lxxx.º  
 11.º Maelruain episcopur Lurcan in pace dormiuir. Cumurcað mac Domnall rex Ceniul Loegaire moritur. ðraen mac Tager-naig occipur ert o Anrið mac Garbith.

ðraen mac Tager-naig cen goi,  
 Carla epclor fon mbit che,  
 Oengur do guin amal loen,  
 Cani oen do decraib De.

Morur mic Anrli o mac Ierni 7 o ingain Maelreçnaill. Anrið mac Muçrain, uux Muçðorna mðpeç, iugulatur ert. Ðoðocan mac Ceðo, leð ri Ulað, iugulatur ert filur Anrið mic Ceðo. Caðarað mac Robartaið, princepp airto Maða, in pace quieuir. Oençur mac Maele-suin, iugdomna in tuaircirt, decollatur ert o dal Ararðe.

b. Fol. 45aa. ¶ Ct. Ianair, Lunae xx.ª 1xª. Anno domini mccc.º lxxx.º 11.º Alìbrenn mac Maiðtið, princepp Cluana irairto, extenro dolope dormiuir. Suairleð princepp airto ðreacain uitam penilem finiuir. Domnall mac Muiracain, rex Laginenrium, iugulatur ert a rociur

<sup>1</sup> *Tuam-da-ghualann*. — Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>2</sup> *A good old age*. — The words *uitam penilem finiuir* are represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, (A.D. 879) by *iair nbeigðethairð*, "after a good life."

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Braen*. — The original of these lines, (not in B.), is written in the

lower margin of fol. 44b in A., with a sign of reference to the place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Oengus*. — The person whose decapitation forms the last entry for this year.

<sup>6</sup> *Braen*. — The MS. A. has *loen*, which is obviously a mistake for *ðraen*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ierni*. — Called *Iernne* in MS.

da-ghualann,<sup>1</sup> died. Conchobar son of Tadhg, King of the three divisions of Connaught, ended a good old age.<sup>2</sup> Aedhan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, rested in peace. Dubh-innse, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>3</sup> died.

Kal. Jan., the 18th of the moon. A.D. 882. Maelruain, [882.] bishop of Lusca, slept in peace. Cumuscach son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died. Braen, son of Tigernach, was slain by Anfith son of Gairbhith.

Braen,<sup>4</sup> son of Tigernach, without guile ;  
Whose renown was great throughout the world.  
Oengus<sup>5</sup> was killed, like Braen.<sup>6</sup>  
He was not one of God's enemies.

Death of the son of Ausli, by the son of Iergni<sup>7</sup> and the daughter<sup>8</sup> of Maelsechnaill. Anfith, son of Mughran, chief of Mughdhorna-Bregh, was slain. Eochocan, son of Aedh, half-king<sup>9</sup> of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Anfith,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh. Cathasach,<sup>11</sup> son of Robartach, abbot of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Oenghus, son of Maelduin, royal heir of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe.

Kal. Jan., the 29th of the moon. A.D. 883. Ailbrenn, [883.] BISHOP son of Maichtech, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died after a long illness. Suairlech, abbot of Ard-Brecain, ended a long life. Domnall, son of Muirecan, King of the Leinstermen, was slain by his associates.

A., at the year 851 (=852) *supra*, and ΕΙΡΗΝΕ in the corresponding entry in B. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, etc., *Introd.*, p. lxiii. The *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 883, gives the name of the son of Iergni (or Eirgni), as "Otir."

<sup>8</sup> *Daughter*.—Her name was Muirgel, according to the *Chron. Scotorum*.

<sup>9</sup> *Half-king*.—In the list of the

Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 3, Eochocan is set down as full king of that province, the duration of his government being limited to one year.

<sup>10</sup> *Anfith*.—See the record of his death among the entries for the preceding year.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathasach*.—See the note on Maelcobho, at the year 878 *supra*.



ruir. Coirpui mac Dunlainge, rex iarthair Lifi, moritur ert. Conaing mac Flainn, ríghomna Ciannachta, decollatur ert a Laginenribur. Donnucan mac Convalaig, rex Ciannachta glinne gaimin, moritur. Dunacan mac Tuatcair, rex Galeng collumraic, iugulatur ert o Galengab morab. Cormac mac Ceiternnaig, rector Tíre da glar 7 cluana perta brenann pauiait. Rogallnech abbat benncair, Dunacan mac Cormac abbat mainiſtrech buiti, Conallan mac Maelceimin princep inuiri can Deſa, dormierunt.

[Et. Ianair, x. lunae. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° iii.° Tuileſlaic abbat Cille dapo dormiuit, et Scannal epiſcopus Cille dapo moritur. Donnall mac Cnaeſa rí cenitil Loegaire in clericatu obit. Maeltuile mac Fechtac, princep Glairre noide moritur ert. Maelpatraic mac Maelcaurara, rex na n-Ōirgialla, iugulatur ert a rociur ruir. Eclippir ſolir, et uirae ſunt itellae in coelo. Maeluin mac Oengurro, rex coille ſollamain, moritur. Cormac, princep Cluana iſairto et epiſcopus Doimliaic, extenſo uolone pauiait. In mac oc Croeſ lairre do labraſ dia da ſiur iar na ſeinimin, quod ab antiquis temporibus non auditum ert. Muireſac mac brian rex Laginenrium et princep Cille dapa, dormiuit. Dunetac do uenit i Cill dapo. Muſſon mac Cinnſaelao, princep cluana perta brennan, moritur.

<sup>1</sup> *Iarthar-Lípe. Or Iarthar Liſt.* — See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 100 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cianachta*, i.e. the Cianachta of Bregh (or Bregia), in the preſent county of Meath; one of ſeveral ſepts deſcended from Cían, the ſon of Oíſill Olm, King of Munſter in the 2nd century.

<sup>3</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 123 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Gailenga-mora*. — The "Great Gallenga." The name is ſtill preſerved in that of the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Vice-abbat*. — *ſecnap*. The *Four M.* (at A.D. 881), ſay priour, or prior.

<sup>6</sup> *Glaic-noide*. — Usually written "Glaic-noidhen;" Glasnevin, to the north of Dublin.

Coirpri son of Dunlaing, King of Iarthar-Liphe,<sup>1</sup> died. Conaing son of Flann, royal heir of Cianachta,<sup>2</sup> was beheaded by Leinstermen. Donnucan son of Condalach, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimhin,<sup>3</sup> died. Dunacan son of Tuathcar, chief of Gailenga-Collumrach, was slain by the Gailenga-mora.<sup>4</sup> Cormac son of Ceithernach, vice-abbot<sup>5</sup> of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, rested. Rogailnech, abbot of Bennchair; Dunacan son of Cormac, abbot of Mainistir-Buiti; Conallan son of Maelteimin, abbot of Inis-cain-Dega, 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan., the 10th of the moon. A.D. 884. Tuile-faith, abbess of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep'; and Scannal, bishop of Cill-dara, died. Domnall son of Cinaedh, King of Cinel-Loegaire, died in religion. Maeltuile son of Fechnach, abbot of Glais-noide,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelpatraic son of Maelcaurarda, King of the Airghialla, was slain by his associates. An eclipse of the sun; and the stars were seen in the heavens. Maelduin son of Oengus, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>7</sup> died. Cormac, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and bishop of Daimliac, rested after prolonged suffering. A boy<sup>8</sup> spoke at Croebh-Laisre,<sup>9</sup> two months after his birth, a thing that had not been heard from ancient times. Muiredhach son of Bran, King of the Leinstermen, and abbot of Cill-dara, 'fell asleep.' A secret murder<sup>10</sup> was committed in Cill-dara. Mughron son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain, died. [884.]

<sup>7</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*. — "Follamhan's (or Fallon's) Wood." A district which included the church (and present parish) of Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *A boy*.—In mac, "The boy," A. B. This prodigy is included in the list of the "Wonders of Ireland," published by Todd, *Irish Nennius*, p. 193, sq.

<sup>9</sup> *Croebh-Laisre*.—The "tree of St. Lasair." The name of a monastery near Clonmacnoise, in the King's county. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 208, note x.

<sup>10</sup> *Secret murder*. — *conterate*. A term used to express an aggravated kind of murder, where the body was concealed afterwards. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1349, note h.

Fol. 45ab. **I**ct. Ianaip, xxi. l. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Eiremon mac Aetho, leť n̄ ulať, o Eoloir mac Egn̄i occirp̄ur ert. Clothobar mac Maeletuile, recnar Cluana ipar̄o, 7 Robartať mac Colcan p̄incep̄ Cille tom̄ae, dopm̄ierunt. Fiaēn̄ae mac An̄r̄iť, rex Ulať, a roc̄ur p̄uir iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Fergil, p̄incep̄ dom̄naiť Sečn̄aill, a p̄rat̄ibur p̄uir occirp̄ur ert.

**I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Mupcať mac Maeletuain, p̄ugdom̄na i[n]o f̄ocla, do mar̄bať o f̄lannacan mac F̄ogertať, n̄ p̄ern̄maiť. T̄iḡernať mac Tolair̄g, p̄ugdom̄na d̄eir̄c̄irt d̄reg, iugulatur ert a roc̄ur p̄uir. Eip̄it̄al do ċachtain lap̄in ailiťir docum̄ n-Ep̄en̄o, co cain dom̄naiť 7 co p̄orcecl̄aib̄ maiťib̄ ailiť. Eťuib̄ Lanne mac Com̄ḡain, ep̄ircop̄ur, uitam p̄enilem p̄iniuit. Maelmura p̄iťp̄ileť Ep̄enn̄ mopt̄ur ert.

Hi p̄ap̄laig talam̄ togu, n̄i thap̄ga Tem̄pu t̄uru,  
Hi t̄aip̄cell Ep̄iu ip̄mar̄ p̄er̄ fo Mael m̄i[n]gla[n] M̄uru.  
Hi ep̄r̄ib̄ b̄ar̄ cen d̄ol̄mai, n̄i p̄oaťt ḡnar̄ co mar̄bu,  
N̄ir̄ iad̄o talam̄ t̄rebt̄ať p̄or̄ p̄enc̄ať b̄aťro am̄pu.

b. **I**ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> lxxx.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Maelcoba mac Cp̄unn̄m̄ail, ab̄bar̄ aip̄o Maťa, uitam p̄enilem p̄iniuit. Maeltuile mac Cilen, p̄incep̄ cluana p̄erta d̄p̄enain̄o, paup̄aunt. Maelpat̄raice p̄c̄ib̄a et p̄ap̄ien̄r

<sup>1</sup> *Eiremon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

<sup>2</sup> *Ergne*.—Apparently the Iercne (or Eircne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

<sup>3</sup> *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> 'Cain-Domnaigh.'—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

<sup>8</sup> *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaídh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 835. Eiremhon<sup>1</sup> son of [885.]  
Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of  
Ergne.<sup>2</sup> Clothobar<sup>3</sup> son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of  
Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of  
Cill-Toma,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of  
Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of  
Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his  
brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.]  
royal heir of the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Flannacan son  
of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.<sup>6</sup> Tigernach son of  
Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Bregh, was killed by  
his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ire-  
land, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'<sup>7</sup> and other good  
instructions. Echaidh of Lann,<sup>8</sup> son of Comgan, a bishop,  
ended a long life. Maelmura,<sup>9</sup> King-poet of Ireland,  
died.

There trod not<sup>10</sup> the choice earth, there flourished not at  
Temair the high,  
The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright  
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not  
usually to the dead,  
The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more  
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha<sup>11</sup> son of Crunnmael, [887.] *ms.*  
abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of  
Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the  
barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

<sup>9</sup> *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as  
"Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of  
Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly,  
in the present barony of Inishowen  
West, co. Donegal). See an account  
of Maelmura's compositions in  
O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See  
Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

<sup>10</sup> *There trod not*.—The original of  
these lines (not in B) is written in  
the top margin of fol. 46a, in A.  
Some letters have been injured by the  
binder, in the process of trimming the  
edges of the MS.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelcobha*.—See above at the  
year 878, where Maelcobha is stated  
to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimus, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muintepi Patraice  
 rru rliað antep, quiescit. Dunchad mac Duibda-  
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Catroimiuð for Plann  
 mac Maelreðnaill re n-Gallaib, du itopðair Aed mac  
 Concobair rex Connaçt, 7 Lergur mac Cruinnein  
 episcopus Cille dapa, 7 Donncað mac Maeloduin  
 princeps Cille delea et aliarum civitatum. Cerpball  
 mac Dungail, rex Oppaiði, subita morte perit.  
 Cucenmatar princeps imlecho ibair paupavit. Tolarg  
 mac Cellaið leit ri veircit breg vitam penilem  
 finivit. Siðfrið mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a  
 fratris suo per dolum occidit. Oenac Tailten  
 cen aigi cecidit.

Fol. 45ba.

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° iiii.° Slogad  
 la Domnall mac Aedo co peraið tuaircirt Erenn 7 co  
 nGallaib cu hU Neill in veircit. Maelmartain  
 comarba Cairnið mortuus est. Moenach princeps  
 Cille aedair dummota mortuus est. Oenac tailten  
 cen aigi.]

[Et. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ix.° Coelum  
 ardepe uirum est in nocte Kalendiarum Ianuarii.  
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, felicitem  
 dormiuit. Eogan mac Cinngaelad, princeps imlecho  
 ibair, iugulatus est. Giblecan mac Maelbriðte, rex  
 Conaille Muirtemne, moritur. Plann ingen Dun-  
 gail, iugan rið Tempra, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-  
 medac princeps Maiði bile dormiuit.]

<sup>1</sup> Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> To the south of the mountain. — rru rliað a n-vep; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word mæp (or steward) by "Sergeant."

<sup>3</sup> Flann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Cu-cen-mathair. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

<sup>5</sup> Imlech-Ibhair. — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> Tailtiu. — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,<sup>1</sup> and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,<sup>2</sup> rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,<sup>3</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>5</sup> rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregb, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, [888.] with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on [889.] the night<sup>7</sup> of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugan son of Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,<sup>9</sup> 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

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frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *On the night*.—*nocte*. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); *i.e.* King of Ireland. The *Four*

*Masters* (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

Եւ. 1աւար. Anno domini mccc.° xc.° (աւար xc.° 1.°).  
 Flann mac Maelseuin, abbat 1a, in pace quiescit.  
 Concobar mac Flannacan, rex Oa Բալէ, յօ օրսան  
 քր ծաշի՝ լւսան քօտա. Muinter Բրո յօ քարստծ  
 րիո՞ւ եւար, 7 մոննա Բրոնա յօ քարստծ օո 7 յօ  
 Լօրսծ. Maelmorba mac Զարի՛ն օ Եալլա՛ն mac  
 Flannacan decollatur քր .i. rex Conaille Muir-  
 tairne. Cormac princeps Բօբար 7 Եանրի abbat  
 Cluana mic Noir moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,  
 princeps Ծրօմա in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnuac  
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuit. Բօւս՛է princeps mainir-  
 tre՛ն Ծուրե moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,  
 ancipita et rebus optimus Cluana macc U Noir, dor-  
 miuit. Danrcal polai an muir a n-Ալբաի, ecc. .ii.  
 Երաշի՛ն 1նա քօտ, xiii. քօտ a Երլլրի, iii. Երաշի՛ քօտ  
 մօրի a Լաիմ, iii. Երաշի՛ քօտ a Դրօնա. Զիւ՛նր Զօր  
 սիւ ի. Maelraðuill mac Cleiric, քի՛ Ըրիոն, մօր-  
 տւր քր.

- b. Եւ. 1աւար. Anno domini mccc.° xc.° 1.° (աւար xc.° 11.°).  
 Maelbriúte, abbat Cluana mic Noir, in pace dormiuit.  
 Uentur magnus in peria Martini, conuocatus քի՛ն  
 մար ր ռաիւ Եալլի՛ն, 7 Եօրս ռա ծարճաշի՛ն ար a Լա՛-  
 րաշի, 7 ռա Եաշի՛ օլսնա. Maelcorair, princeps Լօրի,

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—The "long lawn" (or "meadow"). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49 renders the entry "Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal *flux* [recte "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him." The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (քրքրքրա) of Finian were burnt with him, and Finnian's reliquaries profaned about him.

<sup>2</sup> *Tanist-abbot*. — Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish Եանրի (or Եանարի), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn*. — This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir-Buite*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire in Cluain-fota.<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Fini were profaned in the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, i.e., King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-abbot<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fianamail, abbot of Druim-Inaslainn,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep.' Sechnasach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of Mainistir-Buite,<sup>4</sup> died. Suibhne<sup>5</sup> son of Maelumai, anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois, 'fell asleep.' A woman<sup>6</sup> was cast ashore by the sea, in Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet; the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of Aidhne,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.] BIS. of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifneh," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 8, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> A woman.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Uanycal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mēt mōt* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

<sup>7</sup> *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Flachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.



Fol. 45ab.

¶ Ct. Ianaip, xxi. L. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° u.° Eiremhon mac Aedó, leť ru Ulať, o Eoloir nīac Eirni occiprur ert. Cloťobar mac Maeletuile, pecnap Cluana iparpo, 7 Robarťať mac Colcan pīncepp Cille tomae, dormierunt. Piaťnae mac Anriť, rex Ulať, a rociur ruiur iugulatur ert. Scannal mac Pērgil, pīncepp domnať Seťnaill, a pīatpibur ruiur occiprur ert.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Murcať mac Maeleduin, rīgdomna i[n]ťo foelai, do marbad o flannacai mac Pōgepťať, ru Pōpīnmaťi. Tāgepnať mac Tolairg, rīgdomna deirpīrť Dreg, iugulatur ert a rociur ruiur. Eipīrťil do ġiachtain lapīn ailiťir docum n-Epenť, co cain domnať 7 co pōpceťlať marťiť ailiť. Eťuť Lanne mac Comġain, epīrcopur, uitam penilem pīuiur. Maelmura rīġpīleo Epenn morpūur ert.

Nī paplaig talam togu, nī tharġai Tempu tupa,  
Nī taircell Epīu ipmar pep ro Mael mī[n]ġla[n] Mupa.  
Nī epīrť barr cen dolmai, nī roaťť ġnar co marbu,  
Nīpī iadaro talam tpebťať pōp pēncarť barťo ampu.

b.

¶ Ct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.° lxxx.° ui.° Maelcoba mac Crunnmāil, abbaip aipťo Maťa, uitam penilem pīuiur. Maeltuile mac Cilen, pīncepp Cluana pēpťa Dpenainť, paupāuit. Maelpatpānce pēpība ert rapīenp

<sup>1</sup> *Eiremhon*.—This name is written "Auromun" in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41, col. 3) of the Kings of Ulidia, where Auromun is represented as full King of the province during 3 years.

<sup>2</sup> *Ergne*.—Apparently the Ierne (or Eirne) whose death is recorded above at the year 851.

<sup>3</sup> *Clothobar*.—This name is represented by "Clothchu" in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 884), where he is said to have been "Prior of Cluain-Iraird," instead of vice-abbot.

<sup>4</sup> *Cill-Toma*.—Kiltoom, in the barony of Fore, co. Westmeath.

<sup>5</sup> *The Fochla*.—A name frequently applied in these and other Annals to the North of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Fernmhagh*.—A territory now represented, in name at least, by the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Cain-Domnaigh*.—Literally "Sunday Law." A code enforcing the strict observance of Sunday.

<sup>8</sup> *Lann*.—The *Four Masters* (A.D. 884) say that Echaidh was bishop of

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 885. Eiremhon<sup>1</sup> son of [885.] Aedh, half-King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir son of Ergne.<sup>2</sup> Clothobar<sup>3</sup> son of Maeltuile, vice-abbot of Cluain-Iraird, and Robhartach son of Colcu, abbot of Cill-Toma,<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep.' Fiachna son of Anfith, King of Ulidia, was slain by his associates. Scannal son of Fergal, abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, was killed by his brethren.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 886. Murchadh son of Maelduin, [886.] royal heir of the Fochla,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Flannacan son of Fogartach, King of Fernmhagh.<sup>6</sup> Tigernach son of Tolarg, royal heir of the South of Breg, was killed by his associates. An epistle came with the pilgrim to Ireland, with the 'Cain Domnaigh,'<sup>7</sup> and other good instructions. Echaidh of Lann,<sup>8</sup> son of Comgan, a bishop, ended a long life. Maelmura,<sup>9</sup> King-poet of Ireland, died.

There trod not<sup>10</sup> the choice earth, there flourished not at  
Temair the high,

The great Erin produced not a man, like the mild-bright  
Maelmura.

There sipped not death without sorrow, there went not  
usually to the dead,

The habitable earth was not closed over, a historian more  
excellent.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 887. Maelcobha<sup>11</sup> son of Crunnmael, [887.] ms. abbot of Ard-Macha, ended a long life. Maeltuile, son of Cilen, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenaind, rested. Mael-

"Lann-Eala" (now Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's county).

<sup>2</sup> *Maelmura*.—Otherwise known as "Maelmura Othna" (Maelmura of Othan, or Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the present barony of Inishowen West, co. Donegal). See an account of Maelmura's compositions in O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. lvi. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 222, note q.

<sup>10</sup> *There trod not*.—The original of these lines (not in B) is written in the top margin of fol. 45a, in A. Some letters have been injured by the binder, in the process of trimming the edges of the MS.

<sup>11</sup> *Maelcobha*.—See above at the year 878, where Maelcobha is stated to have been captured by Foreigners.

optimur, princeps Treoit 7 mæp muinteri Patraice  
 rru rliað anðer, quieuit. Dunchad mac Duibda-  
 baireann, rex Cairil, moritur. Cæroniuð por Flann  
 mac Maelreðnaill re n-Gallais, du itorðair Aed mac  
 Concobair rex Connaçt, 7 Lersur mac Cruinnein  
 episcopus Cille dapa, 7 Donncað mac Maeluoin  
 princeps Cille delca et aliarum ciuitatum. Cerpball  
 mac Dungaile, rex Orraighi, rubita morte peruit.  
 Cucenmaðair princeps imlecho ibair paupauit. Tolarg  
 mac Cellanigh leið ru ðeirçit ðneg uitam penilem  
 finiuit. Siðfrut mac Imair rex Norðmannorum a  
 ppatre suo per uolum occipit ert. Oenað Tailten  
 cen aighi cecidit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º uiii.º Slogar  
 la Domnall mac Aedo co pparið tuairçit Epenn 7 co  
 nGallais cu hU Neill in ðeirçit. Maelmarðain  
 comarba Caimnigh moritur ert. Moenach princeps  
 Cille aðair ðrummota moritur ert. Oenað tailten  
 cen aighi.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º lxxx.º ix.º Coelum  
 arðere uirum ert in nocte Kalendarum Ianuarii.  
 Maelpatraice mac Neill, princeps Slane, feliciter  
 dormiuit. Dugan mac Cinnraelað, princeps imlecho  
 ibair, iugulatur ert. Gibleðan mac Maelbriçte, rex  
 Conaillle Muirteimne, moritur. Flann ingen Dun-  
 gaile, rusan ruið Terhira, in penitencia dormiuit. Air-  
 meoac princeps Maigh bile dormiuit.

<sup>1</sup> Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> To the south of the mountain. — rru rliað a n-ðer; literally "towards the mountain from the south." The translator in the Clar. 49 version renders the expression "by the mountain southerly," and renders the word mæp (or steward) by "Serjeant."

<sup>3</sup> Flann. — Flann Shuna, King of Ireland.

<sup>4</sup> Cu-cen-mathair. — This name signifies "canis sine matre."

<sup>5</sup> Imlech-Ibhair. — Now Emly, the site of an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> Tailtiu. — Now Teltown, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath. The celebration, or non-celebration, of the fairs (or games) of Teltown seemed to be regarded as matters of great importance, judging from the

patraic, a most excellent scribe and sage, abbot of Treoit,<sup>1</sup> and steward of Patrick's 'people' to the south of the mountain,<sup>2</sup> rested. Dunchad son of Dubhdabhairenn, King of Cashel, died. A victory gained over Flann,<sup>3</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, by Foreigners, in which fell Aedh, son of Concobhar, King of Connaught, and Lergus son of Cruinnen, bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh son of Maelduin, abbot of Cill-delga and other religious establishments. Cerbhall son of Dungal, King of Osraighi, died suddenly. Cu-cen-mathair,<sup>4</sup> abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>5</sup> rested. Tolarg son of Cellach, half-king of the South of Bregh, finished an old age. Sicfrith son of Imar, King of the Norsemen, was deceitfully slain by his brother. It happened that the Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> was not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 888. A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh, [888.] with the men of the North of Ireland, and with Foreigners, to the Ui-Neill of the South. Maelmartain, successor of Cainnech, died. Moenach, abbot of Cill-Achaidh-droma-fota, died. The Fair of Tailtiu<sup>6</sup> not celebrated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 889. The sky seemed to be on fire on [889.] the night<sup>7</sup> of the Kalends of January. Maelpatraic son of Niall, abbot of Slane, 'fell asleep' happily. Eugean son Cennfaeladh, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> was slain. Giblechan son of Maelbrihte, King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, died. Flann daughter of Dungal, Queen of the King of Temhair,<sup>9</sup> 'fell asleep' in penitence. Airmedach, abbot of Magh-Bile, 'fell asleep.'

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frequent allusions made to them in this and other chronicles. See under the next year, and note 8, p. 387 *supra*.

<sup>1</sup> *On the night*.—*nocte*. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See a note regarding this place, under the year 887.

<sup>3</sup> *King of Temhair*.—(or Tara); *ie*. King of Ireland. The *Four*

*Masters* (at A.D. 886) explain that this King was Maelsechnaill son of Maelruanaidh (or Malachy I.), and that Flann Sinna, King of Ireland for nearly 30 years, and whose obit is given at the year 915 (*alias* 916) *infra*, was the son of Queen Flann.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º (aiaip xc.º i.º).  
 Flann mac Maelthuinn, abbaip Ia, in pace quiescit.  
 Concobair mac Flannacan, rex Oa Fáilgi, do orcaim  
 rri daigibí cluain fota. Muinrip Fíni do raruagab  
 iriud eclair, 7 minna Fínnia do raruagad oco 7 do  
 loicab. Maelmorba mac Fáiribí o Ceallaic mac  
 Flannacain decollatur ert .i. rex Conaille Muir-  
 teiríne. Cormac princeip Fobair 7 tanip abbaio  
 Cluana mic Noip moritur. Cormac mac Fianamla,  
 princeip Droma in arclainn, dormiuit. Sechnuic  
 episcopus Lurcan dormiuit. Poitit princeip mainir-  
 tneic Buice moritur. Suibne mac Mailehumai,  
 ancoruta et rcriba optimus Cluana macc U Noip, dor-  
 miuit. Banrcal polai an muir a n-Clbain, cxc. .ii.  
 traigib ina rot, xui. rot a tpiillri, ui. traigi rot  
 meoir a laime, ui. traigi rot a rpona. Silirip xoir  
 uile hi. Maelraibill mac Cleirig, rix Clíone, mori-  
 tur ert.

b. Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º i.º (aiaip xc.º ii.º).  
 Maelbriicte, abbaip Cluana mic Noip, in pace dormiuit.  
 Uentur magnus in rcria Martini, conbarigair ríóar  
 mar ip naib caillib, 7 coruc na daurcraigí ar a laic-  
 raigib, 7 na traigí olcena. Maelcorip, princeip Lotri,

<sup>1</sup> *Cluain-fota*.—The "long lawn" (or "meadow"). This entry is rather loosely constructed in the original, and the corresponding record in the *Ann. Four Masters*, A.D. 887, is not more grammatical. The old translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders the entry "Conor, &c., dyed of a mortal flux [*recte* "was destroyed with fire"] at Clonfad-Mackfini, dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him." The meaning of the passage is made clear by a note in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 40, col. 8), which represents Conchobar son of

Flannacan as having been slain in Cluain-fota, in the church, when all the writings (rcripcria) of Finnian were burnt with him, and Finnian's reliquaries profaned about him.

<sup>2</sup> *Tanist-abbot*.—Tanist is the Anglicised form of the Irish tanip (or tanairi), which means "second," or next in the order of succession.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-Inaslainn*.—This form has been corrupted to Dromiskin, the name of a townland and parish in the barony and county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir-Buice*.—Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>5</sup> *Suibhne*.—This was an eminent

Kal. Jan. A.D. 890 (alias 891). Flann son of Mael-  
duin, abbot of Ia, rested in peace. Conchobar son of  
Flannacan, King of Ui-Failghi, was put to death by fire  
in Cluain-fota.<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Fini were profaned in  
the church, and the reliquaries of Finnia were profaned  
and burned there. Maelmordha son of Gairbhith, *i.e.*,  
King of Conailli-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach  
son of Flannacan. Cormac, abbot of Fobhar, and tanist-  
abbot<sup>2</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cormac son of Fiana-  
mail, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep.' Sechna-  
sach, bishop of Lusca, 'fell asleep.' Fothuth, abbot of  
Mainistir-Buite,<sup>4</sup> died. Suibhne<sup>5</sup> son of Maelumai,  
anchorite, and excellent scribe, of Cluain-mac-U-Nois,  
'fell asleep.' A woman<sup>6</sup> was cast ashore by the sea, in  
Alba, whose length was 195 feet. The length of her hair  
was 17 feet; the length of a finger of her hand was 7 feet;  
the length of her nose 7 feet. She was altogether whiter  
than a swan. Maelfabhuill, son of Cleirech, King of  
Aidhne,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 891 (alias 892). Maelbrihte, abbot [891.]<sup>BIS.</sup>  
of Cluain-mac-Nois, slept in peace. A great storm on the  
feast of St. Martin, which created great destruction of  
trees in the forests, and carried away the oratories and  
other houses from their sites. Maelcorgis, abbot of

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man, and is believed to be the person mentioned by Ussher as "doctor Scotorum [i.e. of the Irish Scoti] peritissimus," *Index Chronol.*, ad an. 891. His name appears printed as "Swifne," in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* and in *Flor. Wigorn.*, at 892, and in the *Annales Cambriae* at 889. See Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 330. There is at Clonmacnoise a tombstone inscribed to Suibhne. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 172, note <sup>2</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *A woman*.—Meaning, of course, a mermaid. *Uanycal* signifies a "female form." This entry, which is part of the text in B., was added in A. by the hand which made the entry in the latter MS. at the year 752, regarding the *mil mór* (or whale; lit. "great animal").

<sup>7</sup> *Aidhne*.—Or *Ui-Flachrach*. A territory in the south of the county of Galway, which comprised the present barony of Kiltartan.

μοριτυρ. Τίγερναν mac Sellačain, rex ὁρείφνε, μοριτυρ.

Fol. 456b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° ii.° (αἰαρ xc.° iii.°). Močta dalta Fečgnai, episcopus ancorita et scriba optimus airo Mača, in pace quiescit. Cumque a cengcigir i n-aro Mača, etir cenel n-Eogain 7 Ultu, du itorcraodar ilí. Cač por Dubğallu re Saxanaič, du itorcraodar pluaiğ viairmíche. Meircbair moir por ġallaič Ačto cliač, condečardar i n-erruič, in dala rando vič la mac n-lmair, ino rann n-aile la dičpuit n-lepíl. Conğalač mac Flannacain, ríğdomna m-Ůreğ, in pace quiescit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° iii.° (αἰαρ xc.° ii.°). Maelodhar mac Forburaiğ, maer muinnteri patrince o pleib fardar, paupauit. Lačtna[n] mac Maelčiarain, rex Tečbai, moirityr. Feğsur mac Maelmíčil, equonimur Cluana mic Noir, dormiuir. Mac lthair iterum docum n-θpeno.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.° xc.° ii.° (αἰαρ xc.° ii.°). Dublačtnai mac Maelğualai, rex Cairil, moirityr. Maelpetair episcopus, pincep Tíre da ġlar, moirityr. Cellač mac Flannacain, ríðomna Ůreğ n-uile, o foğarac mac Tolairğ dolore iugulatur erc.

Ní fáil mac ríğ ríğí tor,  
Fo Ceallač n-ğormainec n-ğlan;  
Teğlac fo teğlac ino fír  
Ní ríl fo nim niabta ġal.

<sup>1</sup> *Lothra*.—Lorrha, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary.

<sup>2</sup> *Mochta*.—Evidently Mochta, "lector" of Armagh, who is stated, at the year 878 *supra*, to have been taken prisoner, with the Abbot Maelcobha, by Foreigners. Mochta was apparently not Bishop of Armagh, as his name does not appear in any of the ancient lists of the successors (or

*comarbs*) of St. Patrick. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

<sup>3</sup> *Ath-cliath*.—The old name of Dublin.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelodhar*.—The *Four Masters*, at the year 889, give the obit of Maelodhar son of Forbassach, chief judge of Leth-Chuinn (i.e. the northern half of Ireland), who must have been the person referred to in the foregoing entry; but without mentioning his office of steward

Lothra,<sup>1</sup> died. Tigernan son of Sellachan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 892 (alias 893). Mochta,<sup>2</sup> foster son of Fethgna, bishop, anchorite, and eminent scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. A disturbance at Whitsuntide in Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eogain and Ulidians, where many were slain. A battle gained over Black Foreigners by Saxons, in which countless numbers were slain. Great confusion among the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith,<sup>3</sup> so that they became divided—one division of them [joining] with the son of Imhar; the other division with Earl Sichfrith. Congalach son of Flannagan, royal-heir of Bregb, rested in peace. [892.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 893 (alias 894). Maelodhar<sup>4</sup> son of Forbusach, steward of Patrick's 'family' from the mountain<sup>5</sup> southwards, rested. Lachtnan, son of Maelchiarain, King of Tethba, died. Fergus son of Maelmithil, house-steward of Clonmacnoise, 'fell asleep.' The son of Imar [comes] again to Ireland. [893.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 894 (alias 895). Dubhlachtna, son of Maelghuala, King of Cashel, died. Maelpetair, a bishop, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Cellach, son of Flannacan, royal-heir of all Bregb, was deceitfully slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg. [894.]

"There is no son<sup>6</sup> of a King that rules over lords,  
Like the mighty pure Ceallach;  
A household like the man's household  
Is not under heaven of brilliant rays."

(maep) of the "family" (muinntir), or "people," of St. Patrick beyond "the mountain" southwards. The jurisdiction of this maep (steward, or "serjeant," as it is rendered by the old translator of these annals in the Clar. 49 MS., Brit. Museum) was evidently the same as that of the Maelpatraic whose "quievit" is noticed above at the year 887.

<sup>5</sup> *The mountain*.—The name of the mountain (or *ṛiabh*) is unfortunately not given. It was probably *Sliabh-Fuaid* (the Few Mountains, on the southern border of the county of Armagh). See last note.

<sup>6</sup> *Son*.—The original of these lines, which is not given in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 456 in A.



Muireadaċ mac Eóðocain, leċ ri Uloċ, o Aethere mac  
Laigne occirur ert. Nix magna 7 arcolt mor. Arð  
maċa do orcain o ġallarb Aċo cliaċ .i. o ġluniaraino,  
corucrat deiċenbur 7 peċt cet i m-brait.

Truas a noeb Patraic nar anaċt t'ernaiethi  
In ġall cona tuasaiċ ic bualat do deiċaiċi.

- b. **Ĵt.** Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º .u.º (aliax xc.º  
ui.º) Blamac princepŕ Cluana mic Noir, Moran Oa  
ðuioe princepŕ ðipor, uitam jenilem finierunt. Cinaeð  
mac Flannacain riðomna ðreġ moritur. Siŕriucc  
mac Imair ab aluŕ Norðmanniŕ occirur ert. Mael-  
moċerġi, mac Inðreċhtaiġ, leċ ri Ulat, a poŕur  
ŕuir occirur ert. Cumurcaċ mac Muireadaġ, rex  
ŕer n-arða Ciannaċta, o Ulatiċ occirur ert. Ar  
n-ðoganachta la Orpaiġi. Ar n-ġall ŕa Conailiu 7  
la mac Laigne, in qua cecioit Amlaim .h. Imair.  
Maelaċiċ, tanari Cluana mic Noir 7 princepŕ  
ðaimiri, do ðul marŕai la ðelmnai. Flannacan  
mac Ceallanġ, ri ðreġ, a Norðmanniŕ iugulatur ert.  
Flann mac Lonain .h. ġuairi do ġuin lar na ðeŕe  
Muman.

Fol. 46aa. **Ĵt.** Ianair. Anno domini dccc.º xc.º ui.º (aliax xc.º

<sup>1</sup> *Pity*.—The original of these lines, also not in B., is written in the lower margin of fol. 45b in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>2</sup> *Blamac*.—The correct orthography of this name is *Blathmac*. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 891, and *Chron. Scotorum* (at 896). O'Connor, in his edition of these *Annales*, wrongly prints the name *Blainn*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Buide*.—Printed *oa Binde* by O'Connor.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinaedh*.—MS. B. has *Cinaeðo*, which is the genit. form of the name.

<sup>5</sup> *Siŕriucc*.—Much confusion has

been created regarding the genealogy of these Norse and Danish families who settled in Ireland, by the inaccuracy with which the names of the chief men are written, not only in the Irish *Annals*, but in other contemporary *Chronicles*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhel, &c.*, p. 271.

<sup>6</sup> *By other*.—ab aluŕ, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Half-king of Ulidia*.—The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 891) say that Maelmocherghi was lord of Leath-Cathail (Lecale, in the county of Down). His name does not appear in the *Book of Leinster* list (p. 41) of the kings of Ulidia.

Muredach son of Eochacan, half-king of the Ulaid, was slain by Aided, son of Laigne. Great snow and great scarcity. Ard-Macha was plundered by Foreigners from Ath-cliath, *i.e.*, by Glun-iarainn, when they carried away seven hundred and ten persons into captivity.

"Pity,<sup>1</sup> O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay  
The Foreigners with their axes, when striking thy  
oratory."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 895 (alias 896). Blamac,<sup>2</sup> abbot of [895.] *ms.* Cluain-mic-Nois, Moran Ua Buide,<sup>3</sup> abbot of Birra, ended a long life. Cinaedh,<sup>4</sup> son of Flannacan, Royal-heir of Bregh, died. Sitriucc,<sup>5</sup> son of Imhar, was slain by other<sup>6</sup> Norsemen. Maelmocherghi, son of Indrechtach, half-king of Ulidia,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his associates. Cumuscach, son of Muredach, King of Fera-Arda-Cianachta,<sup>8</sup> was slain by the Ulidians. A slaughter of the Eoghanachta by the Osraighi. A slaughter of the Foreigners by the Conailli, and by the son of Laighne,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Amlaim, grandson of Imhar. Maelachidh, 'tanist'<sup>10</sup> of Cluain-mic-Nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, underwent martyrdom by the Delbhna. Flannacan, son of Cellach, King of Bregh, was slain by Norsemen. Flann,<sup>11</sup> son of Lonan Ua Guaire,<sup>12</sup> was slain by Deisi of Munster.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 896 (alias 897). Cathusach, son of [896.]

<sup>2</sup> *Fera-Arda-Cianachta*.—See note<sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Laighne*.—This was Aidith (or Aided), King of Ulidia, whose death is recorded at the year 897 *infra*, but by the *Four Masters* at the year 897 (=901), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* at 898. See the entry in the latter Chronicle regarding the battle above referred to (at the year 896), where "Aiteid," son of Laighne, is named as one of the victors.

<sup>10</sup> '*Tanist*.'—This title is represented in the *Ann. Four Mast.* by *ṛeacnaḃb*

*.i. ppuoir* ("Vice-abbot," *i.e.* Prior), at the year 891, where an explanation is given as to the cause of the martyrdom of Maelachidh. See the record of the event in the *Chron. Scotorum*, at A.D. 896.

<sup>11</sup> *Flann*.—A famous poet. In the *Chron. Scotorum* (at A.D. 896) Flann is called *Fingil* ("Virgil") of the Gaedhil. See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 58-60, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, vol. 2, pp. 98-104.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Guaire*, *i.e.* descendant of Guaire (Aidhne), King of Connaught. See note<sup>2</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

uu.<sup>o</sup>) Caſuraċ mac Feſſura, tanare abb aipō Maċa, reſeſioſur iuuēoir, pauſauit. Caſroinuſ ſua Mael-ſinnia mac Flannacain ſop Ulu 7 ſop ōal n-Ōraiċe, ōu iſoreſiaſar ilī im ſiſ ōal Ōraiċe .i. im Muireċaċ mac Mic Eſiſ, 7 im mac Maelmoċſoirſi mic Inſreċh-ſaiſ, ſi leſi Caſail, Ōiſſeſit mac Laiſni uulnēratuſ euariſ. Uaſmaran mac Concobair, rex .h. ſailſi, a ſocuir ſuir ſep ōolum occuſur eſt.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> uu.<sup>o</sup> (aliar xc.<sup>o</sup> uu.<sup>o</sup>). Ōiſſeſo mac Laiſni, rex Uloſ, a ſocuir ſuir ſep ōolum occuſur eſt. ſſop ſola ſluxit i n-aiſo ſiannachta. ſoirſſi mac ſuibne, aſſinneċ Laiſne leſſe, ōormuſit.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> uu.<sup>o</sup> (aliar xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>). Meſcell abbaſ Imleċo Ibaſ, Ōſtagan abbaſ ſopſaiſi, ſſepal ſepſeſiſno aipō Maċa, moſuntur.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dccc.<sup>o</sup> xc.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup>) Pluuaiſ annuſ. Mac Eſiſ mac leſlabair, rex ōail Ōraiċe, moſitūſ. Ōſcolt mar ſop ſeſſaiſ. Moſnaċ mac Coemair, abbaſ ōoimlacc, moſitūſ. ſaſſſ mac Concobair, rex ſeſſa ſonnaċt, extenſo ōolope pauſauit. ōomnall mac ſauſtantin, ſi Ōlban, moſitūſ.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.<sup>o</sup> (aliar dcccc.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup>). Maelſuanaiſ mac ſlaino ſilī Maelſeċnail, ſiſ-

<sup>1</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—The obit of this person, whose name appears in the list of the Kings of Dal-Araide contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41, col. 5), is given in these Annals at the year 899, where his son Muiredhach (or Muridach, as the name is written) is mentioned as his successor. Mac-Etigh, Muiredhach's father, may have resigned the government before his death. But in the *Book of Leinster*, (loc. cit.), Mac-Etigh is stated to have been slain by Mael-finnia, in the battle of Rath-cro, which was the name of the place where the

battle above mentioned was fought, according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 892).

<sup>2</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Aindiarraidh" in the *Ann. Four Mast.* and the *Chron. Scotorum*, at the years 892 and 897 respectively.

<sup>3</sup> *Aiddeit* or *Aideid*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, on the "son of Laighne," under the year 895.

<sup>4</sup> *Associates*.—ſocuir, for ſocuir, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ard-Cianachta*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>13</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

Fergus, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a religious young man, rested. A battle-rout by Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, over the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, where a great many were slain, including the King of Dal-Araidhe, viz., Muiredhach son of Mac-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and including the son<sup>2</sup> of Maelmocheirghe, son of Indrechtach, King of Leth-Cathail. Aiddeit<sup>3</sup> son of Laighne, escaped wounded. Uathmaran son of Conchobar, King of Ui-Failgi, was treacherously slain by his associates.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 897 (alias 898). Aideid<sup>4</sup> son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, was treacherously slain by his associates.<sup>5</sup> A shower of blood was shed in Ard-Cianachta.<sup>6</sup> Coirpre, son of Suibhne, 'airchinnech' of Lannleire,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 898 (alias 899). Mescell, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair;<sup>7</sup> Artagan, abbot of Corcach, and Bresal, lector of Ard-Macha, died. [898.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 899 (alias 900). A rainy year. Mac-Etigh,<sup>8</sup> son of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Great scarcity<sup>9</sup> [of food] for cattle. Maenach, son of Caeman, abbot of Daimliacc, died. Tadhg,<sup>10</sup> son of Conchobar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, rested after long suffering. Domnall,<sup>11</sup> son of Custantine, King of Alba, died. [899.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 900 (alias 901). Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Malsechnaill, royal-heir of Ireland, was [900.]

<sup>7</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—See above at the year 887; p. 406, n. <sup>5</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Mac-Etigh*.—See note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Great scarcity*.—The so-called translator of these Annals whose version is contained in the MS. Clarend. 49, Brit. Museum, renders this entry by *great fleaing of Chattle*.

<sup>10</sup> *Tadhg*.—His name appears also in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (895), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (900), as King of the three Connaughts (or three

divisions of Connaught); but it is not found in the list of the Kings of Connaught in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 41). Hence it may be assumed that the "three divisions of Connaught" (*tréora Connacht*, or "three Connaughts," as it is called in old authorities), did not comprise the entire province. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 175, 269.

<sup>11</sup> *Domnall*.—Regarding this Domnall (or Donald, as the Scotch histo-

Fol. 45  
(recte 46)

domna n-Érenn, o Luighnib occirur ert .i. o maccaib  
Cernachain fili Tarbce 7 o mac Lorcan mic Caetan,  
ubi multi nobiles ceciderunt .i. Maelcpon mac  
Domnaill, rex generus Loegaire, et princeps Roir ec .i.  
Dubcailinn, et alii multi. Pri daigib po h-orta uile.  
Tippaiti mac Nuadat, aircinnech Connaire et aliarum  
civitatum .i. Lanne Ela 7 Latrainib Druim. Coemcloib  
riib 1 Cairil .i. Cormac mac Cuilennain tairiri Cinn-  
segan .i. Finnguine.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 1.º (aliar dcccc.º 11.º).  
Finnguine rex Cairil a roir ruir occirur ert per  
volum. Inoarbha n-Gennti a hÉne .i. longport Aca  
cliaib, o Maelcinnia mac Flannacain co pparib Dneib, 7  
o Cernball mac Murcain co Laiibnib, co parcabrat  
vrecht mar vi a longuib, coneparat letmarba iar na  
n-guin 7 a m-bririub. Fogartaib mac Flainn, princeps  
Latrainib Druim, mortuur ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º 11.º (aliar dcccc.º  
111.º). Caincompuc episcopus et princeps Lugmaio,  
Maelciarain abbat Tine da glar et Cluana eionib,  
Ceallaib mac Soersura, anchorita et episcopus airt  
Maebae, in pace dormierunt. Maelcinnia mac Flann-  
nacain, rex Dneib, religiosus laicur, mortuur ert.

rians prefer to write his name), see Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxxxviii., and his *Celtic Scotland*, vol. 1, p. 335, and 338-9.

<sup>1</sup> *Luighni*. — A tribe which gave name to a territory which is now represented by the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Lorcan*. — The name of Lorcan's son is not given in any of the authorities consulted by the Editor. The blinding of Lorcan, by Aedh [Finnliath], King of Tara (i.e.

King of Ireland), is mentioned above at the year 863.

<sup>3</sup> *Nobles*. — nobiles. Omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-ech*. — Now Russagh, in a parish of the same name, barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 201, note n.

<sup>5</sup> *Condaire*. — Connor, in the county of Antrim, the ancient site of a bishopric now united with that of Down, both of which form the united Diocese of Down and Connor.

slain by the Luighni,<sup>1</sup> viz., by the sons of Cernachan son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan,<sup>2</sup> son of Cathal, when a great many nobles<sup>3</sup> fell, viz., Maelcron son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Laeghaire, and the abbot of Ros-ech,<sup>4</sup> i.e., Dubhcuilind, and several others. By fire they were all destroyed. Tipraiti son of Nuadu, 'herenagh' of Condaire,<sup>5</sup> and of other establishments, viz., of Lann-Ela<sup>6</sup> and Lathrach-Briuin<sup>7</sup>, [died]. A change of kings at Caisel, viz., Cormac MacCuilennain in the place of Cenngegain,<sup>8</sup> i.e. Finngwine.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 901 (alias 902). Finngwine, King of Caisel, was treacherously slain by his associates. Expulsion of Gentiles from Ireland, i.e. [from] the fortress of Ath-cliaith, by Maelfindia, son of Flannacan, with the men of Bregh, and by Cerbhall, son of Murican, with the Leinstermen; when they left a great number of their ships, and escaped half-dead, after having been wounded and broken. Fogartach son of Flann, abbot of Lathrach-Briuin,<sup>7</sup> died. [901.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 902 (alias 903). Caincomrac, bishop and abbot of Lughmadh,<sup>9</sup> Maelciarain, abbot of Tir-daglas and Cluain-eidnech;<sup>10</sup> Ceallach son of Soergus, an anchorite, and bishop<sup>11</sup> of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in peace. Maelfinnia, son of Flannacan, King of Bregh, a religious layman, died. [902.]

<sup>6</sup> *Lann-Ela*.—Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>7</sup> *Lathrach-Briuin*.—Now Laragh-bryan, in the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenngegain*.—This was a nickname for Finngwine. See Stokes's observations on the subject, in his edition of *Cormac's Glossary*, p. 145.

<sup>9</sup> *Lughmadh*.—Louth, in the parish,

barony, and county of the same name.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain-eidnech*.—The "Ivy lawn (or meadow)." Now Clonenagh, in the barony of Maryborough West, Queen's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Bishop*.—The name of Ceallach, son of Soergus, does not appear in any of the old lists of the abbots or bishops of Armagh. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 47.

Mac Dērbair oc baig ar bneigmac,  
 Drireo ceē dponz n-volbaē;  
 Mael rial Finnua foroll febrac  
 h-fo ruac rogorin roglaē.

Daichiunn ri reim cen gabarō,  
 Ardechli of Emna oenuch,  
 Fer asferoin cen boegul,  
 Da riu Eirinn a oenur.

Maelfinnia fer cen h-ulla,  
 Cormoia breg breo dar dinnā,  
 Delboai ri rogac ratgorin,  
 Plait corac caelonn Crinna.

Cennetiē mac Gaēini rex Laiēre, Andiarib mac  
 Maelmuire rex Turbi, mortui sunt. Occurio Treoit  
 o maelhiētis mac Flannacain 7 o Oengur nepote  
 Maelfechnaill, per consilium Flann filii Maelfechnaill.

.b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° iii.° (aliar dcccc.  
 iii.°) Ioreb abbat Cluana mic Noir in pace quieuit.  
 Sarugao Cenannra la Flann mac Maelfechnaill, for  
 Donnchad .i. a m̃ac raēerin, 7 alii multi decollati  
 sunt circa opatorium. Dungal episcopus princeps  
 Glinne da loēo, uitam penilem in Christo finiuir.  
 Ithar ua hithair do marbad la riu Fortrenn, 7 ar  
 mār n-imbi. Flann mac Conaill, abb imleēa Ithar.

Fol. 46ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° iii.° (aliar dcccc.  
 u.°). Maelciaraia mac Fortrēin, episcop Lanne leire,

<sup>1</sup> Son.—The original of these stanzas, which are not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46a in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they should be introduced into the text.

<sup>2</sup> The word in the original, here left untranslated, is n-volbaē. The metre of the line is faulty, some word having been apparently omitted before n-volbaē.

<sup>3</sup> Crinna.—This was the name of a

place in Meath, where a great battle was fought in the third century, in which Cormac Mac Airt was victorious. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 226.

<sup>4</sup> Turbhi.—The name of this district is now represented by that of Turvey, near Donabate, in the north of the co. Dublin.

<sup>5</sup> Treoit. — Now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> Flann. — Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at the time.

The son of Derbhail, battling over Bregh-magh,  
Would scatter every . . . .<sup>7</sup> band ;—  
Maelfinnia the generous, great and fierce,  
Most illustrious, most valiant hero.

He was a king whose career was without danger ;  
Chief over the ' fair ' of Emain ;  
A man, I assert, without fear,  
Who was alone worthy of Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness,  
Lord of Bregh ; a torch over fortresses ;  
A well-shaped king, select, noble,  
The famed prince of the battalions of Crinna.<sup>8</sup>

Cennetigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laighis, [and] Annia-raidh, son of Maeltuired, King of Turbhi,<sup>4</sup> died. Destruction of Treoit<sup>5</sup> by Maelmithidh, son of Flannacan, and by Oengus, the grandson of Maelsechnaill, by the advice of Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 903 (alias 904). Joseph, abbot of [903.] BISHOPS.  
Cluain-mic-Nois, rested in peace. Profanation of Cenannas<sup>7</sup> by Flann,<sup>6</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, against Donnchad, *i.e.* his own son ; and a great many people were beheaded around the oratory. Dungal, a bishop, abbot of Glenn-da-locha, ended an old age in Christ.<sup>8</sup> Imhar,<sup>9</sup> grandson of Imhar, was slain by the men of Fortrenn,<sup>10</sup> and a great slaughter about him. Flann son of Conall, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>11</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 904 (alias 905). Maelciarain son of [904.]  
Fortchern, bishop of Lann-leire,<sup>12</sup> rested in peace. A

<sup>7</sup> *Cenannas*.—This was the old Irish name of Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *In Christ*.—The Latin equivalent is not in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Imhar*.—Or Ivar, as the name was otherwise written. Regarding this person, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278-9.

<sup>10</sup> *Fortrenn*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 118 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Now Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>12</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.



in pace quiescit. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečnail cu Orraiđi. Lačtnan abbat perna mortuuf ert Imnaii cađa etir da mac Aedā .i. Domnall 7 Niall, co po tairmeircet tpa impide ceniul n-Bođain.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º u.º (aliar dcccc.º ui.º). Flann mac Domnail, piđdomna in tuaircirt, mortuuf ert. Eicnečān mac Dalaiđ, rex generuf Conail, mortuuf ert. Slogad la Flann mac Maelrečlainn co řipu Muman, co ř' innređ leir o řabran co Luimneč. Ciarmac ři .h. řiđgenti. Inrečhtach abb Bennčair mortuuf ert.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º ui.º). Colman řcriba, epircopuf Doimlacc 7 Lurca, in pace quiescit. řerđill, epircopuf řinnubrač abea, 7 řřinceř řnđeirnein, uitam řenilem in Chřipto řiniuit. Annuf mortalitacir. Dubřinna mac Eilđe, ři muiđi hiđa, mortuuf [ert].

.b. [Ct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º ui.º). Slogad la cenel n-Bođain .i. la Domnall mac Aedō 7 la Niall mac Aedō, co řolřcač Leo Tlačtđā, Maelmarťain řřinceř Luđmaiđ paupauit (i maiđ Ailbe, hi řeil Dađain [Inbř] daile .i. in io Septimbř i Maiřt 7 i tpeř dec). Bellum etir řipu Muman 7 leič Cuinn 7 Laiđniu, in quo occiruf ert Cormac mac Cuileannain ři Cairil, cum aluf řegibuf ppeclair. Hi řunt, řođartāc mac Suibne ři Ciaraibē, Ceallač mac

<sup>1</sup> *Flann*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>2</sup> *Aedh*; i.e. Aedh Finnlaith, King of Tara (or of Ireland), whose obit is given above at the year 878.

<sup>3</sup> *Gabhra*n.—Gowran, in the present county of Kilkenny.

<sup>4</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarmac*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 901), corresponding to foregoing entry, the name is written Ciarmhacan, who is stated to have been Lord of Ui-Connail-Gabhra, a

territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Fidhgenti*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 150, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 333, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Magh-Itha*; i.e., the "plain of Ith." The old name "of a district now represented by the southern half of the barony of Raphoe," in the co. Donegal. Reeves' *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note a.

<sup>8</sup> *Domnall-Niall*.—The two brothers

hosting by Flann<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, to Osraighe. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, died. A challenge of battle between two sons of Aedh,<sup>2</sup> viz., Domnall and Niall; but it was prevented through the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 905 (alias 906). Flann son of Domnall, [905.] royal-heir of the North, died. Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of the Cinel-Conaill, died. A hosting by Flann,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, to the men of Munster, when [the country] from Gabhran<sup>3</sup> to Luimnech<sup>4</sup> was devastated by him. Ciarmac,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Fidhgenti,<sup>6</sup> [died]. Indrechtach, abbot of Bennchair, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 906 (alias 907). Colman, a scribe, [906.] bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, rested in peace. Fergil, bishop of Finnabhair-abha, and abbot of Indeidenen, ended an old age in Christ. A year of mortality. Dubhsinna son of Eilge, King of Magh-Itha,<sup>7</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 907 (alias 908). A hosting by the [907.] <sup>B18</sup> Cinel-Eoghain, i.e., by Domnall<sup>8</sup> son of Aedh, and by Niall<sup>9</sup> son of Aedh, when Tlachtgha<sup>9</sup> was burned by them. Maelmartain, abbot of Lughmadh, rested—(in Magh-Ailbhe, on the festival of Dagan of [Inbher]-Daile,<sup>10</sup> i.e., the Ides of September, on a Tuesday, the 13th). A battle between the men of Munster and the Leth-Chuinn<sup>11</sup> and Leinstermen, in which Cormac Mac Cuilennain, King of Caisel, was slain, together with other famous Kings, viz., Fogartach son of Suibne, King of Ciarraidhe,<sup>12</sup>

mentioned above at the year 904, as about to engage in battle with each other.

<sup>9</sup> *Tlachtgha*.—This was the old name of the hill now known as the "Hill of Ward," near the town of Athboy, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Inbher-Daile*.—This is now represented by Ennereilly, in a parish of the same name, barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow. This clause, which

is not in B., is added in the margin in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*.—"Conn's Half," i.e. the Northern half of Ireland.

<sup>12</sup> *Ciarraidhe*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (907), Fogartach is described as King of "Ciarraidhe-Cuirche," a territory now represented by the barony of Kerricurrigh, co. Cork.

Cerball ní Oppaí, Ailill mac Eúgáin príncepí truan Corcaí, Colman príncepí Cinn eti, 7 ceterí. Flann mac Maelreclainn ní Temra, Cerball mac Muirécan ní Laigen, Caéal mac Concobair ní Connact, uictorep fuerunt. Caé belai, Muígha. Diarmait príncepí Daire Calgaí in pace quieuit. Cormac ancórta príncepí Droma moir, moritur. Maeloíghaí mac Congalaí, ní Loéa gabor, per vólum occipit ert o Pógarraí mac Tolair.

Fol. 456b.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º uii.º (aliar dcccc.º ix.º). Cerball mac Muirécan, rex optimus Laginennium, dolore mortuus ert. Muíghon mac Soélaíain rex nepotum Maine. Dec nepor Leélabair rex vail Aíraí, defunctus ert. Douina mortaliat. Amalgaí mac Congalaí ní domna Dúe, 7 Inúeí, mac Maelteimín religiofus laicus, decollatus fuit o Conailí Múrtimín. Cumurcaí mac Ailello, equonimur airo Maéa, quieuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º ix.º (aliar dcccc.º x.º). Caéroní, né Flann mac Maelreclainn cum suis filiis por riu Dúeíne, ubi cecidit Flann mac Tígernáin, 7 alii nobiles multi intercepti sunt, Aed mac Mael-patraice, ní .h. Pádraí, o Niall mac Aedó interceptus ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º x.º (aliar dcccc.º xi.º). Pógarraí mac Celí rex nepotum filiorum Cuair moritur. Eúigen mac Fingín, príncepí Treoit, penilem vitam finit. Dúeíne do ní immalle in una die

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Etigh*.—Now Kinnitty, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>2</sup> *Flann*.—This entry, which forms part of the text in B. is added in the margin in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Belagh-Mughna*.—The Road (or Pass) of Mughna. It is well known as Ballaghmoone, in the south of the

county of Kildare. A curious account of this battle has been published in *Fragm. of Irish Annals*, pp. 201-225. See also O'Donovan's *F.M.*, at A.D. 903, under which year the battle is there entered; the correct date being 908.

<sup>4</sup> *Of the Leinstermen*.—Laginnennium, corrected to Laginennium, A. Laigi B.

Ceallach son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi; Ailill son of Eogan, abbot of Trian-Corcaighe; Colman, abbot of Cenn-Etigh,<sup>1</sup> and others. Flann<sup>2</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair; Cerbhall son of Muirecan, King of Leinster, [and] Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, were victors. The battle of Belagh-Mughna.<sup>3</sup> Diarmait, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh, rested in peace. Cormac, an anchorite, abbot of Druim-mor, died. Maeloghra son of Conghalach, King of Loch-gabhor, was treacherously slain by Fogartach son of Tolarg.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 908 (alias 909). Cerbhall son of Muirecan, a most excellent King of the Leinstermen,<sup>4</sup> died of anguish. Mughron son of Sochlachan, King of Ui-Maine, [died]. Bec, grandson of Lethlabhar, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. A mortality of cattle. Amalgaidh son of Congalach, royal-heir of Bregh, and Indeirghi son of Maelteimin, a religious<sup>5</sup> layman, were beheaded by the Conailli-Muirteimni. Cumuscach son of Ailill, house-steward<sup>6</sup> of Ard-Macha, rested.<sup>7</sup> [908.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 909 (alias 910). A battle-rout by Flann<sup>8</sup> son of Maelsechnaill, with his sons, over the men of Breifni, in which Flann<sup>9</sup> son of Tigernan fell, and a great many other eminent persons were slain. Aedh son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall son of Aedh. [909.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 910 (alias 911). Fogartach son of Cele, King of Ui-mac-Cuais,<sup>10</sup> died. Eithigen son of Fingin, abbot of Treoit, ended an aged life. Two suns ran together on the same day, viz., the day before the [910.]

<sup>5</sup> Religious. — *releḡioru*, A. B.

<sup>6</sup> House-steward. — *oeconomu* (for *oeconomu*), A. B.

<sup>7</sup> Rested. — *quieuit*, A. *mor* (for *moru*, or *moru* *er*), B.

<sup>8</sup> Flann. — *Flonn*, A. Flann was King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> Flann. — The *Four Mast.* (at A.D. 905), call him Lord of Breifne.

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-mac-Cuais*. — Otherwise, and correctly, written *Ui-mac-Uais*. The name of this branch of the *Airghialla* is preserved, but in an altered form, in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

.1. i ppiu nonar Mai. Domnall mac Aeda do gabail bachla.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (aliaz dcccc.º xi.º). Flann mac Mecluiġe, princep Corcaigi, do-  
muit. Maelbriġte mac Maeldomnaiġ, princep Lir  
moir, in Chriſto quieuit. Cernaċan mac Duilgein,  
riġdomna na n-Āirter, occipit ert in lacu crudeli o  
Niall mac Aedo. Muiredaċ mac Cormaic princep  
Oroma inarclainn, 7 riġdomna Conaill .i. ġairbiċ mac  
Mailmorua, do orcaim ppi daiġiċ i ppaunniġi Oroma  
inarclainn :

Muiredaċ,  
Ceo nach cainit a coemu,  
Iſ domna do tuncbaċ;  
Iſ nell co nime noemiu,

Mor thepbaċ int oirtoniġi  
Mac Cormaic milib maiſſi;  
[n] minn foroll forġliġe,  
Da cannel ceċa clairi.

Soċlacan mac Diarmata, rex nepotum Maine, in  
clericatu ppiuit. Cleirċen mac Murchada, pi .h.  
m-ġriuin ieoia, Muiredaċ mac Muġroin dua clainni  
Caċail, moriuntur. Taiġi il do loſcaċ iprait airtio  
Maċa per incuriam. Pluuialir atque tenebropur  
annur. Cometer apparuit.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xi.º (aliaz dcccc.º  
Fol. 46a. xi.º). Tippiuit mac Maelġino princep imleċo 1baiſi,  
Maelmuire ingen Cinaeċa mic Āilpin, Etulb pi Saxan

<sup>1</sup> 'In lacu crudeli.' — This must surely be corrupt. In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (907), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (911), the lake in which Cernachan is stated to have been drowned is called Loch-Cirr, to the west of Armagh. Possibly "crudeli" may be by mistake for "crudeliter."

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Inasclainn.* — Dromiskin,

in the barony and county of Louth. The second member of the name (*In-asclainn*) is not in A., and is represented in B. by ġ.

<sup>3</sup> *By fire.* — ġpi daiġi, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiredhach.* — The original of these stanzas, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 46b in A., with a sign of reference to the

Nones of May. Domnall, son of Aedh, assumed the pilgrim's staff.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 911 (alias 912). Flann son of Mac- [911.] HIS.  
luighe, abbot of Cork, 'fell asleep.' Maelbrigte son of  
Maeldomnaigh, abbot of Lis-mor, rested in Christ. Cernachan son of Duilgen, royal-heir of the Airthera, was put to death 'in lacu crudeli,'<sup>1</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh. Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim-Inasclainn,<sup>2</sup> and the royal-heir of the Conailli, i.e. Gairbith son of Maelmorda, were killed by fire<sup>3</sup> in the refectory of Druim-Inasclainn.

Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup>

Who laments him not, ye learned !

It is a cause for plague.

It is a cloud to holy heaven.

Great loss is the illustrious man,

Son of Cormac, of a thousand graces ;

The great, illuminating gem,

Who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmait, King of Ui-Maine, died in the religious state. Cleirchen, son of Murchad, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola,<sup>5</sup> [and] Muiredach, son of Mughron, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died. Many houses were burned in the 'Rath' of Ard-Macha, through carelessness. A rainy and dark year. A comet<sup>6</sup> appeared.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 912 (alias 913). Tipraite son of Mael- [912.]  
find, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, Maeltuired daughter of Cinaedh<sup>7</sup> Mac Alpin, Etulb<sup>8</sup> King of the North Saxons,

place where they might be introduced into the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Seola*. — A powerful tribe, descended from Brian, the son of Eochaidh Muighmedhoin, King of Ireland in the 4th Cent., whose territory was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Clare, co. Galway. See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught* p. 363.

<sup>6</sup> *Comet*. — Comet, A. Omitted in B.

<sup>7</sup> *Cinaedh*. — Or Kenneth, as the name is usually written by Scotch historians.

<sup>8</sup> *Etulb*. — Æthelwald, King of Northumbria, whose death (in battle) is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle at the year 905. See Lappen-berg's *Hist. of England*, pp. 85-6.

τῶν αἰρετῶν, μορμύτῃ. Congalač mac Ğairbith, πῖ Conaille, α ρυῖρ ιυγυλάτῃ ἔρτ ἰρῖν νομαč ἡῖρ ἰαρ n-orcain in ταιḡi abač i n-Ųruim inapclaino ρor mac Maelmorčā 7 ρor Muirečāč mac Cormaic princepŲ Ųroma. Cuilennan mac Maelbrıgce in ρine eıurđem anni μορύτῃ. Cačrhoınıuđ ρıa n-Ųonncharo Oa Maelpečnaił, 7 ρe Maelmıčıř mac Flannacain, ρor ρogartac mac Tolairḡ ρı veırcırt đpeḡ, 7 ρor Lorcain mac Ųonncharo, 7 ρor Laiḡnu, co ρarḡabrat ilı ἰτῖρ bar 7 epḡabail. Cačrhoıneo ρe n-ḡentıř ρor ρairınn nočoblaiḡ ve Ultaıř i n-airıur Saxon, du ἰτορḡarar ilı im Cumıřcač mac Maelmočorḡı mac ρıḡ Leičı Cačail. Sloḡeđ la Nıall mac n-Ųeđo co Connačta, 7 cačrhoınıuđ ρıam ρor ócu τῶν αἰρετῶν Connačt .ı. ρor Ou Ųmalḡarıo 7 ρor ρıřu hUmailł, co ρarḡabrat ρochaıve ἰτῖρ bar 7 epḡabail, im Maelclıuıče mac Concobaıř. ρıııııııı atque tenebρorıř annıř. Maelbrıgce mac Topnain du tečt imMumain vo řıarlıucač aılıčıř vo đpetnaiř.

İct. İanair. Anno domını dcccc.º xııı.º (alıar dcccc.º xııı.º). İnoρeđ veırcırt đpeḡ 7 veırcırt Cıannačta o Flann mac Maelpečnaił. Cealla ilı vo řarḡarar leiř. Maelbrıgce mac ḡıblečain, πῖ Conaille, vo ḡııı o hUıb Ečoch quarto menře ρeḡıı řıı. Sloḡar la Nıall mac n-Ųeđo i n-đail n-Ųraıve İunıo menře,

<sup>1</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as "Gairbith" in the entry regarding the outrage here referred to, under the year 911.

<sup>2</sup> *Grandson*.—Donnchad was the son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland at this time, who was the son of Maelsechlainn, also King of Ireland (Malachy I.)

<sup>3</sup> *Saxon-land*; i.e. England.

<sup>4</sup> *Including*.—ı. in A. and B., obviously by mistake for ım, as in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (908=913).

<sup>5</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>6</sup> *Ui-Amalgaidh*.—"Descendants of Amalgadh." A powerful tribe, whose name is now represented in that of the barony of Tirawley [τῖρ Ḳıřalḡarıo], co. Mayo.

<sup>7</sup> *Umhall*.—A district comprising the present baronies of Murrisk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

<sup>8</sup> *Maelbrigte*.—He was bishop (or abbot) of Armagh. His obit is entered at the year 926 *infra*, where he is

died. Congalach son of Gairbhídh, King of the Conailli, was slain by his own people, in the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house in Druim-Inasclainn, against the son<sup>1</sup> of Maelmordha, and against Muiredhach son of Cormac, abbot of Druim. Cuilennan, son of Maelbrigte, died at the end of the same year. A battle was gained by Donnchad, grandson<sup>2</sup> of Maelsechnaill, and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, over Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Breg, and over Lorcan son of Donnchad, and over the Leinstermen, who lost a great number, between those killed, and prisoners. A battle was gained by Gentiles over the crews of a new fleet of the Ulidians on the coast of Saxon-land,<sup>3</sup> where a great many were slain, including<sup>4</sup> Cumuscach son of Maelmoherghi, son of the King of Leth-Cathail.<sup>5</sup> A hosting by Niall, son of Aedh, to Connaught; and he gained a battle over the warriors of the North of Connaught, viz., over the Ui-Amalgaidh,<sup>6</sup> and the men of Umhall,<sup>7</sup> who lost great numbers between slain and prisoners, including Maelcluiche, son of Conchobar. A rainy and dark year. Maelbrigte,<sup>8</sup> son of Tornan, went into Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 913 (alias 914). Devastation of the South of Breg, and of the South of Cianachta,<sup>9</sup> by Flann son of Maelsechnaill. Several churches were violated by him. Maelbrigte son of Giblechan, King of Conailli, was killed by the Ui-Echach, in the fourth month of his reign. A hosting by Niall,<sup>10</sup> son of Aedh, into Dal-

[913.]

described as "comarb" (or successor) of Patrick and Colum Cille. But in the list of the *comarbs* of St. Patrick in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42), Maelbrigte is said to have been also a successor (*comarb*) of St. Bridget. See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, pp. 46-7.

<sup>9</sup> *Cianachta*; i.e. the *Cianachta*-

Breg, a district comprising the east of the present county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—This was Niall 'Glundubh' (Niall black-knee), afterwards King of Ireland, who was killed in a battle with the Danish invaders, fought at Kilmashogue, in the co. Dublin, in the year 919 (918 of these



Loingreč .h. Leēlaðair, pī val Aðairde tī a tairēct oc  
 Fregabul, 7 maíom fair co farðað a braitair ar a  
 lurgg .i. Flæðruað .h. Leēlabair. Aēð mac Eoðocain pī  
 in coicirð, 7 Loingrech pī val Aðairde, tī a tairēct oc  
 cain Erenn, 7 maíom forairð. Cerrian mac Colman  
 torēð cenel Maelē, 7 mac Allacain mic Laičteðain  
 7 alaile, tū þacbaíl ar a lurgg. Aēð, imorpo, cum  
 paucissimis ex fuga reuerſentur 7 acerrime intra fugam  
 perſentur, quorūdam ex militibus Neill pportrauit.  
 Dubgall filiur eíur uulneratur euarit. Uellum nauale  
 oc Manainn etir Ðairū mac n-Orir 7 Ragnall .h.  
 Imair, ubi Ðare[ð] pene cum omni exercitu ſuo dele-  
 tur ert. Nocoblað mar tī Ðentirð oc Loð daciaēð. Sið  
 etir Níall mac n-Oēðo pī n-Álirð 7 Aēð pīð in coicirð,  
 oc Tealairg occ, 1 Jct. Nouembir. Slogað ino þoðlai  
 la Níall mac n-Aēðo hī Míðe hī mīr Ðecimbir.  
 Ðcorair oc Ðrellairg eilltī pī Cpora coil aníar. Lúirð  
 plog h-uað arin tūnað tū raðair arba 7 conðairð.  
 Ðurðarðair Oengur .h. Maelreðlainn, cona braitirð  
 olēna, 7 co plog þer Míðe, co farðabrat coicir ar  
 ceðraðair Leo im Coinnecan mac Muirceðair, 7 im  
 þerðal mac Oenðurra, 7 im Uaðmaran mac n-Álir, 7  
 im Ðurðan mac Ðairirð toirēch .h. mðreðail Míðe, 7  
 im Maelruanað mac Cumurðair toirēð pīl Ðuirðirē,  
 7 im Maelmburðtī mac n-Aēðacain, 7 im mac n-Ðru-  
 main mic Aēðo, 7 im Þiaðrað mac Cellaðain, 7 im

Fol. 46ab.

Annals). See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd. pp. xc., xci.

<sup>1</sup> *Fregabal*.—A river in the county Antrim, the name of which is now corrupted to the "Ravel Water." See Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 334-5.

<sup>2</sup> *Province*; i.e. the Province of Ulidia, often called the Province in these Annals, though it merely re-

presented the greater portion of the present county of Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Carn-Erenn*.—Now Carnearny (according to Dean Reeves), in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. *Down and Connor*, p. 341, note.

<sup>4</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-daciaech*.—The old Irish name of Waterford Harbour.

<sup>6</sup> *Province*.—In coicirð (lit. "the

Araidhe, in the month of June. Loingsech Ua Lethlabhair, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabal,<sup>1</sup> when he was defeated, and lost his brother out of his army, *i.e.*, Flathrua Ua Lethlabhair. Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province,<sup>2</sup> and Loingsech, King of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Carn-Erenn,<sup>3</sup> but were routed. Cerran son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Maelche, and the son of Allacan son of Laichtechan, and others of their army, were lost. Aedh, however, returning from the flight with a very few, and fiercely resisting during the flight, slew some of Niall's soldiers. Dubhgall, his son, escaped wounded. A naval battle at Manaun,<sup>4</sup> between Barid, son of Ottir, and Ragnall grandson of Imar, where Barid was killed, together with nearly all is host. A large new fleet of Gentiles at Loch-dacaech.<sup>5</sup> Peace [concluded] between Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, and Aedh, King of the Province,<sup>6</sup> at 'Telach-og,'<sup>7</sup> on the Kalends of November. A hosting of the Fochla<sup>8</sup> by Niall, son of Aedh, into Midhe, in the month of December. He encamped at Grellach-Eillte,<sup>9</sup> to the west of Crosa-cail.<sup>10</sup> A large party went from him out of the camp to procure corn and fire-wood. Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn, with all his brethren and the army of the men of Meath, overtook them; and they lost 45 men, including Coinnecan son of Muirchertach, and Ferghal son of Oenghus, and Uathmaran son of Ailib, and Erudan son of Gairfidh, chieftain of Ui-Bresail-Macha, and Maelruanaidh son of Cumuscach, chieftain of Sil-Duibhthire, and Maelbrihte son of Aedhacan, and the son<sup>11</sup> of Eru-man son of Aedh, and Fiachra son of Cellachan, and

fifth"); by which was meant the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>7</sup> *Telach-og*.—Now Tullyhog, in the barony of Dungannon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>8</sup> *Fochla*.—A name for that part of the North of Ireland occupied by the Northern Ui-Neill.

<sup>9</sup> *Grellach Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Crosa-cail*.—Crossakeele, in the last named barony and county.

<sup>11</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Maelmordha, by the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 910.

Maelmuire mac Flannacain ríghomna na n-Áir-  
ḡialla.

Óron do ḡrellairḡ eillti huair,  
Fuaramar cuain na taib;  
Árberc Cormacan ríu Niall,  
Nac in lecar riar tiasam rair.

Íct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º xiiii.º (aíar dcccc.º  
xu.º). Oengur .h. Maelpechnaill, ríghomna Tempač,  
reptimo iour Februairi peria tertia morpuur ert.

Deannacht for Láin Cínnó mic Óirno,  
Ro marb Oengur fínn muasó Fáil:  
Maic ino arriain ḡaircís ḡeir,  
Óḡail Áeda allain ain.

Domnall mac Áedo, rí Áilíḡ, uerpo equinoctio in peni-  
tentia morpuur. Fíuḡuibechc Flainn mic Maelpeč-  
lainn o maccaib .i. o Donnchaó 7 o čončobur, 7 inoḡeč  
Míḡe uaḡib co Loč rí. Sloged ino fočlai la Niall mac  
n-Oeḡa ríḡ n-Áilíḡ co roḡaḡ naiḡm Donnchaḡa 7 Con-  
cobuuir ríu ríur a n-ačar, 7 co rāḡaḡ oḡaḡ itir Míḡe  
7 Óḡeḡa. Maelciapain mac Eočacain, príncep Cluana  
h-auir 7 epircopur airo Mača, anno lxx.º aetatis ríe,  
Scannlan airchinnech Taḡhlachta 7 Scannlan airchin-  
nech na Congbala ḡlinne Suileḡi, in Chpíro morpu-  
untur. Ruarcc mac Maelbriḡce, rí Murcraioe číre,

<sup>1</sup> *Grellach-Eillte*.—Girley, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Cormacan*.—Better known as Cormacan *Eiges* (or C. the "Poet"). His obit is given by the *Four Masters* at the year 946=948. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Circuit of Ireland by Muircheartach Mac Neill*, printed for the Irish Archaeol. Soc., 1842. The original of these lines, which is not in B., is added in the upper margin of fol. 47a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>3</sup> *Royal-heir*.—ríghomna, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Died*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 911) say that Oengus died of wounds received by him in the battle of Grellach-Eillte, mentioned under the preceding year (913) in this Chronicle.

<sup>5</sup> *Fal*.—Fal, and Inis-Fail, were bardic names for Ireland. The orig. of these lines (not in B), is added in the lower margin of fol. 47a in A, with the usual mark of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh Allan*.—The death in battle of Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, is recorded above at the year 742. The

Maelmuire son of Flannacan, royal-heir of the Airghialla.

Sorrow to the cold Grellach-Eillte,<sup>1</sup>  
 We found hosts by its side.  
 Cormacan<sup>2</sup> said to Niall,  
 "We will not be allowed to go westwards, let us go  
 eastwards."

Kal. Jan. A.D. 914 (alias 915). Oengus Ua Maelsechnaill, royal-heir<sup>3</sup> of Temhair, died<sup>4</sup> on the seventh of the Ides of February, the third day of the week. [914.]

A blessing on the hand of Cernnd son of Bernd,  
 Who slew Oengus Finn, the pride of Fal;<sup>5</sup>  
 It was a good deed of his sharp valour,  
 To avenge the noble Aedh Allan.<sup>6</sup>

Domnall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, died in penitence, at the vernal equinox. A rebellion against Flann son of Maelsechlainn by his sons, viz., by Donnchad and Conchobar; and they devastated Midhe as far as Loch-Ri. The army of the North [was led] by Niall son of Aedh, King of Ailech, who received the guarantee of Donnchad and Conchobar that they would be obedient to their father, and left peace between Midhe and Bregh. Maelciarain son of Eochocan, abbot of Cluain-auis<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Ard-Macha,<sup>8</sup> in the 70th year of his age; Scannlan, 'herenagh' of Tamlacht, and Scannlan, 'herenagh' of Congbail<sup>9</sup> of Glenn-Suilidhe, died in Christ. Ruarc son of Maelbrigte, King of Muscraidhe-thire,<sup>10</sup> was killed

victor in the battle was Domnall son of Murchad, who succeeded Aedh Allan in the sovereignty, and who was the ancestor of Oengus Ua Maelsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Cluain-auis* —Or Cluain-eois, as it is otherwise written. Now Clones, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Ard-Macha*.—There is probably some error here, as the name of Mael-

ciarain does not appear in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 186, note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Congbail*.—Now Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraidhe-thire*.—The old name of a territory comprising the present barony of Lower Ormond, (and part of Upper Ormond), co. Tipperary.

Եւ իսկ երբ մեծաւ 7 տա[ն]ցոյց առիւնք Դանգալայի-  
Տորթա՛ն արքայ մերոյ ընտելի ընտանիքին ու Լո՛ւ  
ճաճա՛ն բարոյ, 7 որոքոք տա՛նք 7 բոլոր Թմարն հ-ստի՛ն:

.b.     Ikt. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xº uº (alıar dcccc.º  
xıı.º). Plann mac Maelreġlann (mic Maelruanairġ  
mic Donnchada), pı Tempacı, pegnair annıı xxx. et uı.,  
et menrıbur .ıı. et dıebur .u., anno aetatıı rue lxº ıııı.º,  
octaua dıe Kalendarıı lunıı pıııa pıııııa, hora

Fol. 466a. ԴԵՐ ԳՐԱՐ ՔԵՐԺԻՄԱ, ՄՈՐԻՄՄԱ. ՔՅՁԱՐԺԱԾ ՄԱՇ ԵՈԼԱՅԻՆ  
 ՈՐ ԴԵՐՔԻՐԵ ԾՐԵՅ ՄՈՐԻՄՄԱ. ԱՆՆԵ ՄԱՇ ԿԱԾԱՆ, ՈՐ  
 ՍԱԴՆԵ ԸԼԻԱԾ, ՆՈ ԲԱՐ[ՍՅԱՆ] Օ ԶԱԼԼԱՅ ԼՈՃԱ ՎԱՃԱԵՇ  
 ԱԵՇ ՄԱՇ ԱԼԵԼԼՈ ԵԼԲԱՐ ԸԼԱՆԱ ՔԵՐԺԱ ԾՐԵՆՎԱՆ,  
 ԿՈՆԼԻԳԱՆ ՄԱՇ ԾՐԱՅՆԵՆ ԵՐԵԽ .h. ԼՈՄԱՆ ԶԱԵԼԱ,  
 ՄԱՐԺԱՆ ԵԼԲԱՐ ՈՐԻՐ ԿՈՄՄԱՆ, ՄՈՐԻՄՄԱ. ՈՐԱԼ  
 ՄԱՇ ԱԵԾԱ ԻՐՔԻՅԵ ԵՄՔԱԾ, 7 ՕԵՆԱԾ ԵԱԼԵՆ ՆՈ ԱԻՅ  
 ԼԱՐ, ՊՈՆ ՄԱԼԻՐ ԵՄՔՈՐԻՄԱՐ ՔՐԵԹԵՐՄԻՐՄԱ ԵՐԵ.  
 ԶԱԼԼ ԼՈՃԱ ՎԱՃԱԵՇ ԵՅՐ ՆՈ ԻՆՈՐԻՄԵ ՄԱՄԱՆ 7 ԼԱՅԵՆ.  
 ՄԱԵԼԲԱՐՔԻՆՈ ՔԱԿԱՐՆՈ ԸԼԱՆԱ ՈՐ ՈՐԻՐ ՄՈՐԻՄՄԱ.  
 ԱՐՈ ՄԱՃԱ ՆՈ ԼՈՐԿԱԾ ՎԱԿԱ 1 ՊԱՆԿ ԿԱԼԵՆՎԱՐ ՄԱՅ .i.  
 Ա ԼԵԻԾ ԴԵՐՔԵՐԺԱԾ, ԿՈՐԻՆ ԵՈՐ 7 ԿՈՐԻՆԵ ՔԱԾԼԼ 7 ԿՐԻՆ  
 ԸՐԱՐ 7 ԿՈՐԻՆՈ ԼԻՐ ԵԼԲԱՆՈ Խ-ԱԼԵ. ԿՈԼԼԱՅ ԻՆՅՈՐ ՎԱԻՇ-  
 ՎԱՆ, ԿՈՄԱՐԲԱ ԾՐԱՅԻ, ՊԱՅԱՐԵ.

**Ikt.** 1anair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup> (alir mccc.<sup>o</sup> xii.<sup>o</sup>). Sneačta 7 h-uáčť tihňar, 7 aig anaicenta, irin bliatain re, comtar ruiyre prum loča 7 pruh abainn Ereno, co no la ar ti ceřraič 7 enaič 7 eicnič. Alrto zrainoi olčena. Cometir celum ardepe uirum erť. Tlum čeineč do arčruguro co torainn iar n-črinn

<sup>1</sup> *Son.*—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in *al. man.* in A., is written by way of gloss, in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Who reigned.*—*regnant*, in A. and B.

<sup>3</sup> *Of June.*—1 unia, A. The criteria above given shew that the

correct year was 916, according to the common computation.

<sup>4</sup> *Uaithne-Cliach*.—A territory now represented by the barony of Ownbeg, co. Limerick.

<sup>b</sup> *Ui-Lomain-Gaela*.—A sept of the *Ui-Maine* (or *Hy-Many*) of Con-

through treachery and malice, by the Ui-Dungalaigh. A great and frequent increase of Gentiles coming still to Loch-dachaeach ; and the territories and churches of Munster were plundered by them.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 915 (alias 916). Flann, son of Mael- [915.] BIS. sechlainn (son<sup>1</sup> of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, who reigned<sup>2</sup> 36 years, 6 months, and 5 days, died in the 68th year of his age, on the 8th of the Kalends of June,<sup>3</sup> the 7th day of the week, about the 7th hour of the day. Fogartach son of Tolarg, King of the South of Bregh, died. Annle son of Cathan, King of Uaithne-Cliach,<sup>4</sup> was put to death by the Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach. Aedh son of Ailill, abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brendain ; Conligan son of Draignen, chieftain of Ui-Lomain-Gaela,<sup>5</sup> [and] Martain abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Niall,<sup>6</sup> son of Aedh, in the kingship of Temhair ; and the fair of Tailtiu was celebrated by him, which had been omitted for many years. The Foreigners of Loch-dacaeach still plundering Munster and Leinster. Mael-barrfind, a priest of Clonmacnoise, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning on the 5th of the Kalends of May, viz., the southern half, with the 'Toi' and the 'Saball,'<sup>7</sup> and the kitchen, and the abbot's house all. Coblaithe, daughter of Dubhduin, successor of Brigit, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 916 (alias 917). Great snow and cold, [916.] and unprecedented frost, in this year, so that the chief lakes and rivers of Ireland were passable, which brought great havoc upon cattle, birds, and fishes. Horrid signs besides. The heavens seemed to glow with comets. A mass of fire was observed, with thunder, passing over Ireland from the west, which went over the sea eastwards.

naught. See O'Donovan's *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 949, note k.

<sup>6</sup> Niall ; Niall Glundubh, or Niall "Black-knee." The epithet *glun-ouſ* is added as a gloss in B., in a very old hand, and the note *Niall*

*glunouſ* *negnaſe* incipit in the margin in A., in *al. man.*

<sup>7</sup> *Toi* — *Saball*.—Regarding these churches, see Reeves' *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, pp. 12, 13 ; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 480.

aníar co n-dečairð var muir fair. Sírnuic .h. 1mair  
 cona čobluč do ġabail oc Cinnġuait i n-airuip laigen.  
 Ragnall .h. h1mair cona čobluč ailu co ġallu  
 loča vačaeč. Ar nġall oc neimlir la Mumain.  
 Ar n-aile la Eoganacht 7 Ciaraide. Slogao .h. Neill  
 in veirceirt 7 in tuairceirt la Niall mac nAeđa ruz  
 nEpeno co riru Muman, do čocuð rru ġennti. Sco-  
 pair ala laičiu ričet mīr Aġuairt oc Topor ġlečrač  
 i Maġ ġeimūn. Dolloatar in ġenti irrin tir irino  
 lau četnai. ġurruaparataoar in ġoruil etir čeirt  
 7 meðoin laei, 7 cačaiġret co eppartain, co tor-  
 čair amail čet ġer eturru, achte ir lia dočep oi  
 ġallaið. Dolloatar teorcobraið arin longporc na  
 nġennti rru tóir ammuintrie. Imorpoiret in  
 ġoruil por culu dočum a n-dunaib ġerir toir de-  
 venaiġ .i. ġe Raġnall ri Duðġall, co rloġ oi ġal-  
 laib uime. Luid Niall mac Aeđa co n-uatib i n-aġaið  
 na ġenti co tarmaie dia tpuat an inguin. Anair  
 Niall iaririn ričet n-aide a n-dunaib rruir n[a]  
 ġennti. Arġreč uað rru laigriu ar a n-ġabuir cačt  
 uicein rruir in longporc. Roinir cač Cinnġuait poraib  
 ġe Sírnuic hū 1mair, conuio ann uocep Aġuair mac  
 Ailello ri laigen, 7 Maelmorðā mac Muirēcain ri  
 airčir Liþi, Maelmoedoc mac Diarmata rui et epi-  
 copur laigen, Aġnan mac Cennetiġ ri laičre, et  
 cetepi uocep atque nobilep. Sírnuic .h. 1mair do  
 tuirdech i n-Ač cliač. Eične ingen Aeđa, in uera  
 poenitentia et in ġeria Martini, deġuncta ep.

Fol. 46bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Cennfuait*. — O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 915, notes, pp. 589, 590) would identify Cennfuait with Confeſy, in the barony of Salt, co. Kildare. But the above statement represents Cennfuait as on the "border" (i n-airuip) of Leinster, whereas Confeſy is ſeveral miles inland.

<sup>2</sup> *Neimlid*. — The 'Translation' of theſe Annals in Clar. 49 has "Imly"

(i.e. Emly), bar. of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tobar - Glethrach*. — Not now known by this name.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Femhin*. — A plain, famous in Irish hiſtory and legend, comprising a large diſtrict of country about Clonmel.

<sup>5</sup> *Tierce*. — This was the canonical term for the diſiſion of time extending from the 9th to the 12th hour of the day.

Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came with his fleet to Cenn-fuait<sup>1</sup> on the border of Leinster. Ragnall, grandson of Imar, went with his other fleet to the Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach. A slaughter of the Foreigners at Neimlid<sup>2</sup> in Munster. Another slaughter by the Eoganacht and the Ciarraidhe. A hosting of the Ui-Neill of the South, and of the North, by Niall son of Aedh, to the men of Munster, to wage war against the Gentiles. He encamped on the 22nd of the month of August at Tobar-Glethrach<sup>3</sup> in Magh-Femhin.<sup>4</sup> The Gentiles went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them between tierce<sup>5</sup> and mid-day, and they fought till vesper-time, so that about<sup>6</sup> 100 men fell between them, but most fell on the part of the Foreigners. Reinforcements came from the camp of the Gentiles, to the aid of their people. The Irish returned back to their encampment before [the arrival of] the last reinforcement, i.e. before Ragnall, King of the Dubh-Gaill [arrived], accompanied by an army of Foreigners. Niall, son of Aedh, went with a small force against the Gentiles, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this stayed twenty nights encamped against the Gentiles. He sent word to the Leinstermen to beseige the camp from a distance. The battle of Cennfuait<sup>7</sup> was gained over them by Sitriuc grandson of Imar, in which fell Augaire son of Ailill, King of Leinster; and Maelmordha son of Muirecan, King of Airther-Liphè; Maelmoedhoc, son of Diarmait, a wise man, and bishop of Leinster; Augran son of Cennetigh, King of Laighis, and other captains and nobles. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, came into Ath-cliath. Eithne,<sup>8</sup> daughter of Aehh, died in true penitence, on the feast of St. Martin.

<sup>1</sup> *About*.—*am* (for *amail*, "like"), A. B. The *Four Mast.* (915) say that 1100 men were slain.

<sup>7</sup> *Cennfuait*.—See note <sup>1</sup>. A marginal note in A. reads *ou iorpeua*—

*ou u. c. uel paulo plu*, "where 500 or more fell."

<sup>8</sup> *Eithne*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 916), she was Queen of the men of Bregh.





Kal. Jan. A.D. 917 (alias 918). Maeleoin, abbot and [917.] bishop of Ros-cre; Eicnech, abbot of Ara-airther,<sup>1</sup> [and] Daniel of Cluain-coirpthe, an eminent historian, 'fell asleep<sup>2</sup> in peace' Muirenn, daughter of Suart, abbess of Cill-dara, rested. The Foreigners of Loch-Dachaeach left Ireland, viz., Ragnall King of the Dubhgal, and the two Earls, to wit Ottir and Graggaba. And they went<sup>3</sup> afterwards against the men of Alba. The men of Alba, however, were prepared for them; so that they met on the banks of the Tine,<sup>4</sup> in North Saxonland.<sup>5</sup> The Gentiles divided themselves into four battalions, viz., a battalion with Gothfrith grandson of Imar; a battalion with the two Earls; a battalion with the young lords. There was another battalion under Ragnall, in ambush, which the men of Alba did not see. The men of Alba gained a victory over the three battalions they saw, and made a great slaughter of the Gentiles, including Ottir and Graggaba.<sup>6</sup> Ragnall, however, afterwards attacked the rear of the army of the men of Alba, and made a slaughter of them, but no King or 'Mor-maer'<sup>7</sup> of them perished. Night interrupted the battle. Eithilfleith,<sup>8</sup> most famous queen of the Saxons,<sup>9</sup> died. War between Niall, son of Aedh, King of Temhair, and Sitriuc, grandson of Imar. Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Cnoghbbha,<sup>10</sup> went to the Gentiles, with a view to defending the North of Bregb by the aid of the Gentiles; which availed him nothing.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 918 (alias 919). Easter on the 7th [918.]

tity of this person, mentioned in a previous entry under this year, see Todd's work, just cited, *Introd.*, p. lxxxvi, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> *Mor-maer*.—"Great steward."

<sup>8</sup> *Eithilfleith*.—Æthelfled, Queen of the Mercians, whose obit is entered in the Anglo-Saxon Chron. at the year 918, and a second time at 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Queen of the Saxons*.—Æthelfled, eldest daughter of Alfred the Great, and wife of Æthelred, 'ealdorman' of the Mercians. See the previous note.

<sup>10</sup> *Cnoghbbha*.—This name is now represented by Knowth, the name of a townland containing a large mound, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath.

10000.° 111.°) Cairc for repte [Ct. Mai, 7 minčairc ala  
 laiēiu do řamparē. Cēð Oa Maelrečnaiill do ðallað  
 Fol. 47aa. le bpačair, la Donncharo řu Miðe. ðellum ře nřentið  
 occ Duiblinn for řoiðelu, ðu 1 torcair Niall (.i.  
 řlunðub) mac Cēðo, řu Eřenn, tertiio anno řegni řui,  
 xiiii. [Ct. Octimbur, iii. řeria, 7 ðu 1 torcair Cēð mac  
 Eoðocain řu coicið Cončobair, 7 Maelmičio mac řlan-  
 nacain řu ðreğ, 7 Concobar .h. Maelrečnaiill řiðomna  
 Tempač, 7 řlaičberpač mac Domnaiill řiðomna  
 iño řočlai, 7 mac Duibřinaiř .i. Maelcraibi, řu na  
 n-Čirřiallu, et alii nobileř mulci.

ðronač iñoiu hČiriui h-uař,  
 Cen řupui řuař řui řiall;  
 [Čř ðeccir nime řan řřein,  
 řairřři muiře Neill řan Niall]

[Ni]řta meðair mařtiur řřř,  
 Niřta řř na řuðia řloiř;  
 Ni cumaiř oenach ðo ain,  
 O řorřaro in břoenach břoin.

[Trúař] řř a mař m-ðreğ m-burðe,  
 Č řřř n-alaio n-ařřuiðe;  
 Ro řcariur řřř řui řuiřech,  
 řocřacaið Niall niamřuinech.

[Čairi maił iariur betha,  
 Čairi řřain] cēč ařřmřřeta;  
 Iñoi Niall cřoða Čnuča  
 Ro małarē a moř řřuiča.

Cett mac řlaičberpaiř řu Čopć-Mořřuař, řiřerpač  
 .h. Čleiřuiř, řu .h. řiačpač Čiðne, mořřui řunt.

<sup>1</sup> *Little Easter*.—minčairc. Low Sunday, i.e. the first Sunday after Easter Sunday. The true year was 919, in which Easter Sunday fell on the 7th of the Kalends of May.

<sup>2</sup> *In which fell*.—ðu 1 torcair, B. Mutilated in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Glundubh*.—"Black Knee." The epithet is added by way of gloss in B.

<sup>4</sup> *The 17th*.—The corresponding number is not in A., which has been partly injured in this place.

<sup>5</sup> *Province of Conchobar*, (i.e. of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the 1st century). A name for the Province (conco or "fifth") of Ulster. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 386 *supra*.

of the Kalends of May, and Little Easter<sup>1</sup> on the 2nd day of Summer. Aedh, grandson of Maelsechnaill, was blinded by his brother, Donnchad King of Midhe. A battle gained by Gentiles at Dubhlinn, over Gaedhil, in which fell<sup>2</sup> Niall (*i.e.* Glundubh)<sup>3</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ireland, in the 3rd year of his reign, on the 17th<sup>4</sup> of the Kalends of December, the 4th day of the week; and in which fell Aedh son of Eochacan, King of the Province of Conchobar;<sup>5</sup> and Maelmithidh son of Flannacan, King of Bregh; and Conchobar Ua Maelsechnaill, royal heir of Temhair; and Flaithbertach son of Domnall, royal heir of the Fochla; and the son of Dubhsinach, *i.e.* Maelcraibhi, King of the Airghialla, and many other nobles.

Sorrowful<sup>6</sup> to-day is noble Ireland,

Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;

[It is seeing the heavens without a sun,

To see Magh-Neill without Niall].

There is no joy in man's goodness;

There is no peace nor gladness among hosts;

No fair can be celebrated,

Since the cause of sorrow died.

[A pity] this, O beloved Magh-Bregh,

Beautiful, desirable country.

Thou hast parted with thy lordly king;

Niall the wounding hero has left thee!

[Where is the chief of the western world?

Where is the hero] of every clash of arms?

Is it the brave Niall of Cnucha

That has been lost, O great cantred!

Cett son of Flaithbertach, King of Corc-Modruagh, [and] Tigernach Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

<sup>6</sup> *Sorrowful*.—The original of these stanzas, not in B., is written in the top marg. of fol. 47aa in A., with a mark of reference to the place where they might be inserted in the text.

Some of the words which had been cut off by the binder, have been restored from the copy in the Ashburnham MS. of the *Ann. Four Mast.* in the Royal Irish Academy.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xº ixº (αἰαγ dcccc.º xxº). Maelmuire, princeps airto breccan, moritur. Caþroinuð ne n'Donncað .h. Maelpechnaill for Gentu, du itopðair ár n-dimair. Finðar episcopur et pcriba optimus Doimliac feliciter paupauit. Scannal Roirp Cpeae, et pcriba Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Siþriuc ua hlmair do dergiu Aca cliað per potestatem diuinam. Domliac Cenannra do bþriuð o Gentuð 7 poðairðe martirai ann. Domliac Tuileain do lorcað in eodem die. Cormac mac Cuilennan pñ na n'Deri Muman iugulatur ert.

†Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º xxº (αἰαγ dcccc.º xxº i.º). Moenað mac Siabail, comarba Comgall, cenn ecna innre Epenn, doimiuir. Domnall .h. Maelpeclainn per dolum occirur ert a ppatre suo Donnchao, quoto aptum erat. Ciapan abbaþ Daiminre paupat. Maelpeclainn .h. Flainn pñdomna Tempað, Piaðra mac Caðalain pñ Coille Follamhain, Ragnall .h. Imair pñ Finngall 7 Dubgall, omnes moritui sunt. Goibþrið .h. Imair i n-Að cliað. Cinað mac Domnall, princeps daira Calcaid 7 Droma tuama, 7 cenn adcomaire Conaill in tuaircirt obuit. Muiriuc do Gallaid illoð Peðail .i. Acollb co n-dib longairb tþichat. Cenrig i n-inir Euðain do dergiu co cron 7 co leir doib paucir in ea remanentibur per torporum. Pargal mac Domnall pñ ino [þ]oðlai i n-epcariþu þriu co romarð luðt lungai doib, 7 co nobur in lungai co nuc a pþairo.

<sup>1</sup> *Scannal*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at A.D. 918), where the name is written Scannlan, he is stated to have been abbot of Ros-cre (Roscrea.)

<sup>2</sup> *The doimliac*; i.e. the "stone church."

<sup>3</sup> *On*.—in, omitted in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cuilennan*.—No Cormac "son of Cuilennan" appears in the *Geneal.* of the Desi-Muman (or Desi of Munster). But there is a Cormac "son

of Mothla," who was obviously the person intended. The obit of this Cormac son of Mothla, King of the Desi, is given by the *Four Masters* at A.D. 917, and by the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 918 (=919.) See Harris's *Ware*, vol. 1, p. 549.

<sup>5</sup> *Maelsechlainn*—Maelsechnaill, B.

<sup>6</sup> *Coille-Follamhain*—See note 7, p. 403 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Gothfrith*—He probably succeeded

Kal. Jan. A.D. 919 alias 920). Maelmuire, abbot of [919.] Ard-Brecain, died. A breach of battle by Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechnaill, over the Gentiles, where a great slaughter was made. Finchar, a bishop, and excellent scribe of Doimliacc, rested happily. Scannal,<sup>1</sup> of Ros-cre, and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, rested. Sitriuc, grandson of Imhar, left Ath-cliath, through Divine power. The 'doimliac'<sup>2</sup> of Cepannas was broken by Gentiles, and great numbers were martyred there. The 'doimliac'<sup>3</sup> of Tuilen was burned on<sup>4</sup> the same day. Cormac son of Cuilennan,<sup>4</sup> King of the Desi-Muman, was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 920 (alias 921). Moenach son of [920.] Siadhal, successor of Comgall, head of the learning of the Island of Ireland, 'fell asleep.' Domnall, grandson of Maelsechlainn,<sup>5</sup> was deceitfully slain by his brother Donnchad, which was meet. Ciaran, abbot of Daiminis, rested. Maelsechlainn, grandson of Flann, royal-heir of Temhair; Fiachra son of Cathalan, King of Coille-Follamhain,<sup>6</sup> [and] Ragnall grandson of Imar, King of the Finn-Gaill and Dubh-Gaill,—all died. Gothfrith,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Imar, in Ath-cliath. Cinaedh son of Domnall, abbot of Daire-Calgaigh and Druim-thuama, and head of council of the [Cinel]-Conaill of the North, died.<sup>8</sup> A fleet of the Foreigners in Loch-Febhail, viz., Acolb with thirty-two ships. Cen-rig<sup>9</sup> in Inis-Eogain was abandoned by them quickly and entirely; a few remaining there, through laziness. Fergal son of Domnall, King of the Fochla, in enmity towards them, so that he killed the crew of one of the ships, and broke the ship, and took

his brother (or cousin) Sitriuc, whose departure from Ath-cliath (Dublin) is recorded under the year 919.

<sup>1</sup> Died.—*obit*, A. *obit*, B.

<sup>9</sup> *Cen-rig*. — The name of some island off the coast of Inishowen, in

the co. Donegal. See above at the year 732, for mention of an island called Culen-rigi, off the same coast. The versions of this entry given in the MS. Clar. 49, and in O'Connor's ed., are very inaccurate.

Fol. 47ab

Longur aile i Ciunn maḡair a n-aipep ɛipe Conaill. i. mac  
h-Uaḡmaran mic ḡairiḡ cum xx. nauibur. Inopeḡ aipḡ  
Maḡa h1 .iiii. 10 Nouembur o Gallaiḡ Aḡa cliaḡ .i. o  
ḡoḡburḡ Oa 1ḡair cum ruo exercitu .i. h-irint paḡur  
ria pail Martain, 7 na tairi aipnaiḡi do anacal lair  
cona lucht de ḡeilid de 7 oi lobraiḡ, 7 in ceall olḡeana,  
niri paucir in ea tectir exaurtir per incupiam. In-  
opeḡ leḡan uatib for ceḡ leaḡ .i. riar co h-1nir .h.  
Labraḡa, rair co ḡanḡai, potuaiḡ co Maḡ millren.  
Aḡt in rluaiḡ paḡuaiḡ doḡarraiḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac  
Neill, 7 Aigheḡt mac Muircaḡo, co remio foraiḡ 7 co  
parḡabrat ile, paucir elairir rubirio rublurtir  
noctir. Ecilpḡir lunae h1 .xu. | Ct. 1anuaru, .iii. pḡia,  
rḡima hoḡa noctir. Plaiḡberḡaḡ mac Muirceḡtaiḡ,  
abbay Cluana moep, moḡtur.

Curu anuḡo inḡair h uaiḡ,

Curu alluḡ [a] uaiḡloir;

Inoḡo Plaiḡberḡaḡ rḡnn raiḡ,

Rorḡar rḡu mīaḡ Cluana mōir.

| Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mcccc.° xx.° 1.° (aiar mcccc.°  
xxi.°). Maelpoil mac Ailella, rui 7 eḡcop ril Aḡḡa  
Slane, Taro mac Paclain rui .h. Cennreaiḡ, Cernaḡmac  
Plainn pḡinceḡr Laine lḡe 7 moep muinnḡir aipḡ  
Maḡa o ḡelaḡ uin co muir, 7 o ḡoainn co Corran,  
cenn comairle 7 aḡḡomairc pḡr mḡreḡ n-uile, omḡer

<sup>1</sup> *Cenn-Maghair*.—Or Kinnaweer.

See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 154 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Gothfrith*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, page 440.

<sup>3</sup> *Church*; i.e. the Church-town, or the ecclesiastical buildings generally.

<sup>4</sup> *Inis-Uí-Labrada*.—O'Labrada's Island. Not identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-Nillsen*.—Magh-Uillsenn, *Four Mast*. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-mor*.—O'Donovan suggests (*F. M.*, A.D. 919, note n), that this place is now represented by the place called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

<sup>7</sup> *Foundation*.—anuḡo. The

name of the composer of these lines is not given. O'Conor's version of them is very incorrect. They are not divided metrically in A.

<sup>8</sup> Or 922.—The suggestion "uel 22," is in B, not in A. The correct year was, of course, 922.

<sup>9</sup> *Maelpoil*.—Regarding this eminent man, and his identity with the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicated his life of St. Patrick, as alleged by Dr. O'Conor (*Ann. Four Mast.*, ed O'Conor, p. 440, note <sup>1</sup>), see O'Donovan's *Four M.*, A.D. 920,

its spoil. Another fleet in Cenn-Maghair,<sup>1</sup> on the coast of Tir-Conaill, *i.e.*, the son of Uathmaran son of Barith, with twenty ships. The plundering of Ard-Macha on the 4th of the Ides of November, by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, *viz.*, by Gothfrith<sup>2</sup> grandson of Imar, with his army, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin. And the houses of prayer, with their company of Celi-De and of sick, were protected by him, and the church<sup>3</sup> besides, except a few houses in it which were burnt through negligence. An extensive devastation by them on every side, *i.e.*, westwards to Inis-Ui-Labradha,<sup>4</sup> eastwards to the Bann; northwards to Magh-Nillsen.<sup>5</sup> But Muirchertach Mac Neill, and Aignert son of Murchad, met the army [that went] northwards, who were defeated and lost a great many, a few escaping by the aid of the glimmering of night. An eclipse of the moon on the 15th of the Kalends of January, a Tuesday, in the first hour of the night. Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, abbot of Cluain-mor,<sup>6</sup> died.

Where is the foundation<sup>7</sup> of a great treasure?

Where the report of his good fame?

Behold, Flaithbertach the fair, generous,

Has separated from the honours of Cluain-mor.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 921 (or 922).<sup>8</sup> Maelpoil,<sup>9</sup> son of Ailill, [921.]  
a sage and bishop of the race of Aedh Slane; Tadg son of Faelan, King of Ui-Cennselaigh; Cernach son of Flann, abbot of Lann-leire,<sup>10</sup> and steward of the 'family' of Ard-Macha from Belach-duin<sup>11</sup> to the sea, and from the Boinn to Cossan,<sup>12</sup> chief counsellor and protector of all the men of

note tt; and *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, p. 193, note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>18</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Belach-duin*.—This was the old name of Disert-Ciarain (or, as it is now called, Castlekieran), in the present barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> *From the Boinn to Cossan*; *i.e.*

from some point (not specified) on the River Boyne to Cassan-linë, supposed to be the old name of the Glyde River, which joins the River Dee, not far from a village called *Annagassan*, to the S.E. of Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, *Introd.*, lxii., note <sup>1</sup>.



moimuntur. Ruman eppcop Cluana iuaipio, Pepsalac eppcop cluana mic Noir, Loingreac mac Oenacain equonimur Doimiliac, Colgu mac Maelrempuil abbar Slane, omher dormierunt. Longur Luimnig .i. mic Ailche for Loche ri, co ro optatar Cluana mic Noir 7 h-uile innri ino locha, co puerat priaro mar etir or 7 arpat 7 innbura ilu.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini vcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar vcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Maelraoraic mac Morainio, princepp Oruma elia 7 Airo praeta, mortuur ert. Spelan mac Congalair, ri Conaille, per volumn occirur ert. Inoreb per nArta 7 Lanne lepe 7 per Roirr in eodem menre. Inoreo Cille pleide o Gentib de pnam Ailgnech, 7 Dublitir pacarpo apu Macla do bul martra leu. Cucongalt pacarpe Lanne lepe, 7 tetra Epenn etir gu 7 cru 7 roar, in pace quieuit. Maelclunche mac Concho-bair, puomna Connaet, per volumn occirur ert. Ligac ingen mic Maelreclann, rugan rix brech, mortua ert. Pinn mac Maelmorba, puomna Lagen, a praetre suo occirur ert. Maelcallann princepp uiripr Diarmata quieuit.

[Ct. lanair. Anno domini vcccc.° xx.° iii.° (aliar vcccc.° xx.° iii.°). Longar di Gallair for locha Eirne, co p' innripet innri ino locha 7 na tuata imbi ran can. A n-verge o' ino loch ipint ianpra 7 ar ciunn. Gaill for loch Cuan, 7 Maeluin mac Acha, puomna in

<sup>1</sup> *Fleet of Luimnech*; i.e. the Foreign Fleet of Limerick.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—Mentioned again at A.D. 928, and 927, *infra*. According to Dr. Todd his real name was "Tamar." But he was also known by the name of Gormo Gamle, and various other epithets. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., cv., note 3 and pp. 266-7.

<sup>3</sup> *Conaille*; i.e. the tribe (or ter-

ritory) of Conaille-Mulrtheinhne, in the present county of Louth.

<sup>4</sup> *Fera-Arda*.—Or Fera-Arda-Cianachta. See note 7, p. 324 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note 15, p. 205.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-aleibhe*.—Or Cill-aleibhe-Cuilinn. Killeavy, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>7</sup> *Snakh-nigmech*.—Carlingford Lough. First identified by Dean Reeves. See his *Down and Connor*, p. 252.

Bregh—all died. Ruman, bishop of Cluain-Iraird; Ferdalach, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingsech son of Oenacan, house-steward of Doimliac; Colgu son of Maelsempuil, abbot of Slane—all 'fell asleep.' The fleet of Luimnech,<sup>1</sup> i.e. of the son of Ailche,<sup>2</sup> on Loch-Ri, so that they destroyed Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands of the lake, and carried off a great spoil, between gold and silver, and other treasures.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 922 (alias 923). Maelpatraic [son of [922.] Morand, abbot of Druim-cliabh and Ard-sratha, died. Spelan son of Congalach, king of Conaille,<sup>3</sup> was treacherously slain. Plundering of Fera-Arda,<sup>4</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>5</sup> and Fera-Roiss, in the same month. Plundering of Cill-sleibhe<sup>6</sup> by Gentiles from Snamb-aighech,<sup>7</sup> and Dubhlitir, priest of Ard-Macha, suffered martyrdom by them. Cucongalt, priest of Lann-leire,<sup>8</sup> the *tetra*<sup>9</sup> of Ireland for voice, and figure, and knowledge, rested in peace. Maelcluiche son of Conchobar, royal-heir of Connaught, was slain through treachery. Ligach, daughter of the son<sup>9</sup> of Maelsechlainn, the King of Bregh's queen, died. Finn son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by his brother. Maelcallainn, abbot of Disert-Diarmata,<sup>10</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 923 (alias 924). A fleet of Foreigners [923.] on Loch-Erne; and they plundered the islands of the lake, and the territories round it, to and fro. They departed from the lake in the Summer following. Foreigners on Loch-Cuan; and Maelduin son of Aedh, royal heir

<sup>1</sup> *Tetra*.—This word, which appears to be used here in the sense of "paragon," or "most eminent," is explained in the *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 921, as signifying "chantor, or orator," (cantaire no opator), a meaning which does not seem consistent with the context. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 makes Cucongalt "chiefe of Ire-

land in all virtues." But Dr. O'Connor understands *tetra* and *cruth* as signifying respectively "Tympanista," and "cithara"!

<sup>2</sup> *Son*.—He was Flann Sinna, King of Ireland, whose obit is entered above at the year 915.

<sup>10</sup> *Disert-Diarmata*.—Now known as Castledermot, co. Kildare.

coicib, do éotaim leu. No éoblač mar de ġallaič loča Cuan do bačab oc pɛptair Ruġraiġe, du in robatuō nōi cet aut eo ampliur. Sloġab la ġoēbrič .h. n-1maiɾ o Ač cliač co Luimneč, co paɾġbač ɾloġ uimar uia muinɾiɾ la mac n-Ailčē. Močta epɾcop Oa Neill 7 pačapt aipō Mača in pace quieuit. Muipɾoāč mac Domnall tanape abbaō aipō Mača, 7 apōmaep Oa Neill in uɛiɾiɾt, 7 comapba ōuiti mic ōponaiġ, cenn aocomaiɾe pɛp mōpɾe n-uile ocaib cleiɾičib quinto die Kalendapum Decimbrium uita deceptiɾ. Mael-mopā mac Conġaiɾe pɾincepɾ ōaiminɾi quieuit.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini mcccc. xx. iii. (aliar mcccc. 25<sup>o</sup>). Dubġall mac Ačōa, ɾi Ulač, a ɾuip iugulatur epɾ. Lopcan mac ōunchaōa, ɾi ōpɾeġ, pɛnile mopɾe mopɾitɾ. Cačal mac Cončobair, ɾi Connacht, in pɛniɾɛntia obuit. ōomnall mac Cačail do mapbaō li a bpačair .i. la Tačc, pɛp uolum, 7 alii pɾeclari de Connačtaib.

Ĵct. 1anair. Anno domini mcccc. xx. u. (aliar mcccc. 26<sup>o</sup>). Opɾain uuin Sobairčē do ġallaič loča Cuan, in quo multi homines occipi runt 7 capɾi. Roimuoč pɛ Muipɾeptač mac Neill pɾp ġallu oc ɾnam Aġneč, ubi .cc. decollati runt. Colman pɾincepɾ Cluana ipaiɾp 7 Cluana mic Noip, 7 pɾiɾba 7 epɾcopuɾ, in Chpɾito quieuit. Pɛpɾur mac ōuiligen, ɾi Luipɾ, do mapbaō o pɾaiɾb ōpɾiɾne. Longuɾ loča Cuan do

Fol. 47bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Province*; i.e. of the Province of Ulidia.

<sup>2</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Fertas-Rudhraighe*.—The *Four Masters* (at 922), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (923), give the name of the place of this catastrophe as "Loch-Rudhruidhe," or "Loch-Rudhraighe," and the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (920—924) as "Logh-Rowrie." Loch-

Rudhraighe was the old name of the inner Bay of Dundrum, co. Down; and *Fertas-Rudhraighe* was probably the name of the passage between the inner and outer Bays; the word *Fertas* signifying a ford, crossing, or passage.

<sup>4</sup> *Luimnech*.—Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—See note regarding this active depredator, under A.D. 921.

<sup>6</sup> *Successor of Buile*; i.e. abbot of

of the Province,<sup>1</sup> fell by them. A great new fleet of the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>2</sup> was drowned at Fertas-Rudhraighe,<sup>3</sup> where 900 persons, or more, were drowned. A hosting by Gothfrith grandson of Imar, from Ath-cliath to Luimnech,<sup>4</sup> when a great multitude of his people were slain by the son of Ailche.<sup>5</sup> Mochta, bishop of the Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha, rested in peace. Muiredhach son of Domnall, tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, and high-steward of the Ui-Neill of the South, and successor of Buite<sup>6</sup> son of Bronach—the head of counsel of all the men of Bregh, lay and clerical—died on the 5th of the Kalends of December. Maelmordha son of Conghal, abbot of Daiminis, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 924 (alias 925). Dubhgall son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by his own people. Lorcan son of Dunchad, King of Bregh, died in a senile state. Cathal son of Conchobar, King of Connaught, died in penitence. Domnall, son of Cathal, was treacherously killed by his brother, *i.e.*, Tadhg, and other nobles of the Connaughtmen [were also slain]. [924.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 925 (alias 926). Destruction of Dun-Sobhairche<sup>7</sup> by the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan,<sup>8</sup> in which a great many men were killed and captured. A victory by Muirchertach Mac Neill over Foreigners at Snamh-Aighech,<sup>9</sup> where 200 were beheaded. Colman, abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, and a scribe and bishop, rested in Christ. Fergus son of Duligen, King of Lurg,<sup>10</sup> was slain by the men of Breifne. The fleet of Loch-Cuan<sup>2</sup> took up [a position] at [925.]

Mainister-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun-Sobhairche*.—Now known as Dunseverick, in the parish of Billy, barony of Cary, co. of Antrim; near the Giant's Causeway.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough, co. Down.

<sup>9</sup> *Snamh-Aighech*.—See p. 444, note 1. A marg. note, partly mutilated, states that the victor was Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh.

<sup>10</sup> *Lurg*.—Now represented by the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh.

ġabaril oc Linn h-Uačaiill .i. Alprčann mac Ğočbrut, hi pruo nonar Septembur. Roineč ne Muirceptač mac Neill oc tročut Cluana na Cruimčep in .u. pemia i quinnit Ĵct. Enair, du itopčair Alprčann mac Ğočbrut cum magna pcpago exercitur fui. Ro cabat cačt rechtmuine por allet oc ač Cruitne, co tainic Ğočpuit ri Gall o ač cliač oia cočair.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Maelbrigte mac Topnain, comarba Patraic 7 Colum cille, pelici penectute quieuit. Siuruc .h. Imair, ri Dubgall 7 Fingall, immatura aetate mortuus ert. Longar Linne du depxiu, 7 Ğoruit do deirgiu Ača cliač, et iterum Ğočpuit reuerfur ert ante finem rex merium. Corcpač n-oenaič o mac Neill mic Ačeo im Donnchar .h. Maelrechlainn, pco dominur reparauit eor rine ulla occipione. Ğoač mac Duibroa, ri Ciannachta Ğlinne ġaimin, occipur ert o Muirceptač mac Neill. Puacarta mac Lačtnain, rex Tečba, dolore a pua familia occipur ert. Cormac epircopur Ğlinne da loča, 7 aipchinnech, quieuit.

.b.

Ĵct. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.º xx.º ui.º (aliar dcccc.º xx.º ui.º). Daičene comarba Ğrenaino Ğipor quieuit. Murgel ingin Maelrečlainn in penectute obiit. Maelpuanaič mac Concobair occipur ert o čonnnchar. Donnchar mac Domnaill mic Ačoa a

<sup>1</sup> *Linn-Uachaill*.—Otherwise written Linn-Duachaill. Not identified. Todd thought it was the name of a pool at the mouth of the confluence of the rivers Dee and Glyde, near Castlebellingham, co. Louth. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., lxii.

<sup>2</sup> *Colum-Cille*. — In the list of 'comarbs' (or successors) of Patrick contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), Maelbrigte, the length of whose rule is limited to 33 years,

is stated to have been also 'comarb' of St. Brigit. Ware alleges that Maelbrigte was archbishop of Armagh from A.D. 885 to 927. *Works*, Harris's ed., vol. 1, p. 46.

<sup>3</sup> *Linn*; i.e. Linn-Duachaill. See among the entries for last year, where the arrival of the fleet of Loch-Cuan at Linn-Uachaill is noted.

<sup>4</sup> *Tailtiu*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 406 *supra*

<sup>5</sup> *The son of Niall*; i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall Glundubh. See the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirchertach*

Linn-Uachaill,<sup>1</sup> viz., Alpthann son of Gothfrith, the day before the Nones of September. A victory gained by Muirchertach Mac Neill, at the bridge of Cluain-na-Cruimther, on Thursday, the 5th of the Kalends of January, where Alpthann son of Gothfrith was killed, with a great slaughter of his army. Half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne, until Gothfrith, King of the Foreigners, came from Ath-cliath to their aid.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 926 (alias 927). Maelbrigte son of Tornan, 'comarb' of Patrick and Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> rested at a happy old age. Sitriuc, grandson of Imar, King of Dubh-Gaill and Finn-Gaill, died at an unripe age. The fleet of Linn<sup>3</sup> retired, and Gothfrith retired from Ath-cliath; and Gothfrith returned again before the end of six months. Interruption of the 'Fair' [of Tailtiu] by the son of Niall<sup>4</sup> son of Aedh, against Donnchad<sup>5</sup> grandson of Maelsechlainn, but God separated them without any loss of life.<sup>7</sup> Goach son of Dubhroa, King of Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin,<sup>8</sup> was slain by Muirchertach son of Niall. Focarta son of Lachtнан, King of Tethba, was treacherously slain by his people. Cormac, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, and 'herenagh,' rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 927 (alias 928). Baithene, comarb of Brenand of Biror, rested. Murgel,<sup>9</sup> daughter of Maelsechlainn, died in old age. Maelruanaigh, son of Conchobar, was slain by Donnchad.<sup>6</sup> Donnchad, son of Domnall, son of Aedh, was slain by Norsemen. The

mac Neill, edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1841.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnchad*.—He was King of Ireland at the time, and the son of Flann Sinna, son of Maelsechlainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Without any loss of life*.—*ſine ullair occirione*, A., B.

<sup>8</sup> *Cianachta-Glinne-gaimin*. — See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 132 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Murgel*.—See above at the year

882, where the daughter of Maelsechnaill (or Maelsechlainn), called Muirgel in the *Chron. Scotorum* (883), is represented as participating in the killing of the son of Ausli, a chieftain of the Foreigners. But the Murgel whose obit is here given is stated in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (926) and *Chron. Scot.* (927) to have been the daughter of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

HOUGHMANUS NECESSARIUS ERAT. MAC AILCHE POPA LOC  
N-ÉINE OI MARIUIN DE GILLAIN. OI PO MARIUIN MARIUIN  
LUA ET MARIUIN ERAT. TUMER DE MAC COMGALL PI  
GILLAIN MARIUIN ERAT. CEILE COMGALL COMGALL ET  
MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN.

TUMER DE MAC COMGALL MARIUIN.

MARIUIN PO MARIUIN MARIUIN.

O GILLAIN MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN.

CO MARIUIN MARIUIN MARIUIN.

CIARAN COMGALL CANNONIC QUIERIT.

fol. 49a. ICET JANUAR. ANNO DOMINI MCCC. II. III. (ALIAR  
MCCC. II. II. II). TUA TAL MAC OENACANN, REPUBA ET  
episcopus DOMINIC 7 LURCA, 7 MOEP MARIUIN MARIUIN  
PATRICE OI MARIUIN MARIUIN, HEU IMMATURE ETATE QUIERIT.  
LONGAR POPA LOC ERIPREN I CONNACTAID. CEILE COMGALL  
COMGALL, REPUBA ET ANCHORITA ET APOSTOLICUS DOCTOR  
TOTIUS HIBERNIE, LIX. ANNO ETATIS RUE, XUM. DIE ICET.  
OCTIMBER, IN PERIURINATIONE FELICITER ROMAE QUIERIT.  
SLOGAB LA DONNCHAD CO LIAT OPUIM FFI MAC HEILL.

ABBES NECH FFI DONNCHAD DONN,

RIPIN RONNCHAD PLARDI CLANN,

CIA BEIT LIAT OPUIM AN A CHINN,

ALTA GILLA DIAPDANO AND.

ICET JANUAR. ANNO DOMINI MCCC. II. II. II. (ALIAR  
MCCC. II. II. II). GOTTFRIT. H. I. JANUAR CO N-GALLAID ALTA CLIAE  
DO TOGAIL DEPECCA PERNA, QUOD NON AUDITUM ERAT ANTI-  
QUIR TEMPORIBUS. PLANO PODAIR, EPISCOPUS ET ANCO-

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Ailche*.—See the note regarding this person, under A.D. 921 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Ceile*.—Successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor (co. Down). The *Four Masters* write his name "Cele-dabhall" (926), and add that he went to Rome.

<sup>3</sup> *Ceile Clerigh*.—See last note. The original of these lines, which is not

in B., is added in the top margin of fol. 49a in A., with a mark of reference to the proper place in the text (which is on fol. 486).

<sup>4</sup> *Scribe*.—*repupa*, A.

<sup>5</sup> *To the south of the mountain*.—This is one of many entries in this Chronicle regarding the office of steward of Patrick's 'family'; but the limits of his district are nowhere

son of Ailche<sup>1</sup> upon Loch-Echach, with a fleet of Foreigners, when he plundered the islands of the lake and its borders. Diarmait son of Cerbhall, King of the Osraighi, died. Ceile,<sup>2</sup> comarb of Comgall, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, went into pilgrimage.

Thrice nine, nine hundred years,  
Are reckoned by plain rules,  
Since the birth of Christ, a deed of fame,  
To the death of chaste Ceile-Clerigh.<sup>3</sup>

Ciaran, comarb of Cainnech, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 928 (alias 929). Tuathal son of Oenacan, [928.]  
a scribe,<sup>4</sup> and bishop of Doimliacc and Lusca, and steward of Patrick's 'family' to the south of the mountain,<sup>5</sup> rested, alas! at an immature age. A fleet upon Loch-Orbsen<sup>6</sup> in Connaught. Ceile,<sup>7</sup> comarb of Comgall, a scribe and anchorite, and Apostolic doctor of all Ireland, rested happily at Rome, on his pilgrimage, on the 18th of the Kalends of October, the 59th year of his age. A hosting by Donnchad to Liath-druim,<sup>8</sup> against the son of Niall.

Let some one say to Donnchad the brown,  
To the bulwark of plundering clans,  
That though Liath-druim<sup>8</sup> is before him,  
There is an angry fellow there.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 929 (alias 930). Gothfrith, grandson [929.]  
of Imar, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, demolished Derc-Ferna,<sup>9</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. Flann of Fobhar, a bishop and anchorite,

defined except at the year 921 *supra*. See also under the years 813, 887, and 893.

<sup>6</sup> *Loch-Orbsen*.—*Loch Orpyren*, in A. and B. Lough-Corrib.

<sup>7</sup> *Ceile*.—See note <sup>2</sup> under the last year, regarding him.

<sup>8</sup> *Liath-druim*.—It is impossible to say which of the numerous places in Ulster called Liath-druim ("Gray-

ridge," Anglicised Leitrim) is here referred to. The original of the stanza here printed, which is not in B., is added in the lower margin of fol. 49a, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Derc-Ferna*.—Supposed to be the Cave of Duumore, not far from the city of Kilkenny, but apparently on insufficient evidence.



rita, in penectute feliciter paupat. Saill por Loč  
Ečāč, 7 allongporc oc Rubu mena. Saill por Loč  
Deačpač i n-Orračgi.

¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° (aliar dcccc.°  
xxx.° i.°). Típpaiti mac Ánnrene, comarba Ciaraín,  
extenjo dolore obuit. Cennraelao mac Lorcain, prin-  
cepp Cluana auir 7 Cločair mac n-Daimení, 7 taniri  
n-apač airi Mačā, paupauit. Maeleoin, episcopus  
et ancorita Áčō truiim, feliciter quieuit. Deirbail  
ingen Maelínnia mic Flannacain, regina Tempač,  
mortua ert. Cernačān mac Tígeruain, rí Úreirne,  
mortuus ert.

.b. ¶ Et. Ianair. Anno domini dcccc.° 31.° (aliar dcccc.°  
32.°). Ferdomnač mac Flannacain princepp Cluana  
irairi, riribā optimus, quieuit. Torulb iarlā do  
mārbao la mac Neill. Maelgírcc comarba Peičene  
Pobair dormiuir. Loingreč .h. Lečlobair, rí dal  
Áraíche, mortuus ert. Áirmetač princepp Cuile  
račín a Gentilibur interfectus ert. Cínacō mac  
Caindelbain, rex genepir Ločgairne, iugulatus ert.  
Longar por Loč rí.

Fol. 49ab. ¶ Et. Ianair. Anno Domini dcccc.° 32.° (aliar dcccc.° 33.°).  
Roimiuč ría Pargal mac Domnaill mic Áečō, 7 ría Sič-  
ppairi mac h-Uačmupairi .i. mac ingine Domnaill, por  
Muircepač mac Neill, 7 por Conaing, immaig h-Uačā,  
itorčair Maelgarč rí Deirair, 7 Conmal rí Tuairi  
ačāč, 7 .cc. Cuilen mac Cellaič, rex Orračgi, optimus  
laicup, mortuus ert. Maíom ría Conaing mac Neil

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Echach*.—Lough-Neagh.

<sup>2</sup> *Rubha-Mena*.—This, according to Dean Reeves, was the ancient name of a point on Lough Neagh, in the county of Antrim, "where the Main Water flows into that lake, now included in Shane's Castle park." *Adannan*, p. 430, note n.

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Bethrack*.—No lake answer-

ing to this name has been identified in Ossory.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Niall*.—The famous Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks." This entry, which is added in the margin in A., forms part of the text in B.

<sup>5</sup> *Cul-rathin*.—Now known as Coleraine, co. of Londonderry.

rested happily in old age. Foreigners on Loch-Echach,<sup>1</sup> and their encampment at Rubha-Mena.<sup>2</sup> Foreigners on Loch-Bethrach<sup>3</sup> in Osraighe.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 930 (alias 931). Tipraiti son of [930.] Annsene, comarb of Ciaran, died after a long illness. Cennfaeladh son of Lorcan, abbot of Cluain-auis and Clochar-mac-nDaimeni, and tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, rested. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-truim, rested happily. Derbfail, daughter of Maelfinnia son of Flannacan, queen of Temhair, died. Cernachan son of Tigernan, King of Breifne, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 931 (alias 932). Ferdomnach son of [931.] Flannacan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, a most excellent scribe, rested. Earl Torulb was killed by the son of Niall.<sup>4</sup> Maelgiricc, 'comarb' of Feichen of Fobhar, 'fell asleep.' Loingsech Ua Lethlobair, King of Dal-Araidhe, died. Airmedach, abbot of Cul-rathin,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Gentiles.<sup>6</sup> Cinaedh son of Caindelbhan, chief of Cinel-Loeghaire, was slain. A fleet upon Loch-Ri.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 932 (alias 933). A victory by Fergal,<sup>7</sup> [932.] son of Domnall, son of Aedh, and by Sichfridh son of Uathmaran, i.e. the son of Domnall's daughter, over Muirchertach son of Niall, and over Conaing,<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Uatha,<sup>9</sup> where were slain Maelgarbh, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> and Conmal, King of Tuaith-achaidh, and 200 [others]. Cuilen son of Cellach, King of the Osraighi, an eminent layman, died. A victory by Conaing<sup>8</sup> son of Niall, over the Ulidians at

<sup>1</sup> By Gentiles.—α γέντιλις, A., α γέντιβυρ, B.

<sup>7</sup> Fergal.—He was heir to the sovereignty of Ailech, (or, in other words, of Tirconnell), and son of Domnall (son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland), who previously was Prince, or King, of Ailech, and whose obit is given above at the year 914.

<sup>8</sup> Conaing.—He was son of Niall

Glundubh, monarch of Ireland, and therefore brother of Muirchertach "of the Leather Cloaks."

<sup>9</sup> Magh-Uatha.—O'Donovan suggests that this was "a plain in the east of Meath" (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 931, note s). But this is doubtful.

<sup>10</sup> Derlas.—In the Egerton copy of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, (Brit. Mus.), Derlas is stated to have

բօր ՍԼԵՍ օժ ըսիս Կոնճոնգալտ, 1 տօրքաթար .ccc. սել paulo plur. Մատսիան մաժ Աթա Կօ Կօլթեթ Երենն, 7 Կօ ռ-Զալլալի, Կօ ըօ օրթաթար Կօ Տիալի Եթա ըար. 7 Կօ Մուճնամ բաժեր, Կօնօրթարբալի Մալրթերթաճ մաժ Նեյլլ, Կօ ըմալիս բօրալի, 7 Կօ բօրթալիբրետ Եթա ըրթ Եթե Կենն, 7 ա ռ-Զաբալ. Կեյլիկան մաժ Զալրիբիլի, Եթա ռա ռ-Ալրիթեր, մօրթալ ըսնտ.

ԽԵ. 1 առալր. Աննօ թօմոնի ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 33.՝ (ալիար ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 34.՝). Զօթրիլի. ի. ի-1 մալր, ըս Երսուելլրիմալր Որթօմանթօրս, Եօլօթե մօրթալիբրետ Երթ. Եթա Զալլալա մաժ Րօբուկան, Եթա ըթօթսմ Կօրթալի, Եօլօթե օճարիբրետ Երթ.

ԽԵ. 1 առալր. Աննօ թօմոնի ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 34.՝ (ալիար ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 35.՝). Կօրթալի Եթա Մօենալի, ըրիթթեր Աթալիս Եթա, օթիտ. Մալթիլի, ըրիթթեր Մալթիլի, ըրիթթեր Եթա, իմաթալիս աթաթե օթիտ. 1 ուր Լօթա Զալար Եթա Եթալի Լա ի-Ամլալի. ի. ռ-1 մալր. իսկ Կօնճօնալ Եթա Եթալի Եթա ըրիթթեթմալի Կեննալ. Եթալի. Կաթեթ մաժ Կօրթալի, Եթա ըթօթսմ Կեյլիկալի, Կսմ մալթիլ ա Որթօմանի ըրթթեթթար Երթ. ԿոնԿօբար մաժ Եթա, ըսթօմնա Ալիլի, մօրթալիբրետ Երթ, Եթա ըթալթար Երթ ըս Կսմթեթիս ըթթսմ ըս արթ Մաճա.

b.

ԽԵ. 1 առալր. Աննօ թօմոնի ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 35.՝ (ալիար ԵԿԵԿ.՝ 36.՝). 1 օրթթ ըրիթթեր ալրթ Մաճա, ԵրիթԿօթար Եթա ըարիթիլ Եթա ԿոնԿօթա, ըս ըթեթթեթե Եթա Կսմթեթ. ԿԼալիս միԿ

been a district situated to the south of Downpatrick, co. Down; where there was a small *civitas*, or ecclesiastical foundation, called mBrechtain, now certainly represented by the parish church of Bright. See Miss Cusack's ed. of the *Trip. Life of St. Patrick* (Hennessy's Transl.), p. 383. And see also Reeves' *Down and Connor*, pp. 35, 292, 295-6.

<sup>1</sup> *Rubha-Conchongalt*. — Not identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Matudhan*. — King of Ulidia at the time.

<sup>3</sup> *Province of Ireland*. — Կօլթեթ Երենն; lit. the "Fifth of Ireland," or Ulidia.

<sup>4</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Մուճնամ, in A. Now Mucknoe, a parish containing the town of Castleblayney, in the co. Monaghan.

<sup>5</sup> *Died*. — The MSS. have մօրթալ ըսնտ for մօրթալիբրետ Երթ.

<sup>6</sup> *Of anguish*. — Եօլօթե, A. B.

Rubha-Conchongalt,<sup>1</sup> in which 300 persons or more were slain. Matudhan<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, with the Province of Ireland,<sup>3</sup> and with the Foreigners, when they plundered as far as Sliabh-Betha, westwards, and southwards to Mucnamh;<sup>4</sup> but Muirchertach son of Niall met them, and defeated them; and they left 240 heads, and their spoils. Celican, son of Gairbhith, King of the Airthera, died.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 933 (alias 934). Gothfrith, grandson of Imar, a most cruel king of the Norsemen, died of anguish.<sup>6</sup> Dubhgilla son of Robucan, chief of the Ui-Cormaic, was deceitfully slain. [933.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 934 (alias 935). Cormac, foster-son of Moenach, abbot of Achadh-bó, died. Maelbrigte, abbot of Mainistir,<sup>7</sup> rested. Muiredach son of Maelbrigte, abbot of Doimliacc, died immaturely. The Island of Loch-gabhar<sup>8</sup> was destroyed by Amlaibh grandson of Imar. The cave of Cnoghbha<sup>9</sup> was plundered by him in the same week. Great produce of acorns. Cinaedh son of Coirpre, chief of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain, with a great many others, by Norsemen. Conchobar,<sup>10</sup> son of Domnall, royal-heir of Ailech, died, and was buried in the 'cemetery of the kings' in Ard-Macha. [934.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 935 (alias 936). Joseph,<sup>11</sup> abbot of Ard-Macha, a bishop, wise man and anchorite, died in a good old age. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the [935.] BIS.

<sup>7</sup> *Mainistir*. — Mainistir-Buite, or Monasterboice, co. Louth. This and the rest of the entries for this year are added in a different hand in B.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-gabhar*. — Now represented by the name of Lagore, in the parish and barony of Ratoath, co. Meath. But the *loch* (or lake) is now dried up.

<sup>9</sup> *Cnoghbha*. — Now known as the

mound of Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Conchobar*. — *concuḃar*, B. The original of this entry is added in the margin in A., by the orig. hand, but in smaller writing.

<sup>11</sup> *Joseph*. — A marginal note in A., in the original hand, states that he was *eo élaínn garb gaela*, "of the family of Garbh-gaela."

Noir do orcaim o gallaið Áða cliað, 7 anao da aibði  
doaið inoi, quod antiquir temporibur inauritum ert.  
Maelpatraic mac Maelstuile, princep airð Maða,  
in penectute quieuit.

Fol. 49ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° xxx.° ui.° (aliar dcccc.°  
37.°) Diarmait mac Áillelo, princep Cille cuilinn, in  
penectute quieuit. Druatar mac Duibgille, rex nepo-  
tum Ceinnrealaigh, iugulatur ert. Garbhíe mac Mael-  
eitiigh, rex per Roirr, a fratribur iugulatur ert.  
Crongilla mac Cuilennain, rí Conaill muircheimne,  
volupe moritur. Conaing mac Neill, rídomna nErenn,  
moritur. Bellum ingenr lacrimabile atque horribile  
inter Saxones atque Norðmannor crudeliter gertum  
ert, in quo plurima milia Norðmannorum que non  
numerala sunt ceciderunt, sed rex cum paucis  
euarrit .i. Ámlaib; ex altera autem parte multitudine  
Saxonum cecidit. Óualstan autem rex Saxonum  
magna uictoria uictatur ert. Macetiigh mac Ánnre-  
main, rí Mogdoorina magen, moritur ert. Feðac  
princep Slane moritur ert.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° 37.° (aliar dcccc.°  
38.°). Dubtað comarba Colum cille 7 Ádomnain in  
pace quieuit. Maelcairnigh mac Conaill, princep  
Tuilain, obit. Pergus mac Domnaill, rí Áiligh, mor-  
tur ert. Imnai rí caða etir Donnādo mac Flainn 7  
Muirceprtað mac Neill, co ro ríðaið Dia. Ámlaib  
mac Góerrið i n-Áð cliað iterum. Cell Cuilinn do

<sup>1</sup> Not been heard.—7 auritum, for  
inauritum, A. B.

<sup>2</sup> Cill-Cuilinn.—Now Old Kilcullen,  
in the parish and barony of Kilcullen,  
and county of Kildare; a place of  
great importance anciently, where  
there are still the remains of a round  
tower, and strong fortifications.

<sup>3</sup> Battle. — This was the famous  
battle of Brunanburh, a graphic ac-

count of which is given in the Anglo-  
Saxon Chronicle, at the year 937,  
which is the correct year.

<sup>4</sup> Amlaibh. -- Amlaibh (or Olaf)  
Cuaran. For some interesting par-  
ticulars regarding his history, see  
Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp.  
280, sq., and the other places indi-  
cated in the Index to that work under  
the name "Olaf Cuaran."

Foreigners of Ath-clíath; and they stayed two nights in it, a thing that had not been heard<sup>1</sup> of from ancient times. Maelpatraic son of Maeltuile, superior of Ard-Macha, rested in old age.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 936 (alias 937). Diarmait, son of Ailill, abbot of Cill-Cuilinn,<sup>2</sup> rested in old age. Bruatar son of Dubhgilla, King of the Uí-Cennselaigh, was slain. Garbhith son of Maeleithigh, King of Fera-Rois, was killed by his brothers. Crongilla son of Cuilennan, King of Conaille-Muirthemhne, died of grief. Conaing son of Niall, royal-heir of Ireland, died. A great, lamentable, and horrible battle<sup>3</sup> was stubbornly fought between the Saxons and Norsemen, in which many thousands of Norsemen, beyond counting, were slain. But the King, *i.e.* Amlaibh,<sup>4</sup> escaped with a few. On the other side, however, a great multitude of Saxons fell. But Athelstan King of the Saxons was enriched with a great victory. MacEtigh son of Anseman, King of Mughdorna-Magen,<sup>5</sup> died. Fedhach, abbot of Slane, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 937 (alias 938). Dubhtach, comarb<sup>6</sup> of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, rested in peace. Mael-cairnigh son of Conall, abbot of Tuilain,<sup>7</sup> died. Fergal<sup>8</sup> son of Domnall, King of Ailech, died. A challenge of battle between Donnchad son of Flann, and Muirchertach son of Niall, until God pacified them. Amlaibh,<sup>9</sup> son of Gothfrith, again in Ath-clíath. Cill-Cuilind<sup>10</sup> was

<sup>5</sup> *Mughdorna-Magen*. — A district now probably represented by the parish of Donaghmoyne (Domnach-Magen) in the barony of Cremorne (Crich-Mughdorna), in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb*; *i.e.* successor. As successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, Dubhtach was abbot of Raphoe in Ireland, and of Hy in Scotland. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 393.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuilain*. — Now Dulane, in the barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergal*. — See above at A.D. 932.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh*. — The Amlaibh (or Olaf) Cuarán referred to under the last year, in the account of the battle of Brunanburh. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*. — Old Kilcullen, in the parish and barony of Kilcullen, co. Kildare.

orpain la Amlaim .h. nīmaip, quod non auditum ert  
antiquip temporibur. Slogao la Donnchao .h. Mael-  
reclainn nīg Tempač, 7 la Muircepač mac Neill nīg  
n-Ailīg, do čačt for Gallu Ača cliač co n' inoipet o  
Ač cliač co Ač Truipen. Concobar mac Maelcein,  
nī hū Poilgī, iugulatur ert o Laignib.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.° 38.° (aliar mccc.°  
39.°). Orpain cille Cuilind o Gallaič Ačo cliač olro-  
čain na pu menic. Cuičan mac Maelmuire, nī .h.  
Piačpač, moritur. Točal Ailīg for Muircepač mac  
Neill, 7 a tabairt conoici longairr, cono forpailc  
vairi. Slogao la Donnchao i m-breačā, 7 Finnabair  
aba do arpain, 7 in facairt do marbair for lap na cille,  
7 alailc olčena. Marom nīa Congalač mac Maelmīčib  
for Galenga morair (7 beccairb), oc Ač valoarc, do  
itorcparar ilī. Ačalrctan nī Saran, clēi n-oroain  
iartair domain, recupā morre moritur. Finnēčta  
mac Ceallaič, comarba Dairē, in Cripco quieuit.

b. [Ct. 1anair, xiiii. lunae. Anno domini mccc.° 39.°  
(aliar mccc.° 40.°). Slogao la Donnchao 7 la Muir-  
cepač co Laičniu 7 co Muimnečū, co tucpar a n-giallu  
viblinaič. Suibne mac Conbretan do marbair o  
Gallaič. Niall mac Pērgailc do čuin ocop [do] bairu

<sup>1</sup> *Ath-Truisten*.—This seems to have been the name of a ford on the river Greece, near Mullaghmast, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast*, A.D. 936, note p.

<sup>2</sup> *Cill-Cuilind*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 457.

<sup>3</sup> *A thing not often done*.—ol ročain na pu menic. This is rendered by the translator of these Annals in Clar. 49, by "which till then was not often done." But O'Connor translates "qui plurimas divitias inde diripuerunt!"

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Fiachrach*.—There were several

septs known by the tribe name of Ui-Fiachrach. But the sept here referred to was the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha (or Ardstraw), descended from Colla Uais (one of the three Collas, founders of the principal families of the Oirghialla), and which inhabited anciently the district adjacent to Ardstraw in the county of Tyrone. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 76.

<sup>5</sup> *Donnchad*.—King of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Finnabhair-abha*.—Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Gailenga-mora*; or Great Gailenga.

plundered by Amlaibh grandson of Imar, a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Donnchad Ua Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, and by Muirchertach son of Niall, King of Ailech, to besiege the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, when they devastated from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten.<sup>1</sup> Conchobar son of Maelcein, King of the Ui-Failghi, was slain by Leinstermen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 938. (alias 939). Plundering of Cill-Cuilind<sup>2</sup> by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, a thing not often done.<sup>3</sup> Crichan son of Maelmuire, King of Ui-Fiachrach,<sup>4</sup> died. Demolition of Ailech against Muirchertach son of Niall, who was carried off to the fleet; but he was afterwards redeemed. A hosting by Donnchad<sup>5</sup> into Bregb, when Finnabhair-abha<sup>6</sup> was plundered, and the priest slain on the floor of the church, and others besides. A victory by Congalach, son of Maelmithidh, over the Gailenga-mora<sup>7</sup> (and [Gailenga]-becca),<sup>8</sup> at Ath-da-loarc, where a great many were slain. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, the pillar of dignity of the western world, died a quiet death. Finnechta, son of Cellach, 'comarb' of Daire,<sup>9</sup> rested in Christ. [938.]

Kal. Jan., m. 18. A.D. 939 (alias 940).<sup>10</sup> A hosting [939] RIS. by Donnchad and Muirchertach to the Leinstermen and Munstermen, whose pledges respectively they brought. Suibhne, son of Cubretan, was killed by Foreigners. Niall, son of Fergal, was wounded and drowned, *i.e.* [by]<sup>11</sup>

A tribe whose territory is now represented by the barony of Morgallion, co. Meath.

<sup>2</sup> *Gailenga-becca*; or Little Gailenga. O'Donovan (following O'Dugan) states that this was the name of a territory to the north of the River Liffey, comprising Glasnevin, and that the family name was O'hAonghusa, now anglicised Hennessy. (O'Dugan's

*Topogr. Poem*, note <sup>37</sup>). The name of Hennessy seems to have been shortened to the form "Ennis," in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Daire*.—Derry, co. Londonderry.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias* 940.—The alias reading, or correction, is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> *By*.—The equivalent in Irish [1a] has been supplied from *Chron. Scot.*, and *Four Mast*.



1. [La] Muirceartaic mac Neill. Flann ingen Donnchara, rígan Ailiú, moritur. Cnech la Donnchara i m-bréxa, co ro ort laim lepe. Quier Muirceadaic comarba Comgail.

[Ct. 1anair, xx. ix. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alia dcccc.º xl.º). Secc mor combtar riuiriri locha 7 rrotha. Natiuitar Brian mic Cennetig. Slogar la Muirceartaic co ro ort Mide 7 hU Failgi co n-deochairt i n-Orraig, co tuc a reir uatib, 7 co r' innir na Deir, co tuc Ceallačan ri Cairil lair rru reir n-Donnchara. Maelpuanaiú mac Flainn (.i. ríomna Ailiú) do marbar do éniul Conaill. Eoðu mac Scannail, airchinnech imlecho ibair, moritur. Oenacan, racart Duin leðglair, moritur.

[Ct. 1anair, x. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xl.º (alia dcccc.º 42.º). Duncha mac Suéainein epircopur Cluana mic Noir, Poelan mac Muirceadaic ri Lagen, moritur. Caíroineo re n-Uib Failgi for Gallairt Acha cliait; reo in ppecedente anno hoc factum ert. Dun leðglair do arcaim do gallair. Do rígal Dia 7 Patraic forru. Tuc Gaillu dar muir, co ro gabra[et] a n-inri forru, co n-erlai in ri, co ro marbrat Gortil for tír. Da mac Lorcain mic Dunchara do marbar do Congalach mac Maelmúig. Maelmocta, airchinnech Cluana irairt, quieuit. Cluain mic Noir do inoimut do éntib Acha cliait, 7 Ceall dara.

Fol. 50aa. [Ct. 1anair, xxi. lunae. Anno domini dcccc.º xli.º

<sup>1</sup> *Lann-lerc*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Passable*.—riuiriri; translated "iced," in the MS. Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Brian*.—The famous Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Hosting*.—A marginal note in A., in the original hand, designates this hosting, or expedition, as rluasao na h-uirri, i.e. "the hosting of the

frost," in allusion to the time of the year (mid-winter) in which the expedition was undertaken. See the curious account of this expedition written by Cormacan Eiges in the year 942, and edited by O'Donovan for the Ir. Archæol. Soc. (1841), under the title of *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*. From having provided cloaks made of cow-

Muirchertach son of Niall. Flann, daughter of Donnchad, queen of Ailech, died. A depredation by Donnchad in Bregb, when he destroyed Lann-lere,<sup>1</sup> Repose of Muiredach, comarb of Comgall.

Kal. Jan., m. 29. A.D. 940 (alias 941). Great frost, so [940.] that lakes and rivers were passable.<sup>2</sup> Birth of Brian<sup>3</sup> son of Cennedigh. A hosting<sup>4</sup> by Muirchertach, when he ravaged Midhe and Ui-Failghi, and went into Osraighi, and obtained his demand from them; and he ravaged the Deisi, and brought with him Cellachan, King of Caisel, in subjection<sup>5</sup> to Donnchad. Maelruanaigh, son of Flann, (*i.e.* royal-heir<sup>6</sup> of Ailech), was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Eochu, son of Scannal 'herenagh' of Imlech-Ibhair, died. Oenacan, priest of Dun-leth-glaise, died.

Kal. Jan., m. 10. A.D. 941 (alias 942.) Dunchad son [941.] of Suthainen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Foelan son of Muiredach, King of Leinster, died. A victory by the Ui-Failghi over the Foreigners of Ath-cliath; but this was gained in the preceding year. Dun-leth-glaise was plundered by Foreigners. God and Patrick avenged it on them; brought Foreigners across the sea, who seized their islands against them; and the King escaped; but the Irish killed him on shore. Two sons of Lorcan<sup>7</sup> son of Dunchad were slain by Conghalach son of Maelmíthidh. Maelmíochta, 'herenagh' of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by the Gentiles of Ath-cliath.

Kal. Jan., m. 21. A.D. 942 (alias 943). A victory over [942.]

hides for his army on this expedition, Muirchertach acquired the *sobriquet* of Muirchertach *na g-cochall g-croiccenn* ("M. of the leather cloaks"). His death is noticed at the year 942 (=943).

<sup>5</sup> *In subjection.*—*ppn nesp.* This clause is not very clearly expressed in the original. But the meaning is that

Muirchertach brought Cellachan with a view to making him do homage to Donnchad the monarch of Ireland.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal-heir.*—Added by way of gloss, in A. and B.

<sup>7</sup> *Lorcan.*—He was King of Bregb (or Bregia). His obit is recorded above at the year 924.

(a-liap vcccc.<sup>o</sup> 43.). Roimiuð por Gallu Loča cuan pe leið Cačail, in quo pene omnes delecti sunt. Muirceptač mac Neill (.i. Muirceptač na cočall cpoicinn), pī Ailiğ, 7 Ečtoir iartair beačā, do marbato do ġentib pīma pīma, 1111. Ict. Martai, (.i. la blacair mac ġopparo pī [Dūb]ğall, ic ġlair liačain hī taið Cluana cāin pīp Rop).

Deirpō dīgal ocup dīē  
 Por pīl clainne Cuinn co bpat;  
 Nao mar Muirceptač ba liač,  
 Dilečta iat ġarbel n-ġnat.

Arto Mačā do arcain hī tēipt Ict. ap a bapač o na ġallab cetnaib. Lorcan mac Paclain, pī Laiğen, do marbato do ġallab. Cellach mac Dēce, pī val Araroe, do marbato o muinntir tpea ča[n]ğnačt.

- b. Ict. Ianair. Anno domini vcccc.<sup>o</sup> xl. 111.<sup>o</sup> (a-liap vcccc.<sup>o</sup> 44.<sup>o</sup>). Flaibēptač mac Inñanen cenn in pace quieuit. Coirpī mac Maelpātraic, pī .h. liačān, pīnn mac Mutain, pī Corco Laiğib, do marbato do pīraib Mairi pīne. Conğalač mac ġailmīčib, 7 ġroen mac

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Cuan*.—Strangford Lough.

<sup>2</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—A district now represented by the barony of Lecale, co. Down.

<sup>3</sup> *Muircertach*.—See note<sup>4</sup>, p. 460.

<sup>4</sup> *Blacair*.—The King of the Danes of Dublin at the time. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 287, note 11.

<sup>5</sup> *Glas-liathain*.—The "stream of Liathan." The *Ann. Four Mast.* and *Chron. Scotorum* state that Muirchertach was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh (Ardee, co. Louth).

<sup>6</sup> *Cluain-cain*.—Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Clann-Cuinn*.—The clan, or descendants, of Conn of the Hundred battles. The original of these lines, not in B., is added in the top margin

of fol. 50a in A., with a sign of reference to the proper place in the text.

<sup>8</sup> *Lorcan*.—In the list of Kings of Leinster contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 39, col. 3), Lorcan is stated to have ruled only one year. It is further stated that he was slain by the Foreigners of Dublin (Ath-cliaith) after having defeated them in the early part of the day (iarp nōi pōpno i cūp lāi).

<sup>9</sup> *Malice*.—The translator in Clar. 49 renders tpea ča[n]ğnačt by "murderously."

<sup>10</sup> *Head*.—This entry is obviously imperfect, something being omitted after cenn ("head"). Flaithbheartach was King of Cashel (or Munster) at the time of his death. Before his acce-

the Foreigners of Loch-Cuan<sup>1</sup> by the people of Leth-Cathail,<sup>2</sup> in which they were nearly all destroyed. Muircertach<sup>3</sup> son of Niall (*i.e.* Muircertach, "of the Leather Cloaks"), King of Ailech, and the Hector of the West of the World, was killed by Gentiles, on a Sunday, the 4th of the kalends of March (*i.e.* by Blacair<sup>4</sup> son of Gofraidh, King of the Dubh-Gaill, at Glas-liathain,<sup>5</sup> by the side of Cluain-cain<sup>6</sup> of Fera-Rois).

Vengeance and ruin have fallen

On the Race of Clann-Cuinn<sup>7</sup> for ever.

As Muircertach does not live, alas !

The country of the Gaedhil will ever be an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered on the morrow, the third of the kalends, by the same Foreigners. Lorcan<sup>8</sup> son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was killed by Foreigners. Cellach son of Bec, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by his people, through malice.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 943. (alias 944.) Flaithbhertach son [943.] BIS. of Inmhainen, head,<sup>10</sup> rested in peace. Coirpre son of Maelpatraic, King of Ui-Liathain,<sup>11</sup> Finn son of Mutan, King of Corco-Laighdhi,<sup>12</sup> were slain by the Fera-Maighe-Féine.<sup>13</sup> Congalach son of Maelmithidh, and Braen son of

sion to the kingship (in 913, according to *Frag. of Annals*), he had been abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, or Scattery Island, in the Shannon.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Liathain*.—This was the name of a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, anciently occupied by the descendants of Eochaidh Liathanach, son of Daire-Cerba, who was the ancestor of the powerful sept of Ui-Fidhgeinte. The Irish name of Castlelyons, in the barony of Barrymore, is *Caislen Ua Liathain*.

<sup>12</sup> *Corco-Laighdhi*.—The name of a territory anciently comprising the south-west part of the county of Cork

(namely, the present baronies of Carbery, Beare, and Bantry). But after the Anglo-Norman invasion the territory of the *Corco-Luighdhi* (or descendants of Lughaidh son of Ith) was reduced to narrower limits; and in the 16th century the head of the O'Driscolls (who were the inhabitants of the country) had but a scanty estate round the town of Baltimore. See O'Donovan's *Geneal. of Corca Laidhe*; *Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.*, Dublin, 1849.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Maighe-Féine*.—A tribe anciently inhabiting the district now forming the barony of Fermoy (Fera-Maighe), co. Cork.

Maelmorðai y lathen, do arcaim Acha cliait co tucrat  
reotu 7 maine 7 brait moir. Donncharo mac Flaino  
(mic Mailepeaclaino, mic Mailepuanai, mic Donn-  
chara), y Tethra, annor .xxv. tranfactir in regno,  
moritur. Maelpecheni comarba Pinnia, Dungal mac  
Caithin, in Curoto dormierunt. Cat Gort rottaclain  
y Cellaclain por tuat Mumain, in quo multi ceciderunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xl. 4° (alias  
dccc. 45.). Secc mor anaianta, comtar ruirri na  
locha 7 na h-athne. Gaill locha Edoe do marba la  
Domnall mac Muirceartaigh 7 li a brathair .i. Flait-  
bertaigh, 7 orgain a loingri. Maeltuile mac Dunain,  
comarba Tigernaigh 7 Cairnigh, recura morre moritur.  
Cupraic mac Muirceada y iarthair Connaic, Maeluinn  
mac Gaibith recnap air Macla. Blacair do belcuo  
Acha cliait, 7 Amlaib tar a eiri. Orem do muinntir  
hOí Chanannan do marba do Congalaigh 7 Amlaib  
cuairin i Conaillib.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xl. u.° (alias  
dccc.° 46.). Cluain mic Noir do orcaim do gallaib  
Acha cliait, 7 cella per Mibe olcena. Maelbeach  
aircinnch Daiminnir moritur.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dccc.° xl. ui.° (alias  
Fol. 50ab. dccc.° 47.). Slogat la Ruairi .h. Canannan co Blaine,  
conuaircter Gaill 7 Gortel .i. Congalaigh mac Mael-  
muirib 7 Amlaib cuairin, co roimib por Gallu Acha  
cliait, in quo multi occiri et meriri sunt. Lan ino  
[f]hinnraibis Patraicc do argut sil o cennul Eogain do

<sup>1</sup> *Maelsechlaind*.—"Maelsechnaill,"  
in B. The clause is added in a later  
hand in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Fell asleep*.—*dormiuit*, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Gort-Rottachain*.—The name of  
the place where the battle was fought  
is given as "Magh-Duine" in the  
*Ann. Four Mast.* (942), and *Chron.*  
*Scotorum* (943).

<sup>4</sup> *Tuath-Mumha*.—Thomond. In

the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four*  
*Mast.*, the battle is stated to have  
been gained over Cennedigh (who was  
the father of Brian Borumha).

<sup>5</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
in B.

<sup>6</sup> *Conailli*.—Conailli-Muirtheimh-  
ne, a territory in the county of Louth.

<sup>7</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not  
in B.

Maelmordha, King of Leinster, plundered Ath-cliath, when they carried off jewels, and treasures, and a great spoil. Donnchad, son of Flann (son of Maelsechlaind,<sup>1</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchad), King of Temhair, having spent 25 years in the sovereignty, died. Mael-fecheni, comarb of Finnia, [and] Dungal, son of Cathan, 'fell asleep' in Christ. The battle of Gort-Rottachain<sup>2</sup> [gained] by Cellachan over Tuath-Mumha,<sup>4</sup> in which a great many were slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 944 (alias<sup>5</sup> 945). Great, unusual, frost; [944.] so that the lakes and rivers were passable. The Foreigners of Loch-Echach were killed by Domnall, son of Muirchertach, and his brother, *i.e.*, Flaithbheartach; and their fleet was destroyed. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, comarb of Tigernach and Cairnech, died a quiet death. Aurchath son of Murchadh, King of the West of Con-naught, [and] Maelduin son of Gairbhith, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. Blacair abandoned Ath-cliath, and Amlaibh [remained] in his place. A number of Ua Canannan's people were killed by Conghalach and Amlaibh Cuaran, in Conailli.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 945 (alias<sup>7</sup> 946). Cluain-mic-Nois was [945.] plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and the churches of Fer-Midhe also. Maelbethach, 'herenagh' of Daiminis, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 946 (alias 947). A hosting by [946.] Ruaidhri Ua Canannain to Slane, where the Foreigners and Gaedhil, viz., Congalach<sup>8</sup> son of Maelmithidh, and Amlaibh Cuaran,<sup>9</sup> encountered him, when the Foreigners of Ath-cliath were routed, and a great many were slain and drowned. The full of Patrick's 'Finnfaidhech'<sup>10</sup> of white silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain to Patrick.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Conghalach*.—King of Ireland at the time.

<sup>9</sup> *Amlaibh Cuaran*. — 'Amlaimh (Amlaff) of the sock' (or "of the sandal").

<sup>10</sup> *Finnfaidhech*.—"Sweet sound-

ing." The name of one of St. Patrick's bells. See Reeves's *Bell of St. Patrick*, in *Transac. R.I.A.*, vol. xxvii.

<sup>11</sup> *To Patrick*, *i.e.* to the successor of Patrick.

patraice. Scolaisi .h. Aedacain, pi Dartraisi, 7  
 Garbriē mac Muirēdaiḡ ruomna .h. Cneitain, 7 Aed  
 .h. Ruairc, mac Tigernain, hi ppiḡsin. Drosen mac  
 Maelmorēda, pi Laignen, do marbad for cneit 1  
 n-Orpaiḡiḡ. Caṡuraē mac Ailei, epircopur ceneoil  
 Eogain, moritur.

- .b. **Ict.** 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. iiii. (aliar  
 dcccc. 48.). Blocair mac Goppit, pi Gall, do marbad  
 la Conḡalaē mac Maelmīdī, 7 ye cet dec etir ḡuin 7  
 brait. Anmēre .h. Colai comarba Ciarpain mic int  
 fair, Colman mac Maelpatraice princep Slaine, do  
 gabail 7 a ēc etairu. Gormlaib ingin flann mic  
 Maelpeclainn in penitencia mortua ept. Natiuitar  
 Maelpeclainn mic Domnall.

**Ict.** 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. xl. s. (aliar  
 dcccc. xl. ix.). Sloḡaib la Matuḡdan mac Aed 7 la  
 Niall Oa n-Éruilb, co po inder Conalliu 7 Druim  
 n-maelcainn 7 Inir cain Deḡa. Cneit la .h. Canannan  
 co po inder fira Li, 7 co po marb flaitberpaē .h.  
 Neill. Aedam Tuama da ḡualann in Cpiḡto paupait.  
 Poḡairpaē mac Donnacain, pi Oirḡiall, in penitencia  
 moritur. Sloḡaib la Conḡalaē mac Maelmīdī, co po  
 inder .h. Meit 7 Ppnnmāc.

**Ict.** 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. 49. (aliar dcccc.  
 50.). Donncharo mac Domnall, pi Mīde, do marbad  
 via bpatēpī. Oel pi Dpētān moritur. Scoḡine ar-  
 chinnech Darpmāḡi. Maelpindan epircopur Cille Darpa.  
 Cleipden mac Conallan archinnech Darpe Caḡarḡi.

<sup>1</sup> Dartraisi.—Known as the Dar-  
 traigi-Vézins, a tribe whose territory  
 is now represented by the barony of  
 Dartry, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> Ept. c. i. iiii.—This entry evi-  
 dently appears to be a continuation of  
 the first entry for this year.

<sup>3</sup> A.D. 48.—The arbor number is not  
 in R.

<sup>4</sup> Garra-mac-in-ain.—Garra,  
 son of the Carpenter. St. Garra,  
 founder of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>5</sup> Gormlaib.—She was the queen  
 of Niall Gormlaib, King of Ireland,  
 whose death in the battle of Ach-  
 chach (or Kilmashoge, near Dublin)  
 is recorded above at the year 414  
 (=419); having been previously  
 married to Cairne Mac Cuinn.

Scolaighe Ua h-Aedhacain, King of Dartraigi,<sup>1</sup> and Gairbhith son of Muiredhach, royal-heir of the Ui-Cremthainn, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, son of Tighernan, [slain] in the heat battle.<sup>2</sup> Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was killed on a predatory expedition in Osraighi. Cathasach, son of Ailce, bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 947 (alias<sup>3</sup> 948). Blacair son of Goth- [947.] MS. frith, King of the Foreigners, was slain by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, besides sixteen hundred killed or captured. Anmere Ua Adlai, 'comarb' of Ciaran-mac-int-sair,<sup>4</sup> [died]. Colman son of Maelpatraic, abbot of Slane, was taken prisoner [by the Foreigners], and died among them. Gormlaidh,<sup>5</sup> daughter of Flann son of Maelsechlainn, died in penitence. Birth of Maelsechlainn<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 948 (alias 949). A hosting by [948.] Matudhan son of Aedh, and Niall Ua h-Eruilb, when they plundered Conailli, and Druim-Inasclainn, and Iniscain-Degha. A preying expedition by Ua Canannain, when he plundered the Fera-Lí, and killed Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. Aedhan of Tuaim-da-ghualann<sup>7</sup> rested in Christ. Foghartach son of Donnacan, King of Oirghialla, died in penitence. A hosting by Congalach son of Maelmithidh, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Fern-mhagh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 949 (alias 950). Donnchad son of [949.] Domnall, King of Midhe, was killed by his brothers. Oel,<sup>8</sup> King of the Britons, died. Scothine, 'herenagh' of Dairmagh; Maelfindan, bishop of Cill-dara, [and] Cleirchen son of Conallan, 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh,

(slain A.D. 907, *supra*), and after his death, to Cerbhall son of Muiregan, King of Leinster, by whom Cormac Mac Cuilennain had been slain.

<sup>6</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Maelsechlainn Mor, or Malachy the Great, who became King of Ireland in the year

980. The entry is added in the margin in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Tuaim-da-ghualann*. — Tuaim-da-hualann, A. Tuam, in the county of Galway.

<sup>8</sup> *Oel*. — Howel the Good. See *Annales Cambriæ*.



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pace quieserunt. Matuðan mac Aedá do marbad o Uib Eðoð .i. o macaib ðroin, reo Deur illum u[1]nðicauit in breui tempore in morte ipsorum. Ruairðri Ua Canannan do marbad do gallaib .i. nuðomna Ereno, iar forbair re m[1]r for M[1]ðiu 7 for ðreðu, 7 iar cor air Gall .i. d[1] mile uel plur. Niall Oa Canannan i rriðguin, et alii pauci. Meapmor anaicenta. Cloicteð Sláne do lorcað do gallaib Aða cliað. Baðall ino eplama 7 cloc ba deð vi clocuib, Caeneðair ferleigino, [7] roðair mo[r] imbi, do lorcað.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mcccc.º L.º (alias mcccc.º 51). Macseith mac Cuilennan, ru Conaille; Suairð .h. forannan airðinneð Aðra rraða, moritur. Goðfrut mac Siðruic co n-Gallaib Aða cliað do orcain Cenannra 7 domnaið Patraic, 7 Airð ðreccain 7 Tuileain 7 cille Scire, 7 alailiu cealla olçena. C Cenannur po orca h-uile, ubi capta sunt tria milia hominum uel plur, cum maxima preda boum et equorum aurii et argenti. Aed mac Maelruanaib, decc mac Duinðucan, ru Teðbai, Cenneitiz mac Lorcain ru Tuatmuman, Garbið mac Lorcain ru fer Leaðna. Niall moðlað do marbad do çoirp[1] tria meabail. Deð uibair. Clamtrurca mor for Galluib Aða cliað, 7 iut forla.

.b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mcccc.º Li.º (alias 952º). Scannal airðinneð domnaið Seðnaill, Flann airðinneð

<sup>1</sup> *Two thousand*.—The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 948) estimate the losses of the Foreigners at six thousand men, exclusive of boys and calones. The note *bellum muine brocain* ("Battle of Muine Brocain") is added in the margin in A., in the original hand. The site of the battle has not been identified.

<sup>2</sup> *Patron saint*; i.e. St. Erc, or "Bishop" Erc, whose obit is recorded at the year 512 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Cenannas*.—Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Aedh*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (949), and *Chron. Scotorum* (950), Aedh was *rigdamna* ("materies regis," or royal-heir) of Temhair, and was slain by Domhnall son of Donnchad, whose obit is entered under the next year.

<sup>6</sup> *Cennetigh*.—The father of Brian Borumha. The entry is imperfect;

rested in peace. Matudhan, son of Aedh, was killed by the Ui-Echach, viz., by the sons of Broen; but God avenged him in a short time, in their death. Ruaidhri Ua Canannan was killed by Foreigners, *i.e.* the royal-heir of Ireland, after a siege of six months against Midhe and Bregha, and after committing a slaughter of the Foreigners, viz., two thousand,<sup>1</sup> or more. Niall Ua Canannan, and a few others, [fell] in the heat of battle. Unusually great 'mast.' The belfry of Slane was burned by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. The crozier of the patron saint,<sup>2</sup> and a bell that was the best of bells, [and] Caenechair the lector, [and] a multitude along with him, were burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 950 (alias<sup>3</sup> 951). MacEtigh son of [950.] Cuilennan, King of Conailli, [slain]; Guaire Ua Forannain, 'herenagh' of Ard-sratha, died. Gothfrith son of Sitriuc, with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, plundered Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> and Domnach-Patraic, and Ard-Brecain, and Tuilean, and Cill-Seire, and other churches besides; from Cenannas<sup>4</sup> they were all plundered; on which occasion three thousand men, or more, were captured, together with a great booty of cows and horses, of gold and silver. Aedh<sup>5</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, Becc son of Donnucan, King of Tethba, [died]. Cennetigh<sup>6</sup> son of Lorcan, King of Tuadh-Mumha; Garbhith son of Lorcan, King of Fir-Lemhna, [died]. Niall Mothlach<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Coirpri, through treachery. A mortality of bees. A great leprosy upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and a bloody-flux.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 951 (alias<sup>3</sup> 952). Scannal, 'herenagh' [951.] BIS. of Domnach-Sechnaill; Flann, 'herenagh' of Druim-

but the Chronicler evidently intended to record the obit of Cennetigh. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., p. xcvi.

<sup>7</sup> *Niall-Mothlach*.—He was of the family of Ua Canannain, a powerful family in the territory now forming the county of Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias*.—The *alias* reading is not in B. The number 520 appears in the margin in A., in the accurate handwriting of the Canon M'Uidhir (or M'Guire), to indicate that this was the 520th year since the commencement of the Chronicle.

Dróna cliaċ, Cyprian mac Aċċa rí Alban, Pádr-  
domnaċ comarba Ciaraín, moztu ríunt. Caċ for ríru  
Alban 7 Drénu 7 Saxanu rí Gallaiċ. Flann .h.  
Cleiríċ, rí deirceir Connacċ, Domnall mac Donnchada  
rídomna Teiríacċ, Cele clam 7 ancopita, Flann mac  
Maelriacċ, aircinneċ Maiċi etir oí glair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lvi.º (aliar 953.º).  
Cluain mic Noir do arcaín do fearaċ Muman co  
n-Gallaiċ. Maelcoċair comarba Comgall 7 Mocol-  
moc. Gailenga do arcaín o Uí Cremthainn. Domnall dia  
Fol 506b. tairrecht Muirceptaiċ co fargabrat ar cenn. Mael-  
marċain mac Moenaiċ, Ruadacan mac Eitigen rí  
airċir Gaileng, Maelpatraic mac Corcan fearleigín  
Airt do Maċa, Maelmuir aircinneċ Taiċi Feċgna,  
Cennrael do aircinneċ Saiċre, Dermait mac Torpċa  
aircinneċ Lirr moir Moċutu, Dubinnrí eprcob Denny-  
ċair.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lvi.º (aliar dcccc.  
54º). Flannacan mac Alċon comarba mic Níre 7  
Colmain Ela, Maelcoluim mac Domnall, rí Alban,  
occirur ept. Conn mac Eruadain mic Gaibíċ, rí Muir  
dumai, do marbaċ. Doib do moir fo Eruad. Ar moir  
do Coirpí 7 Teċbaí re n-o Ruairc, co torċair ann  
.h. Ciaraí rí Coirpí. Ceileċair comarba Ciaraín 7

<sup>1</sup> *Cele, a leper.*—Cele clam. The *Four Mast.* (A.D. 950) join together Cele (the proper name) and clam (a leper), and construct a name Celeclam, which is wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-etir-di-glais.*—The "Plain between two streams." See note <sup>6</sup>, under the year 881 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Alias.*—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> *'Comarb' of Comgall;* i.e. successor of St. Comgall, the founder and patron of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>5</sup> *Mocholmoc.*—Patron of Dromore in the county of Down.

<sup>6</sup> *They;* i.e. the Uí-Cremthainn.

<sup>7</sup> *Tech-Fethgna.*—The "House of Fethgna." This place has not been identified. It was probably some church in Armagh, founded by, or called after, Fethgna bishop of Armagh ("hæres Patricii"), whose obit is entered above at the year 872.

<sup>8</sup> *Saighir,* or Saighir-Ciarain. Seir-keiran, in the barony of Ballybrit, King's County, where there are some interesting ruins.

cliabh, Custantin son of Aedh, King of Alba, [and] Ferdornach, 'comarb' of Ciaran, [died]. A battle [gained] over the men of Alba, and the Britons and Saxons, by Foreigners. Flann Ua Cleirigh, King of the South of Connaught; Domnall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Temhair; Cele, a leper<sup>1</sup> and anchorite, [and] Flann son of Maelfiachrach, 'herenagh' of Magh-etir-da-glais,<sup>2</sup> [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 952 (alias<sup>3</sup> 953). Cluain-mic-Nois was [952.] plundered by the men of Munster, along with Foreigners. Maelcothaid, 'comarb' of Comgall<sup>4</sup> and Mocholmoc,<sup>5</sup> [died]. The Gailenga were plundered by the Ui-Cremthainn. Domnall overtook Muirchertach, when they<sup>6</sup> left a slaughter of heads. Maelmartain, son of Maenach; Ruadhacan son of Etigen, King of Eastern Gailenga; Maelpatraic son of Coscan, lector of Ard-Macha; Maelmuire, 'herenagh' of Tech-Fethgna;<sup>7</sup> Cennfaeladh, 'herenagh' of Saighir;<sup>8</sup> Dermait son of Torpath, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor-Mochuta,<sup>9</sup> and Dubhinnsi, bishop of Bennchair, [died.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 953 (alias<sup>10</sup> 954). Flannacan, son of Allchu, [953.] 'comarb' of Mac Nisse<sup>11</sup> and Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [died]. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of Alba, was slain. Conn, son of Erudan, son of Gairbhith, King of Magh-dumha,<sup>13</sup> was killed. A great cow mortality throughout Ireland. A great slaughter of the Coirpri and Tethba by O'Ruairc, in which Ua Ciardha, King of Coirpri, was killed. Ceile-

<sup>9</sup> *Lis-mor-Mochuta*. — "Mochuta's great fort." Lismore, co. Waterford; founded by St. Mochuda (ob. 636). See note <sup>14</sup>, p. 103 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Alias*. — The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse; i.e. Abbot, or bishop, of Connor in the county of Antrim, of which Aengus Mac Nisse was the founder.

<sup>12</sup> *Colman Ela*. — His obit is recorded above at the year 610. His 'comarb,' or successor, would be abbot of Lann-Ela, (Lynally, in a parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's County). See Reeves' *Down and Connor*. pp. 97-8.

<sup>13</sup> *Magh-dumha*. — The "plain of the Mound." Now represented by the barony of Moydow, co. Longford.

finnain, Roðartað comarba Colum Cille 7 Adomnain, in Chriſto paupavepunt. Niall .h. Tolairg, Ceallaðan pì Cairil, Rectabpa aipinneð Cille achair, moriuntur. Òran mac Domnaill, pì Ceniul loegairpe ðreð, iugu-latur ep̃.

[ct. 1anair, ui. p̃epia, iii. lunae. Anno domini mccc.º Liiii.º (aliar 955º). Oengur mac Conloingri aipinneð Maige bile, Oengur mac Maelbripte aipinneð Doimliacc, moriuntur. Alene pì Mugðorpa Magen 7 Mugðorpa ðreð, 7 Inðerzi mac Moðain do toirim allurg Congailaið 1 Connaçtu. Slogao La Domnall mac Muircepraið co longaið o ðuaið inðir por loð n-ècað, por Oabail, ðarp nà h-Àrziallu por loð n-èirne, iarpin por loð n-uac̃tar, co po opt in mðreirne, 7 co tuc ziallu hli Ruairc.

b. [ct. 1anair, ui. p̃epia, xu. lunae. Anno domini mccc.º Lu.º (aliar 956º). Maelpatraic mac Conbpetan aipinneð Slane, Oengur mac nOcan comarba p̃eðene, Zaitene pui eppuc Duin leð glairi. Taðc mac Caðail, pì Connaçt, moritur ep̃. Congalað mac Maelm̃ið (mic Plannagain mic Ceallaið mic Congalað mic Conaing èurraið mic Congalach mic Aðba rlane), pì Epeno, do marbat do Zallaib (Aða cliað) 7 Laiðuib oc Taið Zupann ilaiðuib, 7 Aeo mac Aciroi pì Teðba, ep̃ alu multu. Moenað comarba Finnua 7 p̃ep̃leiginn aip̃ Mað, Maelbripte mac Ep̃uðain, comarba Mic

<sup>1</sup> 'Comarb' of Ciaran and Finnan; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise in the King's County, and of Clonard in Meath; founded respectively by Saints Ciaran and Finnan.

<sup>2</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille and Adomnan; i.e. Abbot of Derry and Raphoe.

<sup>3</sup> Alias.—The *alias* reading is not in B.

<sup>4</sup> Fell in the army.—do tuitim allurg. This is another way of

saying that Alene was slain on an expedition into Connaught, undertaken by Congalach, King of Ireland.

<sup>5</sup> Tuagh-Inbher.—The old name of the estuary of the River Bann.

<sup>6</sup> Alias.—The *alias* number is not in B.

<sup>7</sup> Fechin.—By successor (or 'comarb') of Fechin the Annalist meant abbot of Fobhar (or Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> Son.—The original of the paren-

chair, 'comarb' of Ciaran, and Finnan,<sup>1</sup> and Robhartach, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille<sup>2</sup> and Adomnan,<sup>3</sup> rested in Christ. Niall Ua Tolairg, Cellachan, King of Caisel, Rechtabra, 'herenagh' of Cill-achaidh, died. Bran, son of Domnall, King of Cinel-Loeghaire of Bregb, was slain.

Kal. Jan., Friday; m. 4. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>4</sup> 955). Oengus son of Culoingsi, 'herenagh' of Magh-Bile, [and] Oengus son of Maelbrigte, 'herenagh' of Doimliacc, died. Alene, King of Mughdorna-Maghen and Mughdorna-Bregb, and Indergi son of Mochan, fell in the army<sup>4</sup> of Congalach, in Connaught. An expedition by Domnall son of Muirchertach, with ships from Tuagh-Inbher<sup>5</sup> upon Loch-nEchach, on the Dabhall, across the Airghialla upon Loch-Erne, afterwards on Loch-uachtair, when he devastated the Breifne, and took O'Ruairc's pledges. [954.]

Kal. Jan., Saturday; m. 15. A.D. 955 (alias<sup>6</sup> 956) [955.] <sup>B13</sup> Maelpatraic, son of Cubretan, 'herenagh' of Slane; Oengus son of Ocan, 'comarb' of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> [and] Gaithene, learned bishop of Dun-lethglaise, [died]. Tadhc son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Congalach son of Maelmithidh (son<sup>8</sup> of Flannagan, son of Cellach, son of Congalach, son of Conaing Curraigh, son of Congalach, son of Aedh Slanè), King of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith<sup>9</sup> and Leinstermen, at Tech-Giurann,<sup>10</sup> in Leinster, and Aedh son of Aicid, King of Tethba, and a great many others. Maenach 'comarb' of Finnia,<sup>11</sup> and Lector of Ard-Macha; Maelbrigte son of Erudhan, 'comarb' of Mac Nisse and of Colman-Ela,<sup>12</sup> [and]

thetic clause is added in a different hand in A. It is interlined in the original hand in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Of Ath-Cliaith*.—The corresponding Irish, *Ōta cliait*, is added in *al. man.* in A., and interlined in the orig. hand in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Tech-Giurann*.—This place has not been identified. The name should

be written *Tech-Giugrand*, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 25 b.

<sup>11</sup> 'Comarb' of Finnia; i.e. successor of St. Finnia, or abbot of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>12</sup> 'Comarb' of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela; i.e. abbot of Connor, co. Antrim, of which MacNisse and Colman Ela were joint patrons.

Nirre 7 Colman h-Θla, Muirēðac mac Eicneðain, moriuntur. Domnall regnare incipit.

Fol. 51aa.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (aliar 957º). Caðurac mac Dulgen (o ðruim ðorraið), comarba patrarc, rui ercop ʒoiðel, in Chriſto Iheru paupaiut. Maelpoðartac rui Cairil, Colman mac Congaile comarba Molairre, Eðu mac Anluain rui Loða cal, Scannal mac Luaðuuið comarba Lirr cñ morui punt. Maelcoluim .h. Canannan, rui ceniul Conaill, Mocta mac ʒormacain, Flann .h. h-Θeðacain airðinneð ʒlinne ða loca.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liii.º (aliar 958º). Flann mac Moðloingri comarba Tigeppac ʒ 7 Maelðoit. Tanarðe mac h-Uioir, comarba ðennðair, ðo marbað ðo ʒallaib. Niall .h. h-Θruilb. Tuacal mac Auðaire, rui Laiſen, moriutur. Luðaro mac Colſan, airðinneð ʒlane, in penitencia moriutur. Pinaða mac Laætna, airðinneð ʒepna, moriutur.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Liiii.º (aliar 959º). Cluain mic Noir ðo arcain ðo ʒeraið Mumai. Martain comarba Coimgen, Dubduin comarba Coluim cille, Oengur .h. Lapan. Duððabairenn mac Domnaill, rui Cairil, a rui occiput er. Moenac mac Cormarc, airðinneð Lirr mori.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º Lix.º (aliar 960º). ʒlogar la Domnaill mac Muirceppac ʒo ðal n-Θraiðe,

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—He was son of Muirchertach "of the leather cloaks," whose death is noticed above at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*.—The alias number, which is added in a different hand from the original in A., is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Son of Dulgen*.—Cathasach is called "son of Maelduin," in the list of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4.

<sup>4</sup> 'Comarb' of Molaisse; i.e. successor of St. Molaisse, and abbot of

Daimhinish (or Devenish, co. Fermagh).

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Cal*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 356 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Liss-Cr*.—So in A. and B. The so-called Translator of these Annals whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, British Museum, renders *Liss-Cr* by "Laisserin," and O'Connor prints *Comhorba Lisserin*, which he translates "Vicarius Lasserani." But these renderings seem quite unreliable.

Muiredhach son of Eicnechan, died. Domnall<sup>1</sup> begins to reign.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 956 (alias<sup>2</sup> 957). Cathasach son of [956.]  
Dulgen<sup>3</sup> (from Druim-dorraidh), 'comarb' of Patrick, the most eminent bishop of the Goidhil, rested in Christ Jesus. Maelfothartaigh, King of Caisel; Colman, son of Congal, 'comarb' of Molaisse;<sup>4</sup> Echu son of Anluan, King of Loch-Cal,<sup>5</sup> [and] Scannal, son of Luachdubh, comarb of Liss-Cr,<sup>6</sup> died. Maelcoluim Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, Mochta son of Gormacan, Flann Ua hAedhacain, 'herenagh' of Glenn-da-locha, [died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 957 (alias 958). Flann, son of Moch- [957.]  
loingse, 'comarb' of Tigernach and of Maeldoid,<sup>7</sup> [died]. Tanaidhe MacUidhir,<sup>8</sup> 'comarb' of Bennchair, was killed by Foreigners. Niall Ua h-Eruilb [died]. Tuathal son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Lugaidh son of Colgu, 'herenagh' of Slane, died in penitence. Finachta son of Lachtna, 'herenagh' of Ferna, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 958 (alias 959). Cluain-mic-Nois was [958.]  
plundered by the men of Munster. Martain, 'comarb' of Coemgen;<sup>9</sup> Dubhduin 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>10</sup> and Oengus Ua Lapain, [died]. Dubhdabairenn son of Domnall, King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Moenach son of Cormac, 'herenagh'<sup>11</sup> of Lis-mor, died].

Kal. Jan. A.D. 959 (alias 960). A hosting by Dom- [959.]  
nall,<sup>12</sup> son of Muirchertach, to the Dal-Araidhe, when he

<sup>7</sup> 'Comarb of Tigernach and Maeldoid; i.e. abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the co. Monaghan, of which Sts. Tigernach and Maeldoid were the respective founders.

<sup>8</sup> *Tanaidhe Mac Uidhir*; i.e. "Tanaidhe son of Odhar." This Odhar was the ancestor from whom the name of Mac Uidhir (M'Guire, or Maguire) has been derived.

<sup>9</sup> 'Comarb' of Coemgen; i.e. abbot of Glendalough. *The Four Mast.*,

at A.D. 957, add that Martain was also successor of Maelruain, or abbot of Tallaght (co. Dublin).

<sup>10</sup> 'Comarb' of Colum-Cille; i.e. abbot of Ia, or Iona. See Reeves' *Adannan*, p. 394.

<sup>11</sup> 'Herenagh.'—*The Four Masters* represent Moenach as 'abbot' of Lis-mor.

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall*.—See under the year 955.



co tuc aitiṛe. Caplur mac Cuinn mic 'Donnchada occirur eṛt i n-*Alē* c*liat*. Maioṁ poṛ Camman mac *Al̄l̄aiṁ* mic *Ṣoṛṛuē* oc Dub. Muireḃaḃ mac *Ṗer-gurra* co po la moṛcuairt Connaḃt. Caṛṁoṣ aiṛ-*ēinneē* liṛ moir quieuit.

[*Κτ.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.° lx.°* (αλιαρ 961.°) *Ṣaiṣet teneḃ* do *ēiṛtecht* iar *ṛut* *Ṗaiṣen* aniaṛḃeṛ, co po maṛb *mile* ḃet do doeniḃ 7 *altaiḃ* coṛiṣi *Al̄a* c*liat*. Mac *Eṛcaḃa*, *ṛi .h.* *Ḇriuin* [*ṛ*]eola, obit. *Ualṣare* *ṛi* *Ṗaṛṛaiṣi* a *ṛuiṛ* occirur eṛt. *Ṗeṛṣnaiḃ* *ṛi* *Caṛil* a *ṛuiṛ* occirur eṛt. Conaing .*h.* *Domnallan*, aiṛēinneḃ *Cloḃair* mac n-*Ṗaiṁeni*, quieuit.

[*Κτ.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.° lx.° 1.°* (αλιαρ 962.°) *Cṛeḃ* la *Ṗlaiḃeṛtaḃ* mac *Conḃobair*, la *ṛiṣi* n- *il̄iṣ*, i n-*dal* n-*Al̄aiṛe*, co *ṛ'* inḃeṛ *Conṛiṛe*, conoṛtaṛḃetaṛ *Ṗlaiḃ*, co po maṛbaḃ ann, 7 a ḃa bṛaḃair .i. *Ṭaḃṣ* 7 *Cono*, et *al̄i* *mul̄ti*. *Eugan* mac *Muireḃaiṣ*, eṛṛi *Eṛenn*, do maṛbaḃ do *Ṗiḃ* *Ṗailṣi*. *Oengur .h.* *Mael-* *ṛoṛaiḃ* a *ṛuiṛ* iugulatur eṛt.

[*Κτ.* 1anair. Anno domini *cccc.° lx.ii.°* (αλιαρ 963.°). *Longa* la *Domnall .h.* *Neill* de ḃabull ḃaṛ *Ṣliaḃ*

<sup>1</sup> *Conn.*—This was evidently Conn (son of Donnchad, King of Ireland, son of Flann Sinna, King of Ireland), heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, whose death at the hands of the people of Fernmhagh (a territory represented by the present barony of Farney, in the County Monaghan), is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 942.

<sup>2</sup> *Camman.*—See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Geneal. Table*, p. 278, and note <sup>13</sup>, p. 288.

<sup>3</sup> *Dubh.*—The River Duff, which flows into the bay of Donegal, after forming the boundary for some distance between the counties of Leitrim and Sligo. Dr. O'Connor, not knowing

that *Dubh* was the name of a river, has blundered greatly in his version of this entry. *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iv., p. 274.

<sup>4</sup> *Muiredhach.*—He was one of the successors of St. Patrick in the abbacy (or bishopric) of Armagh. His removal (or resignation) in favour of his successor Dubhdalethe, is noticed at the year 964, and his obit at 965, *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *As far as Ath-cliaith.*—coṛiṣi *Al̄a* c*liat*, A. B. The translator of these Annals in *Clar.* 49, wrongly renders the clause coṛiṣi *Al̄a* c*liat* by "with the houses of Dublin burnt."

<sup>6</sup> *Son.*—His name is given as Donn-

took hostages. Carlus, son of Conn,<sup>1</sup> son of Donnchad, was killed in Ath-cliath. A victory over Camman,<sup>2</sup> son of Amlaimh, son of Gothfrith, at Dubh.<sup>3</sup> Muiredhach,<sup>4</sup> son of Fergus, made a full visitation of Connaught Cathmogh, 'herenagh' of Lis-mor, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 960 (alias 961). An arrow of fire [960.] came along Leinster, from the south-west, which killed a hundred thousand of men and flocks, as far as Ath-cliath.<sup>5</sup> The son<sup>6</sup> of Erchadh, King of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Ualgarg, King of Dartraighi,<sup>7</sup> was slain by his own people. Fergraidh,<sup>8</sup> King of Caisel, was slain by his own people. Conaing Ua Domnallain, 'herenagh' of Clochar-mac-Daimeni, rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 961 (alias 962). A predatory expedition by Flaithbertach son of Conchobar, King of Ailech, to Dal-Araidhe, when he plundered Condere; but the Ulidians overtook him, and he was there slain, with his two brothers, viz., Tadhg and Conn, and a great many others. Eogan son of Muiredhach, champion of Ireland, was killed by the Ui-Failgi. Oengus Ua Mael-doraidh<sup>9</sup> was slain by his own people. [961.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 962 (alias 963). Ships<sup>10</sup> [were brought] [962.] by Domnall Ua Neill from the Dabhall,<sup>11</sup> across Sliabh-

chad, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Dartraighi*.—Otherwise called Dartraighi-Mac Flannchada; the patrimony of the sept of Mac Flannchada (Mac Clancy or Clancy), now represented by the barony of Rossclogher, co. Leitrim.

<sup>8</sup> *Fergraidh*.—This entry, which is in the marg. in A., is in the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Maeldoraidh*, or O'Muldory. The family name of a powerful tribe which held the chief sway in Tir-Conaill from the middle of the 9th to

the end of the 12th century, when the O'Donnells asserted their supremacy. The Oengus here referred to was the son of Maelbresail (son of Maeldoraidh), whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 896.

<sup>10</sup> *Ships*.—*Longa*. These vessels were probably light cots, or boats, capable of being transported on men's shoulders.

<sup>11</sup> *Dabhall*.—The northern Black-water River, which flows between the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, into Lough Neagh.

n-uait co Loč n-Ainnoenne, quod non pactum ert ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Dubdalethi. Eicneč mac Dalaiğ ri na n-Airghiall, 7 Dubdara a mac, occiri sunt o Murchad mac Dalaiğ, a fratres. Ro marbad dono in Murchad rin pocetoir irin mór četnai. Maelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, natyr ert. Mac Cellačain ri Cairil moritur. Ğorraič mac Almlaiñ moritur ert. Comarba Tigheraiğ moritur .i. Coencompac. hMalgaric .h. Mailtrea occirur ert o Mugdoornaič mairgen.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.<sup>o</sup> lxi.<sup>o</sup> (aliaq 964<sup>o</sup>). Ir i ro in bliadain deoenač ino lantao čoir o tainic Patraic i n-Eirinn. Maelpuanaič mac Flainn mic Eicnečain, 7 a mac, do marbad do čloinn řiangura. Dubrcuile mac Cinaeda, comarba Colum Cille, quiescit. Pupačđran mac Decca, ři Deplair, do marbad do cenul čogain třia ta[n]ğnact 7 mebaił. Muirceptač mac Conğalaiğ mic Maelmurič, ři domna Tempač, o Domnall

<sup>1</sup> *Loch-Aininn*.—Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>2</sup> *Had not been done*.—See above at the year 964, where Domnall son of Muirchertach (the Domnall Ua Neill of the present entry) is stated to have transported ships from Tuagh-Inbhir (the mouth of the River Bann) across Lough Neagh, along the Dabhall, and over Airghialla (or Oriel) to Loch-Erne.

<sup>3</sup> *Book of Dubhdalethe*.—This Book, which seems to have been a chronicle of Irish affairs, has been referred to before in these Annals. It is mentioned for the last time at the year 1021 *infra*. The compiler of the work is generally supposed to have been Dubhdalethe, successor of St. Patrick (i.e. abbot or bishop of Armagh), whose death is entered within at the year 1064 (=1065), and who

is represented in the List of the 'comarbs' of Patrick in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 4, as having ruled for 33 years. See Harris's *Ware*, Vol. I., p. 50; and Vol. II. (*Irish Writers*), p. 65; and under A.D. 964 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—See at the year 1000 *infra*, where Maelmuire's appointment to the abbacy of Armagh is recorded.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*.—His name is given as Donnchadh (Donogh) in the *Ann. Clonmacnoise* (955—963), and by the *Four Mast.* (961).

<sup>6</sup> 'Comarb' of Tigernach; i.e. abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>7</sup> *Of the 'just completion'*.—Ino lantao čoir. The so-called Translator of these Annals, whose version is preserved in the MS. Clar. 49, renders this clause by "of the full

Fuait, to Loch-Aininn,<sup>1</sup> which had not been done<sup>2</sup> from most ancient times. Thus in the Book of Dubhdalethe.<sup>3</sup> Eicnech son of Dalach, King of the Airghialla, and his son Dubhdara, were slain by his brother, Murchad son of Dalach. This Murchad was also killed soon after, in the same month. Maelmuire<sup>4</sup> son of Eochaid, 'comarb' of Patrick, was born. The son<sup>5</sup> of Cellachan, King of Caisel, died. Gofraidh son of Amlaimh died. The 'comarb' of Tigernach<sup>6</sup> died, *i.e.* Caencomrac. Ualgarg Ua Maitrea was killed by the Mughdorna-Maighen.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 963 (alias 964). This is the last year [963.] BIS. of the 'just completion' [of the full period] since Patrick came into Ireland. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Eicnechan,<sup>8</sup> and his son, were slain by the Clann-Fianghusa. Dubhscuile son of Cinaedh, 'comarb' of Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> rested. Furudhran son of Becc, King of Derlas,<sup>10</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain, through malice and treachery. Muirchertach, son of Congalach,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelmithidh, royal-heir of Temhair, was killed by

proffit," which seems wrong. O'Connor translates *Lantadhchoir* (as he prints it), by "plenaria numeratio Poetica," and adds "nempe quia numerando a Patricii adventu, anno 432, quingenti anni perfectæ intercessere usque ad annum 963, secundum numerationem Poetarum Hiberniæ." *Rer. Hibernicarum*, vol. 4, p. 276. The learned Doctor here made a serious slip in his calculation. But it is obvious that neither O'Connor nor the author of the version of these Annals in Clar. 49 perceived that by the words *lantadhchoir*, ("just [or full] completion"), was meant the Paschal Cycle, or Cycle of 532 years, framed by Victorius (or Victorinus) of Aquitaine. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 14, and note <sup>1</sup>, p. 16, *supra*. This entry is very valuable, not only as strengthening the evi-

dence referring the arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland to the year 431 (=432), but also as evincing the watchfulness of the old Irish Annalists in matters connected with chronological data.

<sup>8</sup> *Eicnechan*.— This was apparently the Eicnechan son of Dalach, King of Cinel-Conaill, whose obit is entered above at the year 905.

<sup>9</sup> *'Comarb' of Colum Cille*; *i.e.*, successor of Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Ia, in Scotland, and probably of Kells and other Columbian foundations in Ireland. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 394.

<sup>10</sup> *Derlas*.— See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Congalach*.— He was King of Ireland, and was slain by the Foreigners in the year 955 (=956), as above mentioned under that date.

mac Congalaid occipyr ert. Ceall dāra do arcaim do  
 ḡallaid, ro mīrepabile pietate mīreptur ert tria  
 Niall .h. nēruilē, pēdemptir omnibur clericir pene  
 pro nomine domini .i. lan in taidi moir pane[τ] ḡrigti,  
 7 lan in dērcāid, irro do ruagell Niall tōib dia arḡat  
 pērin.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxi.° (aliar 965°).  
 ḡorta mōr oīuloēta i n-ērinō, co penāē int ačair a  
 mac 7 a ingen ar biaē. Cačroineē ria n-ōib Canannan  
 co torcair anō Domnall. Cač etir riru Alban  
 imoneitir, ubi multi occipr punt im Donncharo .i. abb  
 uine Caillen. Coemcloē abbat i n-aro Mača .i.  
 Dubdaleē in uicem Muireadaiḡ (o rliab Cuilinn).  
 Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill, la riḡ Tēmpaē, co ro ort  
 Connaēta, 7 co tuc ḡiallu o hū Ruairc. Iorēp 7 Dunčāē  
 abbat ēire ḡa ḡlar, Cīnaēē abb līr moir Močutu,  
 in Cyprio quieuerunt.

Fol. 5<sup>ha</sup>.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxi.° (aliar 966°).  
 Muireāē mac Pērgura, comarba Patraic, Cačuraē  
 mac Mupcathan episcop aorō Mača, Paellan mac  
 Cormaic ri na n-Deire Muman, Paellan ri Laiḡen,  
 moptui punt. Maelmuire ingen Neill nōic Aēā  
 moptua ert. Dubdabairenn comarba ūitri uitam  
 rinuit. Pērgal .h. Ruairc do marbat la Domnall  
 mac Congalaid, la riḡ ūpēḡ.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxi.° (aliar 967°).  
 Dub mac Maelcoluim, ri Alban, do marbat la  
 h-Albanāu pēin. Tēpnaē mac Ruairc, ri Caircē

<sup>1</sup> *Wonderful*. — mīrepabile (for mīrabil), A., B.

<sup>2</sup> *Alias*. — The alias reading is in a later hand in A. It is not in B.

<sup>3</sup> *Intolerable*. — oīuloēta (for oīūuloēta), A., B.; oīōfulainḡ, *Four M.* (963).

<sup>4</sup> *Themselves*. — imoneitir, A.; imoneitir, B. An adverb variously

written immanetar, immenetar, and manetar; corresponding in meaning to the Latin *invicem*, or *inter se*; and explained by etairru, "amongst them" in O'Donovan's Irish Glossary. See Ebel's ed. of Zeuss' *Gram. Celtica*, p. 614. The author of the so-called Translation in Clar. 49 renders this entry by "Battle

Domnall son of Congalach. Cill-dara was plundered by Foreigners, but it was compassionated by the wonderful<sup>1</sup> piety of Niall Ua h-Eruilb, nearly all the clerics being redeemed for God's name; viz., the full of the great house of St. Bridget, and the full of the oratory, is what Niall ransomed of them with his own money.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 964 (alias<sup>3</sup> 965). A great, intolerable,<sup>2</sup> [964.] famine in Ireland, so that the father would sell his son and daughter for food. A victory by the Ui-Canannan, in which Domnall was slain. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves,<sup>4</sup> in which many were slain, including Donnchad, i.e., abbot of Dun-Caillen.<sup>5</sup> A change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Dubhdalethe in the place of Muiredach<sup>6</sup> (of Sliabh-Cuilinn)<sup>7</sup>. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, when he devastated Connaught and took hostages from O'Ruairc.<sup>8</sup> Joseph and Dunchadh, abbots of Tir-da-glas, [and] Cinaedh, abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuta, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 965 (alias 966). Muiredach son of [965.] Fergus, comarb of Patrick; Cathasach son of Murchadan, bishop of Ard-Macha; Faelan son of Cormac, King of the Deisi-Muman; Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Maelmuire, daughter of Niall son of Aedh, died. Dubhdabhairn, comarb of Buite, ended life. Ferghal O'Ruairc<sup>8</sup> was killed by Domnall, son of Congalach, King of Bregha.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 966 (alias 967). Dubh, son of Mael- [966.] colum, King of Alba, was killed by the men of Alba themselves. Tigernach son of Ruarc, King of Carraic-

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between Scottamen about Etir" (1), where many were killed about (1) Donogh, abbot of Duncallen.

<sup>5</sup> *Dun-Caillen*—See note<sup>11</sup>. p. 375 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Muiredach*.—See above at the year 959.

<sup>7</sup> *Sliabh-Cuilinn*.—Now Slieve-Gulion, a conspicuous mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 965, note c.

<sup>8</sup> *O'Ruairc*.—Ferghal (or Farrell) O'Rorke, King of Connaught.

bracaib, moritur. Cat formaile (.i. ic Raib bicia) cenul Eogan for cenul Conaill, du itorcair Maeliru .h. Canannan, ru cenil Conaill, 7 Muirceptaib .h. Taibc ruomna Connacht, et alii multi. Aib .h. h-Aib, ru .h. n-Eib, a ruir iugulatur ep. Matgamain mac Cennetiib, ru Cairril, do arcaim Luimniib 7 dia lorcab. Cernball mac lorcain, ruomna laigen, do marbad do Domnall, do ruib breib.

- b. | Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 968). Ceallaib .h. banan, comarba Comgail, moritur. Muirceptaib comarba Cairniib, Flaibbertaib mac Muirceptaib, ru .h. n-Eib, moriuntur. Slogao la Domnall .h. Neill co laigiu, copor inoir o berba ruar co farce, co tuc boroina mor lair, 7 cotarac forbairr for Gallu 7 for laigiu co cenn da mair. Conmaib comarba Ultaim quieuit.

| Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 969). Cinaib .h. Catmail airchinneib daire Calcaib, Maelrinnen mac Uetan eppcop Cenannra 7 comarba Ultaim 7 Cairniib, Eogan mac Cleirib eppcop Connaib, paupuerunt. Soerlaib ingen Elcomuib .c. annir moritur. Deollan mac Ciarmaic, ru loia gabor, in Chruito quieuit.

| Ct. lanair. Anno domini dcccc.º lx. iiii.º (alia 970). Cenannur do arcaim do Amclam cuaran. Maom for Ualgaric .h. Ruairc ru Concoibar mac Taib, co ru marbad cum plurimur. Slogao la ruib nulaib .i. la

Fol. 51bb.

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taidhg*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Taidhg." This patronymic is now represented by O'Teige, and also by the form Tighe; names borne by many persons in the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo.

<sup>2</sup> *Mathgamain*. — Now generally anglicised Mahon. He was the eldest brother of Brian Borumha. His murder by Maelmuaidh son of Bran (ancestor of the O'Mahonys of South

Munster) is recorded at the year 975 (= 976) *infra*. Regarding the career of this Mathgamain, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, places referred to in the Index to that work, under the name Mathgamhain.

<sup>3</sup> *Luimnech*. — Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. successor of Comgall, or abbot of Bangor, in the county of Down.

Brachaidhe, died. The battle of Formael (*i.e.*, at Rath-bec) by Cinel-Eoghain over Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Maelisu Ua Canannan, King of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircertach Ua Taidhg,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Connaught, and many others. Aedh Ua h-Atidh, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by his own people. Mathgamain<sup>2</sup> son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, plundered and burned Luimnech.<sup>3</sup> Cerbhall son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by Domnall, King of Bregh.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 967 (alias 968). Cellach Ua Banan, [967.] <sup>sis.</sup> comarb of Comgall,<sup>4</sup> died. Muiredach, comarb of Cainnech,<sup>5</sup> Flaithbheartach, son of Muiredach, King of Ui-Echach, died. A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to Leinster, when he plundered from Berbha westwards<sup>6</sup> to the sea, and brought a great prey of cows, and laid siege to the Foreigners and Leinstermen for two months. Conmach, comarb of Ultan,<sup>7</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 968 (alias 969). Cinaeth Ua Cathmail, [968.] 'herenagh' of Daire-Calgaigh; Maelfinnen son of Uchtan, bishop of Cenannus and comarb of Ultan and Cairnech, [and] Eoghan son of Clerech, bishop of Connaught, rested. Soerlaith, daughter of Elchomach, died [at the age of] 100 years. Beollan son of Ciarmac, King of Loch-gabhor, rested in Christ.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 969 (alias 970). Cenannus was plundered by Amlaimh Cuaran.<sup>8</sup> A victory over Ualgarg Ua Ruairc, by Conchobar son of Tadhg,<sup>9</sup> when he [Ualgarg] was killed, with many others. A hosting by the King [969.]

<sup>1</sup> *Cainnech*. — St. Canice, founder and abbot of Achadh-bo (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. His obit is given at the year 599 *supra*, and his birth is entered under 526.

<sup>6</sup> *From Berbha westwards*.—This should be from Berbha (the river Barrow) eastwards.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Ultan*; i.e. successor of

St. Ultan of Ardraccan, and abbot of that place. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 966) state that Conmach was also a priest of Cenannus, or Kella.

<sup>8</sup> *Amlaimh Cuaran*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 456, and note <sup>9</sup>, p. 465, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conchobar son of Tadhg*.—King of Connaught at the time. His obit is entered under the year 972 *infra*.



h-*Arctgar* mac *Matuðan*, co *Gallob*, co po opt *Condere*, 7 co *pargaið* ar cenn. *Bellum Cille mona* ría *Domnall* mac *Congalaigh*, 7 ría *nAhlaim*, por *Domnall .h. Neill*, du itordair *Arctgar* mac *Matuðan*, rí *Ulad*, 7 *Donnacán* mac *Mailmuire*, aréinneð, 7 *Cinaed* mac *Crongaille* rí *Conaille*, cum plurimur. *Orcaín* *Lugmaíð* 7 *Ormona* inarclainn la *Murchad*, la ríð *nAilið*. *Orcaín* *Mainistireð* 7 *Lainne* *leire* la *Domnall*, la ríð *nErenn*, ubi in una domu .cccl. accenri sunt.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini .cccc.° lxx.° (aliar 971). *Culen* [mac] *Illuib*, rí *Alban*, do marbad do *brétnaíð* irroi caða. *Domnall .h. Neill*, rí *Temrað*, do innarbu a *Míðe* do clainn *Colmain*. *Níall* mac *Aeda*, rí *Ulad*, moritur. *Tuatal* comarba *Ciarain*, *Maelramna* comarba *Cainnið*, moriuntur. *Ceallað .h. Nuadac* do marbad do *Gallob* i n-dorur in ppoinntið. *Slogad* la *Domnall .h. Neill* co ríru *Míðe*, co po opt a n-ule cella 7 rúne, 7 co po opt .h. *Pailí* 7 *Pogarta*.

b. [Ct. 1anair. Anno domini .cccc.° lxx.° 1.° (aliar 972). *Cað* etir *Ultu* 7 *Dal-nArlaíðe*, itordair rí in coicid .i. *Aed* mac *Loingsíð*, 7 alu. *Murchad* mac *Finn* do marbad la *Domnall* cloen per volum. *Caðurað* mac *Fergura*, comarba *Duin*, moritur. *Pogartað* mac

<sup>1</sup> *Artgar*, or *Ardgar*.—More correctly written *Artghal* in the *Ann. Four Masters*, at the year 968. But the name does not appear, in either form, in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> *Condere*.—Connor, co. Antrim. To palliate the offence committed by *Artgar* (or *Artghal*) in plundering an ecclesiastical establishment so famous as Connor, the *Four Masters* (968) insinuate that it was, at the time, in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-mona*.—Apparently the place

now known as *Kilmona*, in the parish of *Rahugh*, co. *Westmeath*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mainistir*; i.e. *Manistir-Buite*, or *Monasterboice*, in the county of *Louth*.

<sup>5</sup> *Lann-leira*.—See note <sup>16</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Illuib*.—*Indulf*, son of *Constantine*, King of *Scotland*. His "moritur" is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 960 (= 961), although *Skene* observes that the "Irish Annals" do not record his death. See *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Pref., p. cxliii.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Aedh*.—In the list of

of Ulidia, *i.e.* Artgar,<sup>1</sup> son of Matadhan, when he destroyed Condere,<sup>2</sup> and left a slaughter of heads. The battle of Cill-mona<sup>3</sup> [was gained] by Domnall son of Congalach, and by Amlaimh, over Domnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardgar<sup>4</sup> son of Matadhan, King of Ulidia, and Donnacan son of Maeltuired, 'herenagh,' and Cinaedh son of Crongaill, King of Conailli, with many more. Plundering of Lughmadh and Druim-inasclainn by Murchad, King of Ailech. Plundering of Mainistir<sup>5</sup> and Lann-leire,<sup>6</sup> by Domnall, King of Ireland, where 350 persons were burned in one house.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 970 (alias 971). Culen, [son of] Illulb,<sup>7</sup> [970.] King of Alba, was slain by Britons, in the field of battle. Domnall Ua Neill, King of Temhair, was expelled from Midhe by the Clann-Colmain. Niall son of Aedh,<sup>8</sup> King of Ulidia, died. Tuathal, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>9</sup> Maelsamna comarb of Cainnech,<sup>10</sup> died. Cellach Ua Nuadhat was slain by Foreigners in the door-way of the refectory.<sup>11</sup> A hosting by Domnall Ua Neill to the men of Midhe, when he spoiled all their churches and forts; and he spoiled the Ui-Failghi and the Fotharta.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 971 (alias 972). A battle between the [971.] nra. Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, in which the King of the Province,<sup>12</sup> *i.e.* Aedh son of Loingsech, and others, were slain. Murchad, son of Finn, was deceitfully killed by Domnall Cloen. Cathasach son of Fergus, comarb of Dun,<sup>13</sup>

Kings of Ulidia contained in *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4, the name of Niall's father is given as Eochaid, with "vel Aed" written over it.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; *i.e.* abbot of Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran "son of the carpenter" was the founder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cainnech*.—St. Canice, founder of the Monastery of Aghabo, in the Queen's County.

<sup>10</sup> *Refectory*.—The Irish of the words "in the door-way" (*in-ooray*) is not in B. The name of the church, or monastery, not having been given, it is not easy to identify Cellach Ua Nuadhat.

<sup>11</sup> *The Province*; *i.e.* the Province of Ulidia. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 386 *supra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Dun*.—Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

Neill .h. Tolairg do marbhad la Domnall mac Congalaidh, tria meabail. Crunnmael airċinneċ Ğlinne da laċa moritup.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxi.º (aiair 973). Concobar mac Tairċ, ri Connaċt, moritup. Caċ etir Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaidh 7 Connachta, du itorċair Caċal mac Tairċ ri Connaċt, 7 Ğeibennaċ mac Aċba ri .h. Maime, 7 alii multi. Maelmuire airċinneċ Dairmaidh do baċad i n-Er ruaid. Decan comarba Finnen, Ailill airċinneċ Ğlinne da laċa, pecupa morite moriuntup. Dubdaleċa comarba Patraic for cuairt Muman, co tuc a reir.

Fol. 55aa.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 3.º (aiair 974). Murchad .h. Flaitċbertaidh do ċul for crieċ i cinel Conaill, co tuc gabail mór, conitarriaid oen Ğai conerbaile de oc Dun cloitighe, do cummain 7 aċruighe. Diarmait mac Doċartaidh, comarba Molairċ, moritup er. Donnchad riinn, ri Mide, do marbhad la Aċba mac Duibcinn. Roeniuċ ruia nġairċe mac Tuatail for Orraidh, itorċair Diarmait mac Donnchada. Maithm aile dono ruia n-Orraidh for hġib Cennirelaig, itorċair Domnall mac Cellaidh.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini lxx. 4.º. (aiair 975). Etgar mac Etmonn, ri Saxan, in Chriſto paupauit. Domnall mac Eogain, ri Ĥretan, in ailiċri, foġartadċ

<sup>1</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*; i.e. "Murchad descendant of Flaithbertach." He was King of Ailech. See above at the year 969.

<sup>2</sup> *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>3</sup> *Es-Ruaidh*.—Otherwise written *Es-Aedha-Ruaidh*, the "Cataract of Aedh ruaidh ('red')." Anglicised "Assaroe," but also known as the Salmon Leap, on the river Erne, at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarb of Finnen*; i.e. successor of St. Finnen, founder of the famous monastery of Clonard, in the county of Meath.

<sup>5</sup> *Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh*.—See note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> *Dun-Cloitighe*.—The "fort (or fortress) of Cloitech." O'Donovan identifies Dun-Cloitighe with Dungalady, a remarkable fort in a townland of the same name, parish of Maghera, and county of Londonderry. *Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 972, note <sup>7</sup>.

died. Fogartach, son of Niall Ua Tolaig, was treacherously killed by Domnall son of Congalach. Crunnmael, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 972 (alias 973). Conchobar son of [972.] Tadhg, King of Connaught, died. A battle between Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh<sup>1</sup> and the Connaughtmen, in which fell Cathal son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and Geibhennach son of Aedh, King of Ui-Maine, and many others. Maeltuired, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>2</sup> was drowned in Es-Ruaidh.<sup>3</sup> Becan, comarb of Finnen,<sup>4</sup> Ailill, herenagh of Glenn-da-locha, died a quiet death. Dubh-dalethe, comarb of Patrick, [went] on a visitation of Munster, and obtained his demand.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 973 (alias 974). Murchad Ua Flaithbertaigh<sup>5</sup> went on a preying expedition into Cinel-Conaill, [973.] and made a great capture; but he was hit by one dart, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe,<sup>6</sup> after communion and penitence. Diarmait son of Dochartach, comarb of Molaise,<sup>7</sup> died. Donnchad Finn, King of Midhe, was slain by Aghda, son of Dubhcenn. A victory by Ugaire son of Tuathal<sup>8</sup> over the Osraighi, in which Diarmait son of Donnchad was slain. Another victory also by the Osraighi over the Ui-Cennselaigh, in which Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Cellach fell.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 974 (alias 975). Edgar<sup>10</sup> son of Edmond, [974.] King of the Saxons, paused. Domnall son of Eogan, King of the Britons,<sup>11</sup> in pilgrimage, [and] Foghartach

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. abbot of Daimhinis (Devenish Island in Loch-erne), the monastery of which was originally founded by St. Molaise.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuathal*. — The obit of this Tuathal, the progenitor from whom the name O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, has been derived, is entered above under the year 957.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — He was King of Ul-

Cennselaigh (or South Leinster) for 9 years, according to the list in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Edgar*. — The death of Edgar is noticed in the *Anglo-Sax. Chron.* at the year 975, which is the correct year.

<sup>11</sup> *Britons*. — The Britons of Strathclyde. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 223, note <sup>6</sup>.

abb Daire, mortui sunt. Perbalach airchinnech Reč-  
penn a gentilibus occisus est. Cinadh .h. Artugan  
(.i. do ril Cernaiğ rotail), pprimeceir Epenn, quieuit.  
Domenn mor ipin bliadain rin.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. ii.° (aliar 978°).  
Mačgarhuin mac Cennetiğ, ri Cairil, do marbato la  
Maelmuarđ mac inDrain. Donnchad mac Ceallaiğ,  
ri Orraigi, Domnall mac Conğalaiğ, ri Ħreğ, mortui  
sunt. Conaing .h. Finan, comarba Mic Niri 7 Colman  
Ela, paupauit. Tağğ .h. Ruarđrač ri Cianačt occisus  
est i n-Ultaib. Setna .h. Deman, airchinnech nOen-  
roma, in rua domu exurtus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx. iii.° (aliar 977°).  
Muirceprad mac Domnall .h. Neill, 7 Congalač mac  
Domnall, da riğdomna Epenn, do marbato la hAmlaim  
mac Siptiua. GillaColaím .h. Canannan do marbato  
la Domnall .h. Neill. Amlaim mac Aluilđ (.i. ri  
Alban) do marbato la Cinadh mac Domnall. Conaing  
mac Cadann, comarba Moedoc, mortuus est. In hoc  
anno Plaitberad mac Muirceprad nativus est.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxx.° 7.° (aliar 978°).  
Piačra airchinnech la quieuit. Cač etir Ħrian mac  
Cennetiğ 7 Maelmbuarđ ri Dermuman, co torčair  
Maelmuarđ ann. Cač Ħiclainde por laiğmđ ria  
Fol. 52ab. n-ğallaiđ Ača cliač, dū itorčair ri laiğen .i. Uğaire

<sup>1</sup> *Rechra*.—See note<sup>12</sup>, p. 101 *supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Cernach Sotal*; i.e. Cernach the Arrogant (or haughty). His obit is given above at the year 663. The parenthetic clause, which is not in B., is written in the marg. in A., in the orig. hand.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamhain*.—This name is now Anglicised Mahon. The bearer was the elder brother of Brian Borumha.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Cellach*.—This is in accordance with the list of Kings of

Ossory in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 5. But Rev. J. F. Shearman states that Donnchad was the *grandson* of Cellach, being the son of Muirchertach son of Cellach, both of whom were slain in the battle of Belach-Mughna, mentioned above at the year 907 (=908). *Loca Patriciana*, Table II., after p. 264.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarđ of Mac Nisse and Colman Ela*.—This would mean Abbot of Connor (of which Mac Nisse was the founder), and of Lann-Ela (now

abbot of Daire, died. Ferdal, herenagh of Rechra,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Gentiles. Cinaedh Ua Artagain (of the race of Cernach Sotail),<sup>2</sup> chief poet of Ireland, rested. Great inclemency of the weather in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 975 (alias 973). Mathgamhain<sup>3</sup> son of Cennetigh, King of Caisel, was killed by Maelmhuaidh son of Bran. Donnchad son of Cellach,<sup>4</sup> King of Osraighi, [and] Domnall son of Congalach, King of Bregh, died. Conaing Ua Finan, comarb of Mac Nisse<sup>5</sup> and Colman Ela,<sup>6</sup> paused. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, King of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Setna Ua Deman, herenagh<sup>7</sup> of Oendruim, was burned in his own house. [975.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 976 (alias 977). Muirchertach, son of Domnall Ua Neill, and Congalach, son of Domnall, two royal heirs of Ireland, were killed by Amlaimh son of Sitriuc. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannan was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. Amlaimh son of Illulb,<sup>8</sup> King of Alba, was killed by Cinaedh son of Domnall.<sup>9</sup> Conaing son of Cadan, comarb of Moedhoc, died. In this year Flaithbertach<sup>10</sup> son of Muirchertach was born. [976.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 977 (alias 978). Fiachra, herenagh of Ia, rested. A battle between Brian, son of Cennetigh, and Maelmhuaidh,<sup>11</sup> King of Des-Mumha, in which Maelmhuaidh was slain. The battle of Bithlann [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in [977.]

Lynally, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County, of which St. Colman Ela was the founder). See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 242.

<sup>1</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 974, Setna is stated to have been abbot of Aendruim.

<sup>2</sup> *Illulb*. — Indulf, or Indulph. See note <sup>6</sup> under A.D. 970.

<sup>3</sup> *Domnall*. — This should probably be Maelcoluim (Malcolm) as in the *Annals of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*. — This was the famous Flaithbertach O'Neill, nicknamed Flaithbertach-an-troistain, or "F—— of the Pilgrim's Staff;" so called for having gone in pilgrimage to Rome. His death is recorded at the year 1086 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmhuaidh*. — The murder of Brian's brother, Mahon, by Maelmhuaidh, is entered above at the year 975.

mac, Tuathail, 7 alii multi. Caethroimuð rí n-Áir-  
gíallaib fíor cenel Conaill, óu i tordair Níall .h.  
Canannan, 7 alii multi. Corcað mor Muman do  
arcain la daigib. Lef mór Moctutu do arcain 7 do  
U[orcuð].

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 8.º (aliar 979º).  
Muirpenn ingin Congalaig, comarba Druige, quiescit.  
Leðlaðor .h. Ríach, rí balairib, per volem occidit  
ert. Conchobar mac Finn, rí úa Failgí, moritur ert.  
Áirpeðtað .h. Capan, cenn ecnai Erenn, in pace quiescit.

b.

[Cl. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxx. 9.º (aliar 980).  
Cað Tempað rí Maelpeðnaill mac n'Domnall fíor  
Galluib Áto cliað 7 na n-inðeð, ipolab ðeig ar  
Gall 7 nept Gall a hEirinn, óu itordair Ragnall mac  
Ámlaim, mac ríð Gall, 7 Conaíal mac aepu Gall, 7  
alii multi. Domnall .h. Neill, arpu Erenn, poit  
penitentiam, in apð Maða obit. Muðron, comarba  
Colum cille etir Eirinn 7 Albain, uitam feliciter  
píuuit. Rumann .h. Áebacan, comarba Tigernag,  
Murchað mac Riada, comarba Comain, paupuerunt.  
Dubgall mac Donnchara, rídomna Áilgí, a fíatpe ruo  
.i. o Muirpeðtað mac Flainn, interfectur ert. Muirpeðtað  
mac Flainn ante mentem integrum a gente ríá decol-  
latur ert. Comaltan .h. Cleirgí, rí .h. Ríacháð Áirne,  
moritur. Tigernan, .h. Maelðoraib .i. rí ceniul

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>2</sup> *Conchobar*.—He was the ancestor of the *Ui-Conchobhair Failghe*, or *O'Conors of Offaly*, and, as *O'Donovan* alleges, the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though *Mac Firbis* states that the surname was taken from his grandson, *Conchobar*, son of *Conghalach* [ib. 1017]. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 977, note o.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelpechnaill*.—Called "*Mor*," or the Great. His accession to the

monarchy is recorded under the year 979 (= 980) by the *Four Masters*.

<sup>4</sup> *Domhnall*.—A marginal note in A. distinguishes him as "*Domhnall of Ard-Macha*," and adds that he was the son of *Muirchertach* of the *Leather Cloaks*, son of *Niall Glundubh*. A quatrain in Irish, in praise of *Domhnall's* prowess, quoted as from *Mac Coissi*, is written on lower marg., fol. 52a, in A.

<sup>5</sup> *Mughron*.—See *Reeves's Adamnan*, p. 394. A few lines of poetry

which fell the King of Leinster, *i.e.*, Ugair son of Tuathal, and many others. A victory by the Airghialla over the Cinel-Conaill, in which fell Niall Ua Canannain, and many others. Corcach-mor, of Munster, was destroyed by fire. Lis-mor-Mochuta was plundered and burned.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 978 (alias 979). Muirenn, daughter of [978] Congalach, comarb of Brigit,<sup>1</sup> rested. Lethlabhar Ua Fiachna, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed. Conchobar,<sup>2</sup> son of Finn, King of Ui-Failghi, died. Airechtach Ua Carain, the most learned of Ireland, rested in peace.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 979 (alias 980). The battle of Temh- [979.] RIA. air [was gained] by Maelsechnaill,<sup>3</sup> son of Domnall, over the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the Islands, where a great slaughter of the Foreigners was committed, and<sup>4</sup> their power [banished] from Ireland; and in which Ragnall, son of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Conamhal son of a Foreign chief, and many others, were slain. Domhnall<sup>4</sup> Ua Neill, Arch-King of Ireland, died in Ard-Macha, after penitence. Mughron,<sup>5</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba, ended life happily. Rumann Ua Aedhacain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>6</sup> [and] Murchad son of Riada, comarb of Coman,<sup>7</sup> 'paused.' Dubh-gall son of Donnchad, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by his kinsman, *i.e.* by<sup>8</sup> Muiredhach son of Flann. Muiredhach son of Flann was beheaded by his own people before an entire<sup>9</sup> month. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Tigernan Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own

written on the lower marg., fol. 52 a in A., fixing the year of Mughron's death at 980 (the correct year), do not seem of sufficient merit to be printed.

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; *i.e.* abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Coman*; *i.e.* abbot of Ros-Chomain, or Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.

<sup>3</sup> *By*.—*a*, uel *o*, A. *o*, B; which seems more correct.

<sup>4</sup> *Entire*.—*intigurnum*, A., B.



Conaill a ruir iugulatur ert. Ȯroen mac Muircada, ru laigen, do ergadail do gallaib, 7 a morbad iarium.

¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc. lxxx.º (aiair 981º). Ȯorinnall .h. h-Altirb ru .h. nēāē, 7 loingrēē mac Roḡartaid ru .h. Niallain, do comēotim. Cleircen mac Ȯonnagile comarba Feichin, Eogan .h. Carain comarba Ȯrenainn, Sinaē mac Muirēilen comarba Comḡaill, in Chruir doormierunt. Mery anacnata iuin bliadain iuin.

Fol. 52ba. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º i. (aiair 982º). Ȯruatar mac Tigernaiḡ, ru .h. Cennrealaḡ, moritur. Archu mac Neill do marbad do maccaib Archair tria meḡail. Aēb .h. Ȯubdai, ru tuairceirt Coimnāē, recura morte moritur. Orcair Cilli Ȯarao 1ḡur Phuirt lairce.

¶ Cal. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º ii.º (aiair 983º). Cormac mac Maelciaran, comarba Moctutu, Muiread mac Muirecan, recnar airo Mača, moriuntur. Caḡromuib ru Maelreḡnail mac Ȯomnail, 7 ru n-ḡlun-iaru mac Almain, por Ȯomnall cloen, por ri laigen (7 por 1ḡar ruir lairḡe), Ȯu iorernaȮar il ioir baḡaḡ 7 marbad, im ḡilla Paḡraic mac 1ḡair, 7 alu. Aēb .h. Moḡran, comarba Ȯarinchill, iugulatur ert.

.b. ¶ Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.º lxxx.º iii.º (aiair

<sup>1</sup> *Bran.* — The name is written Ȯroen in A. and B. But this is a loose form of writing it.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua h-Aitidh.* — This name, which is variously written Ua Aidith, Ua Aiteidh, Ua Aiddeldh, seems to have been derived from Aideid, son of Laighne, King of Ulidia, whose death is noticed at the year 897 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarab of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), in the present county of Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Tigernach.* — Other authorities, as the *Four Masters*, the *Chron. Scotorum*, and the lists of Kings in the *Book of Leinster*, write the name Echtigern, which is apparently the proper form. The *Ann. F. M.*, at A.D. 951, record the death of an Echtigern, Lord of Ui-Cennselaigh, who was probably the father of Bruatar.

<sup>5</sup> *Archu.* — According to the *Chron. Scotorum* (980), Archu was royal heir of Ulidia.

people. Bran,<sup>1</sup> son of Murchad, King of Leinster, was captured by Foreigners; and he was killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 980 (alias 981). Domhnall Ua h-Aitidh,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, and Loingsech son of Fogartach, King of Ui-Niallain, fell by one another. Cleirichen son of Donngal, comarb of Fechin;<sup>3</sup> Eoghan Ua Cadhain, comarb of Brenaind, [and] Sinach son of Murthuilen, comarb of Comghall, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Unusual abundance of acorns in this year.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 981 (alias 982). Bruatar son of Tigernach,<sup>4</sup> King of the Ui-Cennselaigh, died. Archu,<sup>5</sup> son of Niall, was treacherously killed by the sons of Ardgar. Ahdh Ua Dubhda, King of the North of Connaught, died a quiet death. Plundering of Cill-dara by Imhar of Port-Lairge.<sup>6</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 982 (alias 983). Cormac son of Maelciarain, comarb of Mochuta,<sup>7</sup> Muiredach son of Muirecan, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died. A battle-rout by Maelsechnaill son of Domnall, and by Glun-iairn son of Amlaimh, over Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster (and over Imhar<sup>8</sup> of Port-Lairge<sup>9</sup>), where a great many perished<sup>10</sup> by drowning and killing, including Gilla-Patraic, son of Imhar, and others. Aedh Ua Mothran, comarb of Dasinchell,<sup>11</sup> was slain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 983 (alias 984). Uissine Ua Lapain [983.] *nia.*

<sup>6</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—The old name of Waterford.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Mochuta*; i.e. abbot, or bishop, of Lismore, co. Waterford. But, for "Mochuta," the *Four Mast.* have "Mochta," which would make Cormac abbot of Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Imhar*.—The orig. of the parenthetic clause, added in the margin in A., is part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Perished*.—*ιπορκαυ*, A. *ιπορκαυον* (plur. form), B., which is more correct. The rest of the entry is

interlined in A., but is in the text in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dasinchell*.—A devotional form of the name of Sinchell, made up of *da* ("thy"), being often used for *mo* ("my"), and the saint's name. See *Martyr. of Donegal*, ed. by Todd and Reeves, Introd. xliii., n. 4. St. Sinchell was founder of the monastery of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

<sup>11</sup> *Slain*.—*ιυγουλατυρ ερε*. The abbrev. for *interit* follows (*ιτερε*), as if by mistake.

984°). Uirinne .h. Lapan, airċinneċ tairse Calcaicċ, Muirċoacċ .h. Flannacain, fepleiġinto airo Maċa, paupant. Dubdapaċ mac Domnallan, nī Deplair, a ruir interpretur [ert]. Domnall cloen, nī Laigen, o hūib Cennrelaig occirur ert. Flaibbertaċ .h. hAil-luain, nī .h. Niallain, per volum occirur ert o hūib ōpċrail.

[Ct. 1anair, u. f.; Lu. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° iii.° (a1iar 985°). Foġartaċ .h. Conġaile airċinneċ ōaim-innri, Flaiblem airċinneċ Saighri, Maelċinnia airċinneċ Domnaig Patraic, in Churto quieserunt. Slogao la Maelpeċlainn mac n'Domnaill i Connaċtaib, cotapait maġ nōi illuaitċeo. Cpeċ polarġa la Connaċta co loċ nAinno, copo loirċet 7 copo marbċrat nī per cell. Maelpeaċloinn mac Domnaill vo inoċuċ Connacht, 7 vo ōoġail a n-innpeaċ, 7 vo marbċa a toirċach.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° u.° (a1iar 986°). Cumarc moir (.i. i n-apo Maċa) irin domnuċ nīa luġnapaċ, etir .h. Eċaċ 7 .h. Niallain, vo itoċċair mac Tċenair mic Celegan 7 alii. Na ōanair vo ōuisecht i n-airċer ōailriatai, .i. tċopa longa, co nō maġċa pċċt pċċt voib, 7 co nō pentā olċena. i Colum cille vo arċann vo ōanairiā aibċi notlaic, co nō marbċrat in apairb 7 .xii. uiror vo ruiuib na cille.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° ui.° (a1iar

Fol. 52b.

<sup>1</sup> *Daire-Calgaigh*.—Derry (or Londonderry).

<sup>2</sup> *Derlas*.—See note 1<sup>o</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *By the Ui-Bresail*.—o hūi ōpċrail, A. o hūib ōpċrail, B.; which is more correct.

<sup>4</sup> *Saighir*.—Better known as Saighir-Chiarain. Now Seirkieran, in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

<sup>5</sup> *To ashes*.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the signification of illuaitċeo

("into ashes"), translates "vastat planitiem Aol in regione Luathra."

<sup>6</sup> *Secret*.—*polarġa*. The translator of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders cpeċ polarġa by "a stealing army." The *Four Masters*, in the corresponding entry (984), for polarġa have po a la rhōb, which O'Donovan renders by "in retaliation."

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Ainian*.—Lough Ennell (or Belvedere Lake, as it has been named

herenagh of Daire-Calgaigh,<sup>1</sup> Muiredach Ua Flannacain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested. Dubhdarach son of Domnallan, King of Derlas,<sup>2</sup> was killed by his own people. Domnall Cloen, King of Leinster, was killed by the Ui-Cennselaigh. Flaithbertach Ua h-Anluain, King of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail.<sup>3</sup>

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 5. A.D. 984 (alias 985). Foghartach Ua Conghaile, herenagh of Daimhinis, Flaithlem herenagh of Saighir,<sup>4</sup> Maelfinnia herenagh of Domnach-Patraic, rested in Christ. A hosting by Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, to Connaught, when he reduced Magh-Ai to ashes.<sup>5</sup> A secret<sup>6</sup> depredation by the Connaughtmen as far as Loch-Aininn,<sup>7</sup> when they burned, and slew the King of, Fir-Cell.<sup>8</sup> Maelsechlainn, son of Domnall, plundered Connaught, and destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains. [984.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 985 (alias 986). A great conflict<sup>9</sup> (*i.e.* in Ard-Macha), on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Echach and the Ui-Niallain, in which the son of Trianar, son of Celechan, and others,<sup>10</sup> were slain. The Danes came on the coast of Dal-Riata, *i.e.* in three ships, when seven score of them were hanged, and the others dispersed. I-Colum-Cille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night, when they killed the abbot, and 15 of the seniors of the church. [985.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 986 (alias 987). The battle of Manann<sup>11</sup> [986.]

in later times), near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

<sup>8</sup> *Fir-Cell* (or *Fera-Cell*).—A district which, according to O'Donovan, included the present barony of Eglisli (formerly known as Fircal), with the baronies of Ballyboy and Ballycowan, in the King's County. *Irish Topogr. Poems*, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> *Great Conflict*.—*cumayc moy*. Dr. O'Connor fell into a serious error in his reproduction of this entry, the

original of which he misprints, and renders by "Pascha magnum hoc anno Celebratum est, die Dominica antemensum Augusti"! For *cumayc* ("commotion," "conflict"), he read *cayc* (Pascha). The parenthetic clause *in-armagh* ("in Armagh"), which is a gloss in the original hand in A., is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Others*.—*alalun*, for *alun* A., B.

<sup>11</sup> *Manann*.—The Isle of Man.

987). Caġ Manano ħa mac Aralt 7 ħar na ʻDanarab, ubi mille occipi punt. ʻDeirgoibud mor co ro la ár doeine 7 inbeli i Saxanaiġ 7 ʻDretnaiġ 7 ʻGoidelaiġ. Ar mor forr na ʻDanaraiġ ro oirg 1, copo marbġa tri xxi<sup>c</sup>. 7 tri cet viiġ.

.b. ʻĴct. 1anair. i. p., l. ix. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° vii.° (aliar 988). ʻDunlang mac ʻDuidobairenn, ħi-domna Cairil, 7 Muirġir mac Conġobair, do comtuicim in hliib ʻDruuin Sinna. Congalaġ .h. Cuilennan ħi Conaile, 7 Ciardaille mac Cairellan ħi tuaircirt ʻDreġ, do comtuicim. Laidgnen mac Cerdail, ħi ʻFornmuirġi, do marbad i n-aro Maġa la ʻFergal mac Conaing, ħi Ailiġ. Colum airġinneġ Corcarġe, ʻDuidobairenn airġinneġ ʻDoidi Conair, doirmierunt.

.h. ʻĴct. 1anair. Anno domini dcccc.° lxxx.° vii.° (aliar 989). ʻDunchad .h. ʻDraen, comarba Ciardain, optimur ħruba 7 relegiorrimur, do eadib i n-aro Maġa (in xiii. ʻĴct. ʻFebruairi) ina ailiġri. ʻDunleġlairi do arcaid do ġallaid, 7 a loġcaġ. ʻġlun iairn ħi ʻġall do marbad via moġaid ħein i meirce. ʻġorraiġ mac Aralt, ħi innoġi ʻġall, do marbad i n-ʻDalriatai. ʻDunchad .h. Robocan, comarba Colum cille, moġtuur eġe. Eochaid mac Arġgair, ħi Ulad, do dul for ħluagad i

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Aralt*.—This must have been Godfrey, son of Aralt (or Harold) King of Innsi-Gall (or the Hebrides), who was killed by the Dalriads in the year 988 (alias 989) as recorded *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hi*; or I-Colum-Cille. See under the year 985, where the plundering of HI is noticed.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Briuin-Sinna*.—The name of a well-known district in the co. Roscommon, lying along the Shannon, from which it partly derives its name *Ui-Briuin*-[na]-Sinna; i.e. the "Ui-

Briuin ('descendants of Brian') of the Shannon." See O'Don. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1196, note k.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcach*.—More frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan, ("the great Corcach—or rushy place—of Munster," Cork).

<sup>5</sup> *Both-Conais*.—See note 15, p. 361 *supra*. A note in the margin in A. has No ġumad air in Callaino ro buo ġoir ʻDunchad .h. ʻDraim, "or it may be on these Kalends [i.e. in this year] Dunchad Ua Brain should be." The note refers to the entry regarding

[was gained] by the son of Aralt<sup>1</sup> and the Danes, where one thousand were slain. A sudden great mortality, which caused a slaughter of people and cattle in Saxon-land, and Britain, and Ireland. Great slaughter of the Danes who had plundered Hi,<sup>2</sup> so that three hundred and sixty of them were slain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 9. A.D. 987 (alias 988). Dunlang [987.] his. son of Dubhdabhairn, royal heir of Caisel, and Muirghes son of Conchobar, fell by one another in Ui-Briuin-Sinna.<sup>3</sup> Congalach Ua Cuilennan, King of Conailli, and Ciarchaille son of Cairellan, King of the North of Bregh, fell by one another. Laidgnen son of Cerbhall, King of Fernmhagh, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Fergal son of Conaing, King of Ailech. Colum, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>4</sup> Dubhdabhairn, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>5</sup> 'fell asleep.'

Kal. Jan. A.D. 988 (alias 989). Dunchad Ua Brain, [988.] his. comarb of Ciaran,<sup>6</sup> a most excellent and religious scribe, died in Ard Macha (the 14th of the Kalends of February), in pilgrimage. Dun-lethglaise was plundered by Foreigners, and burned. Glun-iairn,<sup>7</sup> King of the Foreigners, was killed by his own servant,<sup>8</sup> in drunkenness. Gofraidh<sup>9</sup> son of Aralt, King of Innsi-Gall,<sup>10</sup> was killed in Dal-Riata.<sup>11</sup> Dunchad Ua Robocain, comarb of Colum-Cille, died. Eochaid son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, went on a hosting into Cinel-Eoghain, when he

Dunchad Ua Brain under the following year.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. For some interesting notices regarding Dunchad O'Brain, see Colgan's *Life of him, Acta Sanctorum*, at Jan. 16.

<sup>7</sup> *Glun-iairn*. — "Iron-knee." He was the son of Amlaibh (or Amlaff) Cuaran, by Dunflaith, daughter of Muirchertach of the Leather Cloaks,

of the northern O'Neill stock. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil, &c.*, p. 288.

<sup>8</sup> *Servant*.—His name is given as Colbain in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 988.

<sup>9</sup> *Godfrey*.—See note<sup>1</sup>, last page.

<sup>10</sup> *Innsi-Gall*.—*Ib.*

<sup>11</sup> *Dal-Riata*.—The Dalriata of Scotland, a district nearly co-extensive with Argyll.



lost the grandson of Aitid.<sup>1</sup> Dubhdalethi, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille,<sup>2</sup> with the consent of the men of Ireland and Alba. Echmilidh son of Ronan, King of the Airthera, was killed by the Conailli-cerd.<sup>3</sup> Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, herenagh of Cul-rathain,<sup>4</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 989 (alias 990). Daire-Calgaigh was [989.] plundered by Danes. Airard MacCoissi,<sup>5</sup> chief poet of Ireland, [and] Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.*, the King of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-fordroma<sup>6</sup> [was gained] by Malsechlainn over [the people of] Thomond, in which fell Domnall son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Forga,<sup>7</sup> and many others.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 990 (alias 991). Donnchadh Ua [990.] Conghalaigh, royal heir of Temhair,<sup>8</sup> was treacherously killed by Malsechlainn. Tadhg son of Donnchad, royal heir of Osraighi, [was killed] by the men of Munster; Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, Dubhdarach Ua Fiachna, were slain by the Cinel-Eoghain.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 991 (alias 992). Maelpetair Ua Tolaigh, [991.] comarb of Brenaind,<sup>9</sup> Maelfinnia Ua Maenaigh, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain,<sup>10</sup> 'fell asleep.' Donn, grandson of Donnchuan, King of Tethfa, died. A hosting by Malsechlainn to Connaught, when he brought great spoils

*Chron. Scot.* (at 988=990), and the *Four Mast.* (1023), respectively state that the Airard of this entry, and the Erard of the *F. M.*, died at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's remarks on the subject (*Four Mast.*, note<sup>1</sup> under A.D. 989), and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. lxix., lxxii.

<sup>1</sup> *Carn-jordroma*.—The "Cairn of the pretended ridge." Not identified.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui Forga*.—O'Donovan thought that this was the name of a tribe

seated at and around Arderoney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 834, note f.

<sup>8</sup> *Of Temhair* (or Tara).—Temrach. Not in A.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Brenaind*; *i.e.* successor of Brendan, or abbot of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. The name "Brenaind" is represented by *bren* in B., and rudely written *brenimno* by a later hand in A.

<sup>10</sup> *Cluain*.—Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.



moṛa lairr. Tadóriu ingnað aroði reile Steṛan, combo cṛoṛeṛg in neṛh.

[Ct. 1anair. (i. e., L. 111.) Anno domini 1000.° xc.° 11.° (a. 998). Tuatál mac Rubaí comarba Fínnen 7 Mocholmóc, Concobair mac Cerrbail. h. Maelrecláinn, moṛtuí runt. Maelruanair. h. Ciardai, in Cairpri, do marbair do fearaí Teṛba. Da Ua éanannan do marbair. Eicneḃ. h. Leogan, in Luighne, do marbair la Maelrecláinn i taig abbaí Domnaig Patraic. Maelrinnian ua hOenaiḡ, comarba Feichín 7 eṛcṛop tuatál Luighne, in Chriṛto Iheṛu paupair. Cleirḃen mac Maelṛuain, in. h. neḃaḃ, a ruir iugulatur eṛc. Dúniḃa móṛ for daíniḃ, 7 ceṛraíḃ 7 beḃaíḃ, fo Eṛinn uile iṛin bliadaíriu. Muirecan (o doirḃ domnaiḡ), comarba Patraic, for euaíṛ 1 tṛi neḃgain, co ro eṛleḡ gṛaḃ riḡ for Áḃ mac n'Domnaill 1 ríadnupre ríḃḃa Patraic, 7 co tuc moṛḃuaíṛ euaíṛiṛ Eṛenn.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini 1000.° xc.° 11.° (a. 994). Rogartaḃ mac Diarmada, in Corcoḃru, do marbair do ḡalengair Corainn. Mac Dubḡaill (i. e. Áḃ) míc

<sup>1</sup> *Ruba*.—In the *Ann. Four Masters* (at A.D. 992), the name is Maelrubha, which is probably the correct form.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc*; i.e. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird (now Clonard), in Meath, of which Finnen was the founder, and Mocholmóc one of the earlier abbots. The obit of Mocholmóc is given at the year 653 *supra*, where his name is written Colman. The expansion of the name into Mocholmóc (=mo-Cholum-oc) arose from the habit of putting the devotional prefix *mo* ("my") before, and adding the adjective *oc* ("young") after, the simple name of a saint, in token of affectionate regard.

<sup>3</sup> *Cairpri*.—Now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the N.W. of

the county of Kildare, anciently called Cairpri Ua Ciardha (Carbury-O'Keary, or Carbury-O'Carey).

<sup>4</sup> *Two descendants*.—Their names are given as Domnall and Flaithbheartach, in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 992.

<sup>5</sup> *Luighne*.—The barony of Lune, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Domnack-Patraic*. — Douaghpatrick, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Es-dara (now known as Ballysadare), in the county of Sligo, where a monastery was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin.

<sup>8</sup> *Tuath-Luighne*. — "Territory of

with him. A wonderful appearance on the night of St. Stephen's festival, when the sky was blood-red.

Kal. Jan. (Sund., m. 4.) A.D. 992 (alias 993). Tuathal [992.] son of Ruba,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Finnen and Mocholmuc,<sup>2</sup> [and] Conchobar, son of Cerbhall Ua Maelsechlainn, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the men of Tethba. Two descendants<sup>4</sup> of Canannan were slain. Eicnech Ua Leoghan, King of Luighne,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Maelsechlainn in the abbot's house of Domnach-Patraic.<sup>6</sup> Maelfinnian Ua hOenaigh, comarb of Fechin,<sup>7</sup> and bishop of Tuath-Luighne,<sup>8</sup> rested in Jesus Christ. Cleirichen son of Maelduin, King of Ui-Echach, was slain by his own people. Great mortality upon men, and upon cattle and bees,<sup>9</sup> throughout all Ireland in this year. Muirecan from Both-domnaigh,<sup>10</sup> comarb of Patrick, on a visitation in Tir-Eoghain, when he conferred the degree of King on Aedh, son of Domnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation,<sup>11</sup> and made a full visitation of the north of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 993 (alias 994). Fogartach son of [993.] Diarmaid, King of Corcothri,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the Gailenga of Corann<sup>13</sup> Aedh, son of Dubhgall, son of Donnchadh,

Luighne." Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo. The bishops of Achonry were sometimes called bishops of Luighne. O'Donovan erred in identifying the Tuath-Luighne here referred to with the barony of Lune, co. Meath. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 992, note c.

<sup>9</sup> *Bees*.—See above at the year 950, where a mortality of Bees is for the first time recorded in these Annals.

<sup>10</sup> *Both-domniagh*. — Bodoney, in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

<sup>11</sup> *Patrick's congregation*.—This is probably another way of designating the clergy and dignitaries of the diocese of Armagh.

<sup>12</sup> *Corcothri*. — This is a corrupt form of the old tribe-name of Corca-Firthri, by which the inhabitants of the baronies of Gallen (co. Mayo), Leyny and Corran (co. Sligo), were anciently designated. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., chap. 69.

<sup>13</sup> *Gailenga of Corran*.—The Gailenga, who gave name to the district now known as the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, were descended from Cormac Gaileng, great grandson of Oillill Oluim, King of Munster in the 2nd century. The baronies of Corran and Leyny, in the co. Sligo, were also inhabited by the same stock.

Donnchara, púdomna Áilí, occirur ert. Soro Coluim cille do lorcab do Maelreclainn. Cono mac Congalaid, pí .h. Fáilgi, do marbar. Maelmuire mac Scanlainn, eprcop airé Maéa, quieuit. Siuruc mac Ámlaim do innarba a h-Áé eliaé. Raígnall mac Imair do marbar do Murchad.

Fol. 58ab.

Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º iiii.º (aliai 995º). Cínab mac Maeléolaim, pí Álban, do marbar per volum. Domnaé Patraic do aríain do Gallaid Áéa eliaé, 7 do Muirceptaé .h. Congalaid; reo Deur uinotcauit in moite ipriur in fine eiríem menriur. Colla airchinnneé innri cataid moritup. Clercen mac Loran, racart apó Maca, quieuit.

b. Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º u.º (aliai 996º). Tene diait do Gabail airé Maéa, co na farcaib deptaé na damliac na h-erdaí na ríonemeó ann cen lorcab. Diarmait mac Domnaill, pí .h. Ceinnrelaid, Gíllapatraic mac Donnchara, pí Oirraigi, Cormac .h. Congalaid, comarba Daiminnri, moitui sunt. Creé la Conaille 7 Mugíorna 7 tuairciur móreé co Glenn ríge, conurtaib Áéó mac Domnaill pí Áilí, 7 coratit debair doib 7 coramaib foraid, coro marbar pí Conaille ano .i. .h. Cronílla (.i. Matuban) 7 alí plupimí (.i. da cet).

b. Íct. Ianaip. Anno domini dcccc.º xc.º ui.º (aliai 997º). Maíom for hUlí Meit ic Sruéair, pía mac

<sup>1</sup> *Sord-Choluim-Cille*. — Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Murchad*. — Murchad son of Finn, King of Leinster. But in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (at 994) it is stated that Ragnall was slain by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn, which is more correct. The death of Murchad, son of Finn, is recorded above at the year 971.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Cathkaigh*. — Now known as Scatterry Island, in the Lower Shannon.

<sup>4</sup> *Lightning*. — tene diait. The

corresponding term in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is tene rígnén. The translator in MS. Clar. 49 renders tene diait by "the fyre Diat," mistaking diait apparently for *divinus*.

<sup>5</sup> *Church-grove*. — ríonemeó. Translated *turris* by O'Connor. But the term is comp. of ríó (a wood, or grove), and nemeó, which is glossed by *sacellum*, in the St. Gall Irish MS., fol. 13 b, and would therefore seem to signify a grove, or enclosure

royal heir of Ailech, was slain. Sord-Coluim-Cille<sup>1</sup> was burned by Maelsechlainn. Conn son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. Maelmuire son of Scannlan, bishop of Ard-Macha, rested. Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, was banished from Ath-cliath. Raghnaill, son of Imhar, was killed by Murchad.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. A.D. 994 (alias 995). Cinaedh son of Mael-colum, King of Alba, was treacherously killed. Domnach-Patraic was plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and by Muirchertach Ua Congalaigh; but God avenged it in his [Muirchertach's] death at the end of the same month. Colla, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh,<sup>3</sup> died. Clerchen son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, rested. [994.]

Kal. Jan. A.D. 995 (alias 996). Lightning<sup>4</sup> seized Ard-Macha, so that it left neither oratory, nor stone church, nor porch, nor church-grove,<sup>5</sup> without burning. Diarmait son of Domnall, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, [and] Cormac Ua Conghalaigh, comarb of Daiminis, died. A preying expedition by the Conailli, and Mughdorna, and the people of the north of Bregha, as far as Glenn-Righe<sup>6</sup>; but Aedh<sup>7</sup> son of Domnall met them, and gave them battle, when they were defeated, and the King of Conailli, *i.e.*, Ua Cronghilla<sup>8</sup> (*i.e.*, Matudan<sup>9</sup>) and many others (*i.e.*, two hundred<sup>9</sup>) were slain. [995.] BIS.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 996 (alias 997). A victory over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair,<sup>10</sup> by the son of Donnchad Finn,<sup>11</sup> and [996.] BIS.

attached to a church or sanctuary. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 59-62.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Righe*.—The ancient name of the glen, or valley, of the Newry River. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 253, note a.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh*.—He was lord, or king, of Ailech. See under A.D. 992.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua Cronghilla*.—This name is now written Cronnelly, without the O'.

<sup>9</sup> *Matudan*.—two hundred—These

parenthetic explanations are added by way of glosses in A. and B

<sup>10</sup> *Sruthair*.—O'Donovan identifies this place with Srueel, in the parish of Telavnet, barony and county of Monaghan. *Four Mast.*, A.D. 996, note t.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of Donnchad Finn*.—Apparently the Donnchad Finn, King of Meath, whose death is recorded at the year 973 *supra*. See the third entry, p. 505.

n'Donnchada fínn 7 nua fepaid Roir, co torchaip ann ní .h. Meit, 7 alu. Maelrechlainn mac Maelpuanach, n'omna Aili, do éc do fepaid. Cluain íraip 7 Cennanur do arcaim do gallaib. Domnall mac Donnchada fínn do balla la Maelrechlainn. Maelcoluim mac Domnall, ní b'etán tuairceir, moritúr.

[Ct. 1anair, (uii. p.; l. xx. ix.) Anno domini mccc.° xc.° uiu.° (aliar 998°). Slogao la Maelrechlainn 7 la brian, co tuceat giallu Gall f'ru robur do Gaibelaib. Dubdaleithi, comarba Patraic 7 Coluim cille, lxxx.° iiii. anno aetatis sue (.i. i quint noin iuin), uitam finuit. Lorcad aip Maeda de media parte. Domnall mac Duinnchuan, ní Dartraighi, do marba do Galengaid. Sluaas la Maelrechlainn i Connactu, co no innur. Sluaas n-aill la brian illeighiu, co no innur.

Fol. 53ba.

[Ct. 1anair. Anno domini mccc.° xc.° uiu.° (aliar 999°). Gillaenan mac Agha do marba do níl Ronain tria mebal. Gillaenur .h. Cuilennan do marba do Airgiallaib, 7 alu mulu. Donnchad mac Domnall, ní laigen, do ergadail do Sirciuc mac Amlaim .i. ní Gall, 7 do maelmorba mac Murchada. Righ laigen do maelmorba iarruidiu. Lia Ailbe, p'ruí v'nozna mairi b'p'f, do tuicim. Do ponta ceteopa cloca muilinn di iartain la Maelrechlainn. C'p'f mor la Maelrechlainn o laighiu. Mac Eicnigh mac balairi,

<sup>1</sup> *From sorcery.*—do fepaid The translator in the MS. Clar. 49 renders this "by physic given him." But O'Connor, more correctly, translates "arte Magica." Fepaid seems related to f'p'arid, "a sorcerer," as in O'Reilly's *Irish Dict.*

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall.*—He seems to have been "the son of Donnchad Finn," referred to in the last entry on p. 503.

<sup>3</sup> *For their submission.*—f'ru robur. The *Four Mast.* have f'ru f'uaibair, which O'Donovan translates "to the

joy." But the use of the preposition f'ru, which means "towards," or "in regard to," is incompatible with this rendering.

<sup>4</sup> *Dubhdaleithi.*—See above at the year 988.

<sup>5</sup> *On the 2nd of June.*—Both A. and B. have i quint noin iuin, "on the 5th of the Nones of June." But this is an error for i quart noin iuin (on the 4th of the Nones of June); the Nones being only four.

<sup>6</sup> *Dartraighi.*—Now represented by

by the Fera-Rois, where the King of Ui-Meith and others were slain. Maelsechlainn son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ailech, died from sorcery.<sup>1</sup> Cluain-Iraird and Cenannus were plundered by Foreigners. Domnall,<sup>2</sup> son of Donnchad Finn, was blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maelcoluim son of Domnall, King of the North Britons, died.

Kal. Jan. (Saturd., m. 29.) A.D. 997 (alias 998). A [997.] hosting by Maelsechlainn and Brian, when they took the pledges of the Foreigners for their submission<sup>3</sup> to the Irish. Dubhdalethi,<sup>4</sup> comarb of Patrick and Colum-Cille, made an end of life in the 83rd year of his age (viz., on the 2nd of June).<sup>5</sup> Burning of the half part of Ard-Macha. Domnall son of Donncuan, King of Dartraighi,<sup>6</sup> was killed by the Gailenga. A hosting by Maelsechlainn to Connaught, which he devastated. Another hosting by Brian to Leinster, which he devastated.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 998 (alias 999). Gilla-Enain, son of [998.] Aghda,<sup>7</sup> was killed by the Sil-Ronain, through treachery. Gilla-Christ Ua Cuilennain was killed by the Airghialla, and many more. Donnchad son of Domnall, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Sitriuc son of Amhlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and by Maelmordha son of Murchad. The kingship of Leinster [was given] to Maelmordha afterwards. Lia-Ailbhe,<sup>8</sup> the principal monument<sup>9</sup> of Magh-Bregh, fell. Four millstones were afterwards made of it by Maelsechlainn. A great prey by Maelsechlainn out of Leinster. MacEicnigh, son of

the barony of Rosclogher, co. Leitrim, anciently called Dartraighi; and in later times Dartraighi-M'Flannchada, or Dartry-M'Clancy, from the chief family of the district.

<sup>7</sup> *Aghda*.—He was king of Teffia. His death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at A.D. 979.

<sup>8</sup> *Lia-Ailbhe*.—The "Stone of Ailbhe" (or of Magh-Ailbhe, a plain

in the county of Meath, the name of which is probably still preserved in that of Moynalvy, a townland in the barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath).

<sup>9</sup> *Monument*.—*οινογεαι*. The *Four Masters* (at A.D. 998), state that *Magh-Ailbhe* was the chief *dingna* of Magh-Bregh. But the entry as above given seems more correct.

ρὶ Ἀργιᾶλλ, ο ἡὺ Ρῡαίρε occipur επτ. Ἰνορεθ̃ .ἡ. νεῖαῖ λα ἡῶεθ̃ μαε Ὀμναίλλ, co tue boypoma μορ arr. Slogao la Ὀρῖαν, ρὶ Καίρῖλ, co Gleann mamma, co tangarap Γαίλλ Ἀῖα εἰαῖ οἶα ῖααβαίρε, co Λαίγνιθ̃ ἱμαίλλε ρῖου, co ρεμαῖθ̃ πορρο, 7 co ρολαῖ α n-άρ, ἱμ Ἀραλτ̃ μαε Ἀμλαῖθ̃ 7 ἱμ ἔυλεν μαε νεῖοιγεν, 7 ἱμ μαῖεῖθ̃ Γαίλλ οἰῖενα. Ὀο λυῖθ̃ Ὀρῖαν ἱαρῖν 1 nᾶῖ εἰαῖ, co ρο ορτ Ἀῖ εἰαῖ λειρ.

- b. [Ct. 1anair, 11. ρᾶ., Lxxi. Anno domini dcccc.° xc.° 1x.° (αἰαρ millerpmo). Hic επτ octauur pexagiprimur quinceniprimur ab aduentu pincti Patricii ad habetipandor scotor. Dyprectilip 7 embolipmur ipin bliadain rin. Domnall .ἡ. Domnallan, ρὶ Ὀερῖλυρ, co μαρβαο λα ἡῶεθ̃ .ἡ. Neill. 1ῖαρ ρὶ Ρῡιρτ̃ λαιρῖ co ec. 1n Γαίλλ βορῡρ 1 n-Ἀῖ εἰαῖ, 7 α n-γείλλ co Ὀρῖαν. Πλαῖθερταῖ .ἡ. Canannan, ρὶ cenul Conaill, α ρῡρ occipur επτ. Ἀεο .ἡ. Ciaroan co ῖαλλαο. Slogao la Ὀρῖαν co ρερτα ἱμε 1 μαῖθ̃ Ὀρεῖ. Ὀο lotap Γαίλλ 7 λαιγῖν επεῖ μαρκαῖ ρεμῡ 1 μαῖθ̃ Ὀρεῖ, conur taparῖ Maelpeῖlainn, 7 pene omney occipri punt. Ὀολυῖθ̃ Ὀρῖαν επα ρορ α ἔυλυ cen ῖαῖ cen ἱνορῡθ̃, cogente domino.

- b. [Ct. 1anair, 1111. ρερῖα; L11. Anno domini millerpmo (αἰαρ millerpmo ppmo). Coemῖcloῖ abao 1 n-αρo

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—A marginal note in A. (and also in B.), in the orig. hand, describes this event as *in cpeac̃ mór̃ maḡḡ caḡa*, "the great depredation of Magh-Cobha."

<sup>2</sup> *Glenn-Mama*.—A glen near Dunlavin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county of Wicklow. For an account of this important battle, see Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., p. 110; and the Introduction to the same work, p. cxliv., note <sup>3</sup>, where a most valuable note on the topography

of the district, contributed by Rev. J. F. Shearman, is printed.

<sup>3</sup> *Etigen*.—Written "Echtigern," an Irish form, in Todd's original authority. See last note. A marginal note in A. adds that the battle was fought on the 3rd of the Kalends of January (i.e. the 30th Dec.), being a Thursday.

<sup>4</sup> *Alias* 1000.—The alias reading is added, as usual, in a later hand. A marginal note in orig. hand in A. (and also in B.) has, in Irish characters,

Dalach, King of Airghialla, was slain by Ua Ruairc. The plundering of Ui-Echach<sup>1</sup> by Aedh, son of Domnall, who brought a great spoil of cows therefrom. A hosting by Brian, King of Caisel, to Glenn-Mama,<sup>2</sup> where the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, together with the Leinstermen, came to attack him; but they were routed, and put to slaughter, including Aralt son of Amlaimh, and Culen son of Etigen,<sup>3</sup> and other chiefs of the Foreigners. Brian went afterwards into Ath-cliath; and Ath-cliath was pillaged by him.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 21. A.D. 999 (alias 1000).<sup>4</sup> This [999.] B18. is the 568th year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptize the Scoti. A bissextile<sup>5</sup> and embolism<sup>6</sup> in this year. Domnall Ua Domnallain, King of Derlas,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>7</sup> died. The Foreigners again in Ath-cliath, and in submission to Brian. Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded. A hosting by Brian to Ferta-Nimhe<sup>8</sup> in Magh-Bregh. The Foreigners and Leinstermen with a predatory party of cavalry went before them; but Mael-sechlainn met them, and they were nearly all slain. Brian came back, without battle or plunder, through the power of the Lord.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 2. A.D. 1000 (alias 1001<sup>9</sup>). A 1000. [B18.] change of abbots in Ard-Macha, viz., Maelmuire (son of

"hic est millisimus (*sic*) annus ab incarnatione Domini."

<sup>5</sup> *Bissextile and embolism.*—The Latin of this clause is represented by *bif 7 embl* in A. and B., which the so-called "translator" of these Annals in Clar. 49 renders by "Plenty of fruit and milke!"

<sup>6</sup> *Derlas.*—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 453 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Port-Lairge.*—The Irish name for the present City of Waterford.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferta-Nimhe.*—Written *Feara-Nemheadh* ("Nemedh's Grave") by the *Four Masters*; which is probably the more correct form. O'Donovan conjectures that the name may be represented by *Fearthagh*, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath; but without any apparent authority.

<sup>9</sup> *Alias 1001.*—The alias number is added in a later hand in A., as also in B.



Mača. i. Maelmuire (mac Eócaí) in uicem Muirecan (o Eóic domnaich). Pírgal mac Conaing, rí Ailigh, moritur. Níall .h. Ruairc do marbair do ceniul Eogain 7 Conaill. Maelpoil comarba Feichin moritur. Cnech la ríru Muman i n-veirciur Míche, conuirtaraid Oengus mac Carrai, co fargaibret na gabala 7 ar cenn Léo. Tochur aca Luain la Maelrechlainn 7 la Caéal mac Concobair.

Fo. 53<sup>bb</sup>. [Ct. 1anair, u. feria; L. x. iii. Anno domini M.º 1.º (abiar millerimo 2.º). Slogar la brian co ac Luain, co ruc giallu Connaet 7 per Míche. Slogar Aeda mic Domnaill co Tailtin, 7 luid for a cúl po rí. Tren-per mac Celecain, pecnar air do Mača, do marbair o Macleiginn mic Cairill, rí Fernmáigi. Cnechar Connaet la Aed mac Domnaill Meplechan rí Gaileng, 7 bpoit mac Diarmata, occiri punt la Maelrechlainn. Colum airchinnech imleca ídair, Caéalan airchinnech Daimíre, moriuntur. Cernačan mac Flainn, rí Luígne, do búl i Fernmáig for cnech, co romar do Muirecrae .h. Ciardai, ríghomna Cairpre. Slogar la brian 7 la Maelrechlainn co Dun dealgá, do cinnicir giall for Aed 7 for Eochair, co po carraitar po orad.

[Ct. 1anair, ui. f., L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º 11.º

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*. — Mac Eócaí. With this the entry in *Ann. Four M.* (at 1001) agrees. But in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 4), the name of Maelmuire's father is given as "Eochacan." See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.), Vol. I., p. 49; and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Domnaigh*. — Bodoney, in Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane Upper, county of Tyrone. The original is interlined in A. and B. But the interlineation in B. would convey to the reader the idea that the locality was intended to be

identified with the name of Maelmuire son of Eochaidh (*recte* Eochacan); which would be wrong. See at the year 1004 *infra*, where Muirecan is stated to have been "from (or of) Both-Domnaigh."

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fore, co. Westmeath. In M'Geoghegan's Transl. of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at A.D. 994 (=1001), it is stated that Maelpoil was also "bushopp of Clonvicknose."

<sup>4</sup> *Carrach*. — Carrach-calma (or Carthach-calma) i.e. "Carrach (or Carthach) the powerful," seems to

Eochaidh<sup>1</sup>) in the place of Muirecan (of Both-domnaigh<sup>2</sup>). Fergal son of Conang, King of Ailech, died. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain and [Cinel]-Conaill. Maelpoil, comarb of Fechin,<sup>3</sup> died. A preying expedition by the men of Munster to the south of Midhe, when Oengus son of Carrach<sup>4</sup> met them, and they left the spoils, and a slaughter of heads besides. The causeway of Ath-Luain<sup>5</sup> [was made] by Maelsechlainn, and by Cathal son of Conchobar.

Kal. Jan. Thursd., m. 13. A.D. 1001 (alias 1002). [1001.]  
A hosting by Brian to Ath-Luain,<sup>6</sup> when he carried off the hostages of Connaught, and of the men of Meath. A hosting of Aedh,<sup>7</sup> son of Domnall, to Taitiu; and he returned in peace. Trenfer son of Celechan, vice-abbot<sup>8</sup> of Ard-Macha, was slain by Macleighbinn son of Cairrell, King of Fernmagh. The devastation of Connaught by Aedh,<sup>9</sup> son of Domnall. Merlechan, King of Gailenga, and Brotud son of Diarmait, were slain by Maelsechlainn. Colum, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair, [and] Cathalan, herenagh of Daiminis, died. Cernachan son of Fland, King of Luighne,<sup>10</sup> went on a preying expedition into Fernmagh,<sup>11</sup> when he killed Muirchertach Ua Ciardha, royal heir of Cairpre. A hosting by Brian and Maelsechlainn to Dun-delga,<sup>12</sup> to demand hostages from Aedh<sup>13</sup> and Eochaid,<sup>14</sup> and they separated in peace.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 24. A.D. 1002<sup>15</sup> (alias 1003). [1002.]

have been an epithet for Donnchad, grandson of Maelsechlainn (King of Ireland, known as Malachy I., ob. 961 *supra*). See *Chron. Scotorum*, ed. Hennessy, at A.D. 967.

<sup>5</sup> *Ath-Luain*. — Athlone, on the Shannon.

<sup>6</sup> *Aedh*. — Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech. His death is recorded under the year 1003.

<sup>7</sup> *Vice-abbot* — *recnap*. The *Four Masters* describe Trenfer as "Prior."

<sup>8</sup> *Luighne*. — Now represented by the barony of Luue, co. Meath.

<sup>9</sup> *Fernmagh*. — Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-delga*. — Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

<sup>11</sup> *Eochaid*. — Eochaid, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia.

<sup>12</sup> *A.D. 1002*. — The 'Translator' of the MS. Clar. 49 gives as the first entry under this year "Brienus regnare incepit." But no such entry appears in the MSS. A. and B.

(aliar Millerimo 3.<sup>o</sup>). Planncharo .h. Ruad̃in comarba Ciarain, Dunchao .h. Mančain comarba Coeir̃h̃g̃in, Donñgal mac Deoan, aipchinnech Tuama g̃r̃ene, Eogan mac Cellaĩg aipchinnech ãr̃oa b̃reacan, quiseu-  
punt in C̃p̃r̃to. Sinač .h. Uar̃g̃ura, r̃i .h. Meit̃, 7  
Cačal mac Lab̃rač̃a, ep̃r̃i Mič̃e, do com̃t̃uim. Ceal-  
lach mac Diarmata r̃i Orr̃aĩg̃i, Ač̃̃ .h. Coñfiac̃la r̃i  
T̃eč̃̃a, Concobar mac Mael̃reč̃lainn r̃i Cor̃cum̃t̃uac̃̃,  
oc̃ur̃ Ač̃̃er̃ Ua Traĩg̃teč̃̃, oc̃ur̃i r̃unt. Ač̃̃ mac  
Eč̃̃t̃ig̃er̃n do mar̃bač̃ 1 n-č̃air̃č̃aĩg̃̃ ř̃erna m̃or̃ Mõẽõic̃.

.b. [Ct. 1anair, un. p., l. u. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> (aliar  
M.<sup>o</sup> 4.<sup>o</sup>). Oengur mac b̃reac̃il, comarba Caiñnĩg̃, 1 n-ãr̃o  
Mač̃̃a in peregrinatione quiseut. Eochao .h. Plan-  
nacan, aipchinnech l̃ir̃ õeig̃eč̃̃ 7 Cluana ř̃iac̃na, r̃ui  
ř̃il̃ũeč̃ta 7 ř̃enč̃ura, l̃x.<sup>o</sup> uñ. anno aet̃at̃ir̃ ř̃ue ob̃it̃.  
ř̃illa Cellaĩg̃ mac Comaltan, r̃i .h. ř̃iač̃rač̃ Ãr̃one,  
ř̃rian mac Mael̃ruanaig, oc̃ur̃i r̃unt. Dom̃nall mac  
ř̃lannacan ř̃i ř̃er̃ l̃i, Muir̃eoač̃ mac Diarmata r̃i  
Ciar̃aĩb̃e Luac̃ra, mõr̃iunt̃ur̃. Cač̃ Č̃raib̃e t̃el̃č̃a eč̃ir̃

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran*; i.e. successor of St. Ciaran (of Clonmacnoise), or abbot of Clonmacnoise.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Coem̃gin*; i.e. abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

<sup>3</sup> *Tuaim-greine*. — Tomgraney, in the parish of Tomgraney, barony of Upper Tulla, and County of Clare.

<sup>4</sup> *Corcumruadh*. — Corcomroe, in the present county of Clare.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua*—(O', or descendant). Inaccurately written na (gen. pl. of the definite article), in A. and B.; which probably misled the translator in Clar. 49 into rendering "Ua Traightech" by "of the feet." But Ua Traightech was a family name in Clare. O'Connor is, in this case, more than unusually amusing in his translation, for he renders the proper name "Acher na (recte Ua) Traig

tech" by "Historicorum dux principua."

<sup>6</sup> *Ferna-mor*.—The "Great Alder tree." Ferna, in the county of Wexford, which was founded by St. Maedoc (or St. Mogue, as the name is phonetically written).

<sup>7</sup> *Successor of Cainnech*; i.e. abbot of Achadh-bó (Aghaboe), in the Queen's County. St. Cainnech (or Canice) was also founder of the monastery of Drumachose, in the present barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. But Saint Canice's successors in Drumachose are usually styled "successors (*comarba*) of Cainnech in Cianachta," in the Irish Annals.

<sup>8</sup> *Lis-oigedh*. — According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Eochaidh Ua Flannacain was herenagh of the *Lis-oigedh* (or

Flannchad Ua Ruadhin, comarb of Ciaran<sup>1</sup>; Dunchad Ua Manchain, comarb of Coemhgin<sup>2</sup>; Donnghal son of Beoan, herenagh of Tuaim-greine,<sup>3</sup> [and] Eoghan son of Cellach, herenagh of Ard-Breacain, rested in Christ. Sinach Ua h-Uarghusa, King of Ui-Meith, and Cathal son of Labraidh, a champion of Midhe, fell by one another. Cellach son of Diarmait, King of Osraighe; Aedh Ua Confhiciacla King of Tethbha; Conchobar son of Mael-sechlainn, King of Corcumruadh,<sup>4</sup> and Acher Ua<sup>5</sup> Traigh-tech, were slain. Aedh, son of Echtigern, was killed in the oratory of Ferna-mor<sup>6</sup> of Moedoc.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 5. A.D. 1003 (alias 1004). Oengus, [1003.] ms. son of Bresal, successor of Cainnech,<sup>7</sup> rested in Ard-Macha, in pilgrimage. Eochaid Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Lis-oigedh,<sup>8</sup> and Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>9</sup> a distinguished professor of poetry and history, died in the 69th year of his age. Gilla-Cellaigh, son of Comaltan, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [and] Brian, son of Maelruaniagh, were slain. Domnall son of Flannacan, King of the Fir-Lí, [and] Muiredach, son of Diarmait, King of Cairaidhe-Luachra, died. The battle of Craebh-telcha,<sup>10</sup> between

"guest-house") of Armagh. Eochaidh was a writer of great reputation on Irish history and literature, although his name is not mentioned by Ware or O'Reilly in their accounts of Irish writers. The translator of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghan), who had some of Eochaid's writings, describes him as "Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna." See O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 138 (where it is erroneously stated that Eochaidh Ua Flannacain is mentioned in connexion with the tract on the ancient pagan cemeteries of Ireland, contained in *Lebor na h-uídre* [pp. 50-52], and O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note r. Some lines of poetry in praise

of Eochaidh, attributed to [Cuan] Ua Lochain, written on the lower marg. of fol. 53b in A., have been partially mutilated by the binder.

<sup>9</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Clonfeacle, in a parish of the same name, barony of Dungannon Middle, co. of Tyrone.

<sup>10</sup> *Craebh-telcha*.—O'Donovan suggests that this place, the name of which signifies the "Spreading Tree of the Hill," may be identified with Crew, in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Upper Massareene, co. Antrim. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1003, note x. But see Reeves's *Down and Connor*, &c., p. 342, where it is stated that Craebh-telcha was probably in the north of the present county of Down, near

Fol. 54aa. ULACH 7 cenel nEogain, co nemark for ULACH, co torcáir ann Eochair mac Aroghair, ní ULACH, 7 Dubtuinne a bratair, 7 a da mac .i. Cuuiliú 7 Domnall, 7 ar int rluaiú arceua eir mar 7 rait .i. Gaibit ní .h. nEoach 7 Gilla Patraic mac Tomaltaiú 7 Cumurcaí mac Flaitrí, 7 Dubylanú mac Aedai, 7 Caſalan mac Etró, 7 Conene mac Muirceartaí, 7 forglu ULACH archeana; 7 ro iracht in imguin co dun Eoach 7 co Druim bó. Do rochair ann dono Aed mac Domnall .h. Neill, ní Ailiú (7 aili, xx. nono etatir anno, pignu uero x<sup>o</sup>). Aed arberat cenel nEogain ir uairib fein ro marbar. Donnchar .h. Loingrí, ní dal nAraide, do marbar do cenul Eogain per dolum. Slogao la Drian co traet nEoachle, do bul timcell, co ro chair-mir cenel nEogain. Da Ua Canannan do marbar la hUa Maeluopair. Dublane .h. Lorcán, airchinnech imlecha Ibair, quieuir. Maelreclainn ní Temraí do ercor, cor bo eolúí báir bó.

.b. [Ct. 1anair, ii. p., l. xxi.<sup>o</sup> Anno domini M<sup>o</sup> mii.<sup>o</sup> (a. 1005<sup>o</sup>). Aed .h. Flannacan, airchinnech Máin Coluim cille, Ragnall mac Sothraí, ní na n-innir, Concobar mac Domnall, ní locha Deirce, Maelbriú .h. Rimeua, abb la, Domnall mac Macnía, airchinnech Mainirtre,]

Castlereagh. A marg. note in A., in orig. hand, states that the battle was fought on the 18th of the Kalends of October [14th Sept.], being the fifth day of the week [i.e. Thursday], which would agree with the year 1003.

<sup>1</sup> *Dun-Echdach*.—Supposed to be now represented by Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, barony of Castlereagh Upper, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-bó*; i.e. the "Ridge of the Cow." Now Drumbo, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down. The note "sic in libro Duibdaleithi" is added

in the marg. in A. and B., in the original hands.

<sup>3</sup> *And others*.—The original of the parenthetic clause, which is added in the marg. in A., in the original hand, forms part of the text in B.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, sometimes written "Trawohelly."

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain*.—The *Four Masters* (*ad. an.*), for "Cinel-Eoghain," write the alias name *Ui Neill in tuaisceiri* ("Ui-Neill of the North").

<sup>6</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*.—Emly, in the

the Ulidians and Cinel-Eoghain, where the Ulidians were defeated, and Eochaid, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne his brother, and his two sons, viz., Cuduiligh and Domnall, were slain, and a havoc was made of the army besides, between good and bad, viz., Gairbhith, King of Ui-Echach, and Gilla Patraic son of Tomaltach, and Cumus each son of Flathroe, and Dubhslanga son of Aedh, and Cathalan son of Etroch, and Conene son of Muirchertach, and the elect of the Ulidians besides. And the fighting extended to Dun-Echdach,<sup>1</sup> and to Druim-bó.<sup>2</sup> There also fell there Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Neill, King of Ailech, (and others,<sup>3</sup> in the 29th year of his age, and the 10th year of [his] reign). But the Cinel-Eoghain say that he was killed by themselves. Donnchad Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was treacherously killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. A hosting by Brian to Traig-Eothaile,<sup>4</sup> to go round [the North of Ireland]; but the Cinel-Eoghain<sup>5</sup> prevented him. Two Ua Canannains were slain by Ua Maeldoraidh. Dubhslane Ua Lorcaín, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>6</sup> rested. Maelsechlainn, King of Temhair, was thrown from his horse, so that he was in danger of death.

Kal. Jan., Mond., m. 16. A.D. 1004 (alias 1005). Aedh [1004.]<sup>7</sup> Ua Flannacain, herenagh of Maein-Choluim-cille;<sup>7</sup> Ragnall son of Gothfráid, King of the Isles; Conchobar son of Domnall, King of Loch-Beithech;<sup>8</sup> Maelbríghde Ua Rimedha, abbot of Ia, [and] Domnall son of Macnia,

county of Tipperary. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Maein-Choluim-cille*. — Maein of Colum-cille; one of St. Colum-cille's foundations. Now Moone, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, co. Kildare, where there are some remarkable ancient remains, including a massive sculptured cross. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 290.

<sup>8</sup> *Loch-Beithech*. — The name of this district, sometimes written Loch-Bethadh, seems to be preserved in that of the lake known as Lough Veagh, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. This lake contained a fortified island, or *crannog*, which is frequently referred to in Irish chronicles. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1258, 1524; and *Ann. Loch-Cé*, 1524, 1540 (*bis*).

in Churto. Gilla Comghaill, m̃ Ulath, do marbath o Maelpuanaiḡ, a ḡermano ruo. Aed̃ mac Tomaltaiḡ do marbath la Flaitḡbertač .h. Neill, la inorpeḡ leiti Caḡail. Muirpecan (.i. o boitḡ domnaič), comarba Paḡtraic, lxx.<sup>o</sup> pecundo anno etatir ruc, Aed̃ Treoiti rui ino ecnai 7 i crabud, uitam rinierunt i n-aro Mača. Cač etir řiru Alban immoneitir, i torčair m̃ Alban .i. Cinaed̃ mac Duib̃. Roiniur̃ ic loč ġricenn řor Ultu 7 hū ēčāč, m̃a Flaitḡbertač, iorpcair Arḡtan m̃ḡdomna .h. ēčāč. Slogao la ġrian co m̃ḡnaič ġrenn ime, co h-aro Mača, co řarcaiḡ .xx. unḡa do ġr řor altoir Paḡtraic. Luit̃ řor a culu co n-etiḡe řer nġrenn lairp.

[Et. lanair. iii. ř., l. xx. iii. Anno domini m.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> (aliar 1006). Airmedač mac Coḡraic ġirpcorur 7 řerib̃a ar̃o Mača in Churto quieuir, 7 řinḡuine abb Roir cpe moritup. Maelpuanaič .h. Dubtai 7 a mac Maelrečlainn, 7 a brāčair ġeibennač, morḡui punt. Ečmil̃i .h. Acič, m̃ .h. nġcač o Ultaib̃, Maelpuanaič mac řlannacain o Conaillib̃; Cačalan m̃ ġaileng, occiri punt. Slogao timceall ġrenn la ġrian

<sup>1</sup> *Mainister*; i.e. Mainister-Buite (or Monasterboice).

<sup>2</sup> *Ulidia*.—A marg. note in A., in the original hand, adds that Gilla-Comghaill was King of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down, see note <sup>3</sup>, p. 462 *supra*). But his name appears in the list of the Kings of Ulidia contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, col. 4. This entry is repeated under the next year.

<sup>3</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—See last note.

<sup>4</sup> *Of Both-Domnaigh*.—The clause o boitḡ domnaič, which is added as a gloss, in a later hand in A., is in the marg. in B., where the more correct form, as above given, is written. See above, under A.D. 1000.

<sup>5</sup> *Treoit*.—Trevet, in the parish of the same name, barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinaedh son of Dubh*.—Or Kenneth, son of Duff (sl. 966 *supra*), as he is called in Scotch historical writings. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, Introd., pp. cxliii-cxlv.

<sup>7</sup> *Loch-Bricrenn*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 332 *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—i.e. Flaithbertach Ua Neill (or O'Neill), King of Ailech, referred to in the 2nd entry preceding, in connexion with the plundering of Leth-Cathail [Lecale, co. Down], and the killing of its King, Aedh son of Tomaltach.

<sup>9</sup> *Airmedach*.—His name does not

herenagh of Mainistir,<sup>1</sup> [rested] in Christ. Gilla-Comghaill, King of Ulidia,<sup>2</sup> was killed by Maelruanaigh, his own brother. Aedh, son of Tomaltach, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill, who plundered Leth-Cathail.<sup>3</sup> Muirecan (of Both-Domnaigh<sup>4</sup>), comarb of Patrick, in the 72nd year of his age, [and] Aedh of Treoit,<sup>5</sup> a man eminent in knowledge and piety, ended life in Ard-Macha. A battle amongst the men of Alba themselves, in which the King of Alba, *i.e.* Cinaedh son of Dubh,<sup>6</sup> was slain. An overthrow of the Ulidians and Ui-Echach, at Loch-Bricrenn,<sup>7</sup> by Flaithbertach,<sup>8</sup> wherein fell Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach. A hosting by Brian, accompanied by the princes of Ireland, to Ard-Macha, when he left 22 ounces of gold on Patrick's altar. He came back bringing with him the hostages of Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd., m. 27. A.D. 1005 (alias 1006). [1005.] Airmedach<sup>9</sup> son of Coscrach, bishop, and scribe of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ; and Finghuine,<sup>10</sup> abbot of Ros-cre, died. Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhtai,<sup>11</sup> and his son Maelsechlainn, and his brother Geibhennach, died. Echmilidh Ua Aitidh, King of Ui-Echach, by the Ulidians; Maelruanaidh son<sup>12</sup> of Flannacan, by the Conailli; Cathalan,<sup>13</sup> King of Gailenga,<sup>14</sup> were slain. A

appear in any of the old lists of the bishops of Armagh (or 'comarbs' of St. Patrick). Airmedach may have been a bishop; but he was not bishop, or abbot, of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Finghuine*. — This entry, which forms part of the text in B., is interlined in the original (or in a contemporary) hand in A.

<sup>11</sup> *Ua Dubhtai*. — This seems to be a mistake for *Ua Dubhdai* (O'Dowda). According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and the *Chron. Scotorum*, Maelruanaidh Ua Dubhdai was King of the

Ui-Fiachrach of Muirisc, whose territory is now represented by the barony of Tireragh (*Tír Fiachrach*), in the co. Sligo. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 350.

<sup>12</sup> *Son*. — *mac*, A. B. has .h. for uā, grandson, or descendant.

<sup>13</sup> *Cathalan*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, ad an., the name is Cathal son of Dunchadh.

<sup>14</sup> *Gailenga*. — "Gailenga - mora" (Morgallion, a barony in the county Meath), according to the *Ann. Four M.*



1 Connacta, forr Өpp ruatb 1 tip Conaill, tpuā cenul  
Eogain, forr perrair Camra 1 n-Ultu, 1 n-oenad Conaille,  
co roactarar im Luŋnarað co ðelað n[ö]uin, co tapair  
oiŋreir rañña Pötrair 7 a comarbai .i. Maelmuire  
mac Eoðaða. ðellum etip řipu Alban 7 Saranu, co  
remair forr Albanu, co řarŋabrar ar a n-öeg  
ðaine. Maelnambo (.i. řu .h. Ceinnrealaigh) a řuir  
occirur Өp. Gilla Comŋaill mac Arðŋair mic Mara-  
ðain, .i. řu Ular, do marbar dia bratar .i. do Mael-  
ruanair mac Arðŋair.

Fol. 54ab. [Ct. lanair. iii. ř., l. ix. Anno domini M.º vi.º  
(aliar 1007). Maelruanair mac Arðŋair do marbar  
o Matuðan mac Domnaill. Ceallach .h. Menngoran,  
airchinnech Corcaib, quieuit. Treinřer .h. ðaighellan,  
řu Dartraighi, do marbar do cenul Conaill forr loð  
Öirne. Motaðan mac Domnaill, řu Ular, do marbar  
don Dyr 1 n-ecluir ðriŋte forr lar Duin valetŋlar.  
Cuonnaðt mac Dunaðaiŋ, toirpech řil nAnmchara, do  
marbar la ðrian per dolum. Slogar la řlaiðber-  
tach .h. Neill 1 n-Ultair, co tuc řeðt n-Öirpe uairið,

<sup>1</sup> *Brian*.—In the lower margin of  
fol. 54a in A., the following stanza is  
written, with reference to Brian:—

Inŋarð řlaið Cua cen choiböen,  
řail cen imřam im eröniŋ,  
Öen ben do teðt tap. Luachair,  
ðai cen buaðail ic neimleir.

"Strange [to see] Sliabh-Cua with-  
out a troop,

Foreigners not rowing about . . .  
A lone woman going over Luachair,  
Cows without a herd, lowing."

It is added that this happy condition  
was "in tempore Briani." The allu-  
sion to a lone woman going over  
Luachair [Sliabh-Luachra, in Mun-  
ster] seems connected with the  
tradition on which Moore founded his  
charming song "Rich and Rare."

<sup>2</sup> *Fertas-Camsa*; i.e. the ford (or

crossing) of Camus; a ford on the  
River Bann, near the old church of  
Camus-Macosquin. See Reeves's  
*Down and Connor*, pp. 342, 388.

<sup>3</sup> *Belach-duin*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p.  
443 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Mael-na-mbo*.—This was merely a  
nickname, signifying "cow-boy." His  
proper name was Donnchad. He was  
the son of Diarmait (son of Domnall),  
King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, whose obit  
is given above at the year 995.

<sup>5</sup> *His brother*.—According to the  
*Ann. Four Mast.*, the death of Gilla-  
Comghaill, already entered under the  
preceding year, occurred in a conflict  
with his brother Maelruanaidh, re-  
garding the Kingship of Ulidia. See  
note <sup>2</sup>, p. 514.

<sup>6</sup> *Corcach*.—Cork, in Munster.

hosting round Ireland by Brian,<sup>1</sup>—to Connaught, over Es-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fertas-Camsa<sup>2</sup> into Ulidia, to Oenach-Conaille; and they arrived about Lammas at Belach-duin,<sup>3</sup> when he granted the full demand of Patrick's congregation, and of his successor, *i.e.* Maelmuire son of Eochaidh. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, when the men of Alba were defeated, and left a slaughter of their good men. Mael-na-mbo<sup>4</sup> (*i.e.* King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by his own people. Gilla-Comghaill, son of Ardghar, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia, was killed by his brother,<sup>5</sup> *i.e.*, by Maelruanaidh son of Ardghar.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m, 9. A.D. 1006 (alias 1007). [1006.] Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, was killed by Matadhan son of Domnall. Cellach Ua Menngoran, herenagh of Corcach,<sup>6</sup> rested. Trenfher<sup>7</sup> Ua Baighellan, King of Dartraighi,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Torc,<sup>9</sup> in St. Bridget's church, in the middle of Dun-da-lethglas.<sup>10</sup> Cuchonnacht son of Dunadach, chieftain of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>11</sup> was treacherously slain by Brian.<sup>12</sup> A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Ulidia,

<sup>7</sup> *Trenfher*; pronounced "Trener." — Τρενφερ, A. B. has τρενφερ, which is nearer to the correct form τρενφερ (lit. "strong man"), as in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>8</sup> *Dartraighi*. — Or Dartraighi-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, of which the Ui-Baighellain (or O'Boylans) were chiefs.

<sup>9</sup> *The Torc*; *i.e.* "the Boar;" a nickname for Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, whose name does not appear in the list of Kings of Ulidia in the *Book of Leinster*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dun-da-lethglas*. — Downpatrick.

<sup>11</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*; *i.e.* the race of

Anmchad; the tribe name of that powerful branch of the Ui-Maine of Connaught whose descendants assumed the patronymic of O'Madden (now Madden, without the O'), and whose patrimony embraced the present barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, and the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, on the east side of the river Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* *Brian Borumha*. According to the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1006), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1005), the slayer of Cuchonnacht was Murchadh, son of Brian, which agrees with a marginal note in a later hand in A.

7 co no mapð þi leði Caðail .i. Comulao mac Oenþura. 8logao la þrian co ceniul Eogain, .i. co Ðun ðroma i toeb airo Maða, co tuc .h. Criðiden, comarþa Þinnen Muigi bile, þo boi i n-etipeēt o Ultaib i ceniul Eogain. In Torc, þi Ulat, þo marþao þo Muireðað mac Motodan, i n-ðiðail a aðar, tria nept Ðe 7 Ðatpao. Muireðað mac Criðain þo ðeipgiu comarþu Coluim cille ar ðia. Aðnuðuð aenaið Tailltean la Maelpeðnall. Þerðomnað i comarþu Coluim cille a comarþe þer nþenn iþi oenað þin. Ðoirþela moþ Coluim cille þo ðubgait iþ ino airo ar ino iarþoom iarþarach in ðaimliacc moþ Cenannþa; þþim moþ iarþair ðomain arai in comþaið ðenðai. In þoirþela þin þo þogþail ðia þiðet [aiððe] ar ðib miþaib, iar n-ðait þe a oþi, 7 þot tairþi. Ðomnall mac Ðuibtuinne, þi Ulat, þo marþao þo Muireðað mac Mataðain, 7 þo Uarþaðe þleibe þuait.

- b. [Ct. 1anair. u. p., l. xx. Anno domini M.º uii.º (aliaþ 1008). Þerðomnað comarþa Cenannþa, Ceileðair mac Ðuinncuain mic Ceinneðis, comarþa Coluim mic

<sup>1</sup> *Leth-Cathail*.—Now represented by the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 357, 358, and other places referred to in the Index to that work under *Leth-Cathail*.

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-droma*; i.e. the "Fort of the Ridge (or Hill)." This name would be Anglicised "Dundrum." There is a townland of Dundrum in the parish of Keady, in the barony and county of Armagh; but it is some miles to the south of the town of Armagh, and not in the territory of Cinel-Eoghain. It may, however, be the place referred to. This entry is very imperfectly given in O'Connor's version of this Chronicle.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Crichidhen*.—At the year 1025 *infra*, where his obit is entered, he is called Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen.

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-bile*.—Movilla, in the county of Down.

<sup>5</sup> See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 517.

<sup>6</sup> *Father*.—The killing of Matadhan is the subject of the fourth entry for this year.

<sup>7</sup> *For God*.—The Chronicler should have said that Muiredach resigned his great office of President of the Columbian Order, to become a recluse. His obit is entered at the year 1010 (=1011) *infra*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>8</sup> *Tailltiu*.—See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 167 *supra*.

when he brought seven hostages from them, and killed the King of Leth-Cathail,<sup>1</sup> *i.e.*, Cu-Ulad son of Oenghus. A hosting by Brian to the Cinel-Eoghain, *i.e.* to Dundroma<sup>2</sup> by the side of Ard-Macha, when he brought off Ua Crichidhen,<sup>3</sup> successor of Finnen of Magh-bilè,<sup>4</sup> who had been a hostage from the Ulidians in Cinel-Eoghain. The Torc,<sup>5</sup> King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, in revenge of his father,<sup>6</sup> through the power of God and Patrick. Muiredach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum-Cille for God.<sup>7</sup> Renewal of the Fair of Tailltiu<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechnaill. Ferdomnach<sup>9</sup> [was installed] in the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the counsel of the men of Ireland, in that Fair. The great Gospel<sup>10</sup> of Colum-Cille was wickedly stolen<sup>11</sup> in the night out of the western sacristy of the great stone-church of Cenannas—the chief relic of the western world, on account of its ornamental cover. The same Gospel was found after twenty [nights<sup>12</sup>] and two months, its gold having been taken off it, and a sod over it. Domnall son of Dubhtuinne, King of Ulidia, was killed by Muiredach son of Matadhan, and by Uargaeth of Sliabh-Fuait.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 20. A.D. 1007 (alias 1008). [1007.] BIS.  
 Ferdomnach, comarb of Cenannas;<sup>13</sup> Ceilechair, son of Donnchuan,<sup>14</sup> son of Cennedigh, successor of Colum son of

<sup>9</sup> *Ferdomnach*.—For some information regarding him, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>10</sup> *Great Gospel*.—This is the splendidly illuminated MS., known as the Book of Kells, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

<sup>11</sup> *Stolen*.—The remainder of this entry, which forms part of the text in B., is continued on the top margin of fol. 54a in A., apparently by the orig. hand, one line having been cut off by the binder

<sup>12</sup> *Nights*.—(ἡμέρᾱ, A. and B. Obviously a mistake for ἀρχὴ (or ἀρχαῖο, as in *Ann. Four Mast.*)

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Cenannas* [Kells, co. Meath].—The appointment of Ferdomnach as successor of St. Colum-Cille, and therefore abbot of Kells, is recorded among the entries for last year.

<sup>14</sup> *Donnchuan*.—The death of Donnchuan, who was brother to Brian Borumna, is noticed in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 948 (=950).

Cremtainn (αλιαρ abb Τιρε να γλαρ), Maelmuire comarba Cainniē, in Chriſto dormierunt. Muiredaē mac Maſoðain, pīdomna Ulaſ, do marbaſ a pūir. Paētna, comarba Pinnia Cluana ipairſ, quieuit. Secc mor 7 rnechta o'n uiſ. iſ θηαιρ co cairc.

- b. Ict. Ianair. ui. p.; L. i. Anno domini M.º ui.º (αλιαρ 1009). Creðoiðail mor la Maelpeðlainn for Laiðniu. Caðal mac Caplura, comarba Cainnið, Maelmuire .h. Uētain, comarba Cenannra, morui pūnt. Maelan (.i. in γαι μοιρ), pī .h. Dorðainſ, do marbaſ do çeniul Eogain i n-aro Maða for lap trin μοιρ, tria comepði na ða pluað. Donnchaſ .h. Ceile do ðallaſ la Plaiðberpað i n-iniſ Eogain, 7 a marbaſ iarum. Maiſom for Connacta pīa pēpaið ðpēirne. Maiſom ðana pē Connactui for pēpaið ðpēirne. Creð la Plaiðberpað .h. Neill co pīru ðpēð, co tuc boſpoma mor. Mael-morðā, pī Laiðen, do epcur co poðpīreſ a çopp. Dub-ðablað ingēn pīð Connachſ .i. ben ðpīain mic Cēinnei-tið, morpua ep. Opatopium aipſ Maða in hoc anno plumbo teðitup. Cloēna mac Cēngura, pīpīpīle Epenn, moritup.

<sup>1</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Terryglass, in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary. The original of this clause is added in the margin in A., and also in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Successor of Caineach*; i.e. abbot of Aghaboe, Queen's County.

<sup>3</sup> *The 6th of the Ides*; i.e. the 8th of January. In the corresponding entry in the *Chron. Scotorum* and *Ann. Four Mast.*, the date given is the 8th of the Ides, or 6th of January.

<sup>4</sup> *Cemarb of Cenannas*.—Maelmuire was abbot of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 397.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Dorthainn*.—Otherwise written

(and more correctly) *Ui-Tortain*, or "descendants of Tortan," who was descended in the fourth generation from Colla Dachrioch, one of the three ancestors of the Airghialla. The *Ui-Dorthainn* were seated near Ardraccan, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-ceart*, p. 151. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>6</sup> *Trian-mor*.—"Trian-mor" means the "great third." According to Dr. Reeves, that portion of ancient Armagh outside the *Rath* (or rampart) was divided into three divisions, one of which, *Trian-mor*, included the

Cremthann (alias abbot of Tir-da-glas),<sup>1</sup> [and] Maelmuire, successor of Caineach,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Muiredach son of Matadhan, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by his own people. Fachtna, successor of Finnia of Cluain-Iraird, rested. Great frost and snow from the 6th of the Ides<sup>3</sup> of January to Easter.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 1. A.D. 1008 (alias 1009). A [1008] <sup>B12</sup> great retaliatory depredation by Maelsechlainn on the Leinstermen. Cathal son of Carlus, comarb of Caineach,<sup>4</sup> [and] Maelmuire Ua Uchtain, comarb of Cenannas,<sup>4</sup> died. Maelan (*i.e.* "of the great spear"), King of the Ui-Dorthainn,<sup>5</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain in Ard-Macha, in the middle of Trian-mor,<sup>6</sup> through an uprising of the two armies. Donnchad Ua Ceile was blinded by Flaithbertach,<sup>7</sup> in Inis-Eoghain; and he was killed afterwards. A victory over the Connaughtmen by the men of Breifni.<sup>8</sup> A victory also by the Connaughtmen over the men of Breifni. A preying expedition by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to the men of Bregha, when he took a great cattle spoil. Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was thrown from his horse, so that his leg was broken. Dubhchablaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught,<sup>9</sup> *i.e.*, the wife of Brian,<sup>10</sup> son of Cennetigh, died. The oratory of Ard-Macha was roofed with lead in this year. Clothna son of Aengus, chief poet of Ireland, died.

space now occupied by "Irish-street, Callan-street, and the western region of the town." See *Ancient Churches of Armagh*; Lusk, 1860; pp. 19-20.

<sup>7</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—Flaithbertach Ua Neill, lord of Ailech (*i.e.* chief of the Ui-Neill of the North), nicknamed Flaithbertach "in trosdain" (*F.* "of the pilgrim's staff"), in allusion to his journey to Rome, noticed at the year 1030 *infra*. His death in penitence, after a turbulent career, is recorded under A.D. 1036.

<sup>8</sup> *Breifni*. — Corruptly written *bpeibpne*, in A.

<sup>9</sup> *King of Connaught*.—He was the Cathal, son of Conchobar, referred to above at the year 1000, as having, in conjunction with King Maelsechlainn, constructed the causeway of Ath-Luain (Athlone), and whose obit is the first entry under the next year.

<sup>10</sup> *Brian*.—Brian Borumha. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, p. clxi, note <sup>1</sup>.

Fol. 54ba.

Íct. 1anair. i. p.; l. xi. Anno domini M.º ix.º (aliar 1010). Caſal mac Conſobair (pí Connacht, in penitencia moritur). Muireſaſc .h. Aſda, pí Muſcraine, Caſal mac Duibſara, pí Feramanach, moritur runt. Maelfuſain .h. Cerpail aró ſuí Erenn 7 pí Eoganachta loſa Lein; Marcan mac Cenneitig, comarba Coluim mic Cneſthaino 7 Inni celtra 7 cille Dalua; Muireſaſc mac Moſloingſi, arphinnech Mucnama, in Chriſto dormierunt. Aſc mac Cuinn piſdomna Ailig, Donnucan pí Muſſoſna, occiri runt. Slogaſ la brian co Cloenloſ pſeibe ſuair, co po gair etire leiſe Cuinn. Aſtar torpſa, autumnur pſuctuorur. Scanlain .h. Tungalain, pſincepſ Duin leſglairi; pſarugſ Duin ſair, 7 a ſabairt amaſc, 7 a ſallat a ſinnaſair, la Niall mac Duibſuinne. Derbail ingen Tairig mic Caſail morſua epſ.

Íct. 1anair. ii. p., l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º (aliar M.º xi.º). Dunſaſc in pſicleſa Coluim Cille i n-aro Maſa. Pſaſberſaſc .h. Ceſſinan comarba Tigeſnaſc,

<sup>1</sup> *Penitence*.—The original of this clause, which is added in the margin in A., apparently in the old hand, forms part of the regular text in B.

<sup>2</sup> *Fir-Manach*.—The name of this tribe is still preserved in that of the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Maelsuthain*.—O'Curry was under the impression that this Maelsuthain was the tutor and "soul-friend" (*anmchara*) of Brian Borumha (*MS. Materials*, p. 76), although the obit of "Maelsuthain, *anmchara* of Brian," is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 1031, where no mention is made of any connexion of this latter Maelsuthain with the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, a territory comprising Killarney and an extensive district around it, the patrimony of

the older branch of the O'Donoghoe family. It may be added that the name of Maelsuthain does not appear in the ordinary Irish pedigrees of the O'Donoghoes of Loch-Lein. Great interest attaches to the history of the Maelsuthain who was *anmchara* of Brian Borumha, and who, in a note written by him in the *Book of Armagh*, fol. 16 b b., Latinizes his name *calvus pereunis*, and states that the note was written by him "in conspectu Briani imperatoris Scotorum."

<sup>4</sup> *Colum son of Crimthann*.—The founder of the monastery of Tir-daglas (Terryglass), in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-Celtra*.—Inishcalthra, or Holy Island; an island in the expan-

Kal. Jan., Sund.; m. 12. A.D. 1009 (alias 1010). Cathal [1009.] son of Conchobar, (King of Connaught, died in penitence<sup>1</sup>). Muiredhach Ua hAedha, King of Muscraidhe, Cathal son of Dubhdara, King of the Fir-Managh,<sup>2</sup> died. Maelsuthain<sup>3</sup> Ua Cerbhaill, chief sage of Ireland, and King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; Marcan, son of Cennetigh, comarb of Colum son of Crimthann,<sup>4</sup> and of Inis-Celtra<sup>5</sup> and Cill-Dalua<sup>6</sup>; Muiredach son of Mochloingsi, herenagh of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh son of Conn, royal-heir of Ailech, [and] Donnucuan, King of Mughdorna, were slain. A hosting by Brian to Cloenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid,<sup>8</sup> when he received the hostages of Leth-Cuinn. A hot summer, a fruitful autumn. Scanlan Ua Dungalain, abbot of Dun-lethglaise, was profaned in Dun,<sup>9</sup> and he was brought out and blinded in Finnabhair, by Niall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhtuinne. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg<sup>11</sup> son of Cathal, died.

Kal. Jan., Mond.; m. 23. A.D. 1010 (alias 1011). [1010.] Dunadhach of Colum-Cille's *recles*<sup>12</sup> in Ard-Macha [died]. Flaithbertach Ua Ceithinan, comarb of Tigernach<sup>13</sup> (a

sion of the Shannon known as Lough-derg, and belonging to the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway.

<sup>6</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh*. — Muckno, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan.

<sup>8</sup> *Sliabh-Fuaid*.—The old name of the Fewes Mountains, near Newtown-hamilton, in the barony of Upper Fewes, in the south-west of the co. Armagh.

<sup>9</sup> *Dun*; i.e. Dun-da-lethglas, or Downpatrick.

<sup>10</sup> *Niall*.—He was King of Ulidia for 4 years and 6 months, according to the list of Kings of that province in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 4. His death is recorded at the year 1016 *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Tadhg*. — King of Connaught, and known as *Tadhg an eich gíl*, or "Tadhg of the White Steed." His death is noticed at the year 1030. He was the first who assumed the surname "O'Conchobair (or O'Conor)."

<sup>12</sup> *Recles*. — Dr. Reeves regarded this *recles* as an "abbey church." See his very interesting memoir on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 27, where some curious information regarding the *recles* is given.

<sup>13</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. abbot of Cluain-cois (Clones), in the county Monaghan. The original of the parenthetic clause which follows is interlined in a later hand in A., and in the original hand in B.



(reanoir 7 rui eppuc, do suin o fepairb d'neirne, 7 porrea in ciuitate rua mortuuy ert). Muiread mac Cričain, comarba Coluim Cille 7 fepreiginn arō Mačā, in Chruirto doormierunt. Flaitberpač .h. Neill (.i. rī Oilig, co n-ocairb in fochla, 7 Murchad mac mōruain co fepairb Muman 7 Laigen, 7 .h. Neill in derceirp), do innreč ceneoil Conaill, co tuc ecc. do brait, 7 bū imōa. Maelruanairč .h. Domnaill, rī ceneoil Lužoač, o fepairb maižī 1čā, Oengur .h. Iapan .i. rī cenel Ennai, o cenul Eogain na h-innri, occirī punt. Ačō mac Mačgamna, rīdomna Cairil, moritur. Slogao la Flaitberpach .h. Neill co Dun Ečoač, co ro loirc in dun 7 co ro buri a baile, 7 co tuc airtre o Niall mac Duibēuinne. Slogao la ōruan co Mač coraino, co ruc lair rī cenul Conaill .i. Maelruanairč .h. Maelōruairč, rī a reir co Cenn corač. Dalač dūirp Tolai, comarba Feičin 7 Tolai, in bona renectute mortuuy ert. ōruan 7 Maelreclainn iterum in clai[r]ī rua oc Enach duič.

[Ct. 1anair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º i.º (ulair M.º 12.º) Terom tpegarit irin bliadain rīn i n-arō Mačā, co ro marb ār. Maelbripte mac in gobann, fepreiginn aipō Mačā, do ec de, 7 Scolaižī mac

<sup>1</sup> *Fell asleep*. — doormierunt, A., B.; seemingly by mistake for doormiebat or doormiuut. A marginal note in A., in the later hand, has lxxx. iiii. anno etatir rue, u. [Ct. Enair, in nocte rabatī in Chruirto quieuit; (i.e. "rested in Christ in the 84th [74th, *Four Mast.*] year of his age, on Saturday night, the 5th of the Kalends of January").

<sup>2</sup> *Fochla*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 429 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Domhnaill*; or O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname O'Donnell to be found in the Irish Annals. The Domnall (or Donnell) from whom the name is derived was son of Eignechan (ob. 905 *supra*),

who was King of Cinel-Conaill. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1010, note a.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Lughdach*. — One of the tribe-names of the O'Donnells, who were descended from Lugaid, son of Sedna (who was brother of Ainmire, King of Ireland in the 6th century). The territory of the Cinel-Lughdach comprised a great part of the present barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Cinel-Enna*. — A tribe descended from Enna, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager, whose territory consisted in later times of 30 quarters of land, lying to the south of the barony of Inishowen, co. Done-

senior, and eminent bishop, was wounded by the men of Breifni, and died afterwards in his own monastery). Muiredach son of Crichan, comarb of Colum-Cille, and lector of Ard-Macha, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Flaithbertach Ua Neill, (King of Oilech, with the warriors of the Fochla,<sup>2</sup> and Murchad son of Brian, with the men of Munster and Leinster, and the Ui-Neill of the South), ravaged Cinel-Conaill, and carried off 300 captives, and many cows. Maelruanaidh Ua Domnail,<sup>3</sup> King of Cinel-Lughdach,<sup>4</sup> was slain by the men of Magh-Itha; Oengus Ua Lapain, King of Cinel-Enna,<sup>5</sup> by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island.<sup>6</sup> Aedh son of Mathgamain, royal-heir of Caisel, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill to Dun-Echdach,<sup>7</sup> when he burned the *dun*, and broke down the town, and brought pledges from Niall son of Dubhtuinne. A hosting by Brian to Magh-Corainn, when he brought with him the King of Cinel-Conaill, *i.e.* Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in submission, to Cenn-coradh.<sup>8</sup> Dalach of Disert-Tola, comarb of Fechin and of Tola, died at a good old age. Brian and Maelsechlainn again in camp at Enach-duibh.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan., Tuesd.; m. 4. A.D. 1011<sup>10</sup> (alias 1012.) [1011.]  
A plague of colic in this year in Ard-Macha, which killed a great number. Maelbrigte Mac-an-gobhan, lector of Ard-Macha, died of it; and Scolaighi son of

gal, and between the arms of the Foyle and Swilly, or between Lifford and Letterkenny. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 370.

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*; *i.e.* of the island of Inishowen.

<sup>7</sup> *Dun Echdach*.—"Eochaid's *dun* (or *fort*)."  
See under the year 1003; p. 512, note<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Cenn-coradh*.—"The Head of the Weir." The residence of Brian Borumha at Killaloe. The original of this entry and the one succeeding

it is written in a space which appears to have been left blank by the original scribe in A. They form part of the text in B.

<sup>9</sup> *Enach-duibh*.—This name would now be written Annaduff, or Annagh-duff. The place referred to was probably Annaduff, in the co. Leitrim or Annagh-duff. co. Cavan.

<sup>10</sup> A.D. 1011.—The number 580 is added in the margin in A., to signify that so many years had elapsed since the arrival of St. Patrick.

Clepcen, racapc apō Mača, 7 Cennpaelat ant jaball  
 .i. annēapc toḡaitē, moptui punt. Slogat la Flaitē-  
 beptač mac Muirceptač, la rīḡ nCilīḡ, i cinel Conaill,  
 co roacht maḡ Cetne, co tuc boḡabail moir 7 co  
 tainic implan. Slogat la Flaitēbeptač doiribīr i ceinel  
 Conaill, co roact Druim cliab 7 tracht nEothaili, co  
 ro marbrat mac Gillaatpcaic mic Fersaile .i. Niall,  
 7 co tucpat maíom for Maelpuanaib .h. Maeluorab,  
 acht ní parḡbat neč ann. Slogat calaic tap a n-eirī  
 la Maelrečlainn i tīr nEogain co Maḡ baḡabul, co ro  
 loircepc a cpeča telaiḡ nOóc, co ruc ḡabail. Slogat  
 la Flaitēbeptač ber copici apō Ulat co ro opt in  
 Cīrō, 7 co tuc ḡabala īr moaīn tuc rī rīam etīr brait  
 7 innile, ce nač arimter. Slogat la Drian i maḡ  
 Muirceitīne, co tuc oḡtoere do čellaiḡ Patpcaic do'nt  
 rluagat rīn. Maíom for Niall mac Duibčuinne rīa  
 Niall mac Eochada, du ītoirčair Muirceptač mac  
 Crtan, rīdomna .h. nEčōč, 7 rīḡab mic Eochada iarum.  
 Coencompac .h. Scannlan airchinnech Daiminīrī, Mac-  
 lonan airchinnech Roir cpe, moptui punt. Oengur  
 airchinnech Slāne do marbat do airchinnech Dubab.  
 Cīnanan mac ḡormlača, rī Conaille, occīpur opt o  
 Coinčuaīlḡnī.

.b. | Ct īanair, u. r., l. Anno domini M.º x.º ii.º (alīar  
 M.º 13º). Cpeč la Maelrečlainn i Conaillib i n-toḡail

<sup>1</sup> *Sabbhall*.—A church, or oratory, situated within the *rath*, or *foss*, of Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *Magh-Cetne*.—A plain in the south-west of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Erne and Drowse. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1801, note m.

<sup>3</sup> *Druim-cliab*.—Drumcliff, in a parish of the same name, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.

<sup>4</sup> *Traig-Eothaili*.—See note <sup>4</sup> under the year 1008 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Magh-da-gabhal*.—The "Plain of the two forks (or dividing streams)." Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Telach-óc*.—Now known as Tullyhog, in the barony of Dunganon Upper, co. Tyrone.

<sup>7</sup> *Ard-Ulad*.—Now known as the baronies of Upper and Lower Ards, in the county of Down.

<sup>8</sup> *Victory*.—Described as *cāt na muīlāc* ("battle of the summits")—

Clerchen, priest of Ard-Macha, and Cennfaeladh of the Sabhall,<sup>1</sup> i.e. a choice soul-friend, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach son of Muirchertach, King of Ailech, into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Magh-Cetne,<sup>2</sup> when he took a great cow-spoil, and returned safe. A hosting by Flaithbertach again into Cinel-Conaill until he reached Druim-cliaibh<sup>3</sup> and Traig-Eothaili,<sup>4</sup> when they killed the son of Gillapatraic son of Fergal, i.e. Niall; and they inflicted a defeat on Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; but no one was lost there. A hosting meanwhile by Maelsechlainn, in their absence, into Tir-Eoghain, to Magh-dagabhul,<sup>5</sup> when his plundering parties burned Telach-6c,<sup>6</sup> and took a spoil. Another hosting by Flaithbertach as far as Ard-Ulad,<sup>7</sup> when he plundered the Ard, and brought off the greatest spoils that a King had ever borne, between prisoners and cattle, though they are not reckoned. A hosting by Brian into Magh-Muirtheimne; and he gave full freedom to Patrick's churches on that hosting. A victory<sup>8</sup> over Niall son of Dubhtuinne, by Niall son of Eochaid, in which fell Muirchertach son of Artan, royal heir of Ui-Echach; and the son of Eochaid was afterwards made King. Coencomrac Ua Scannlain, herenagh of Daiminis, MacLonain, herenagh<sup>9</sup> of Ros-cre, died. Oengus, herenagh of Slane, was killed by the herenagh of Dubhadh.<sup>10</sup> Crinan, son of Gormlaidh, King of Conailli,<sup>11</sup> was slain by Cucuailgni.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. A.D. 1012 (alias 1013). A [1012.]<sup>BIS</sup> predatory expedition by Maelsechlainn into Conailli,<sup>11</sup> in

not identified), in the marg. of MSS. A. and B.

<sup>9</sup> *Herenagh*. — In the *Ann. Four Mast.* MacLonain is called "abbot."

<sup>10</sup> *Dubhadh*. — More correctly Dubhath, (the "black ford"). Now known as Dowth, in a parish of the same name, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath. The mound of Dowth is a well known and conspic-

uous object on the northern bank of the River Boyne, a little to the east of the great tumulus of Newgrange. This entry is not given in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, from which records of events calculated to reflect on the church (as the compilers thought) are habitually omitted.

<sup>11</sup> *Conailli*. — i.e. Conailli - Muirtheimne, or Magh-Muirtheimne. See Index.

paraiḡti finnraiḡiḡ ḡatraic 7 briḡti baḡlai ḡatraic, a  
 ḡorḡaire Mailmuire 7 ḡrian. Cneḡ moḡ la hUalḡarc .h.  
 Ciarḡai, la riḡ Coirḡri, 7 la mac Neill .h. Ruairc, hi  
 ḡailenḡa, conuḡtaraiḡ uathao deḡ daine do lucht taiḡi  
 Mailḡechlainn iar n-ol iḡin uair rin 7 atte meḡca, co  
 tarḡrat caḡ doib tpe diumuḡ, coḡorḡair ann Donnchao  
 mac Donnchaoa rinn, riḡomna Teiḡrach, 7 Cernacān  
 mac Flainn ri Luiḡne, 7 Senan .h. Leocain ri ḡailenḡ,  
 7 alu mulḡi. Maelḡechlainn iarum dia ḡorḡaḡtain, co  
 ḡarḡabḡa aiḡi na ḡabala, 7 co ḡorḡair leiḡ hUalḡarc  
 .h. Ciarḡai ri Coirḡri, 7 alu mulḡi. Slogao la Flaiḡ-  
 berḡaḡ la riḡ nCiliḡ coḡiḡi Eo i taeb Cenannra, co  
 ḡarḡaib Maelḡechlainn in taiḡi ḡo. ḡillamoḡonna  
 mac ḡoḡarḡaiḡ, ri deiḡceiḡt ḡreḡ, do ec ina ḡoḡluo i  
 taiḡ Maelḡechlainn iar n-ol. Leiḡ ḡorḡata na ḡail ḡoi  
 araḡar 7 ḡa ḡall ic ḡoirḡeo ar a tiaḡaib na n-diaiḡ.  
 Maiḡom ḡor ḡipu Miḡe icon ḡraiḡnen, ri a n-ḡalliab  
 7 laiḡuib; c. l. occiḡi runḡ im flann mac Maelḡech-  
 lainn. Slogao la ḡrian co hCḡ in cāiḡtinn, ubi  
 peḡ tpeḡ menḡer [ḡemanḡit]. Cneḡ móḡ la Muḡchao

<sup>1</sup> *Finnfuidhech*.—See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 465.

<sup>2</sup> *Bachal-Patraic*.—i.e. St. Patrick's *baculum*, crozier, or *crossstaff*, as the word *bachal* is rendered in Clar. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *By the advice*.—a ḡorḡaire. Wrongly translated "in the contention," in Clar. 49. ḡorḡaire is put for *hortatio* in the old St. Gall Codex (fol. 161b). See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 146.

<sup>4</sup> *Maelmuire*.—Abbot, or Bishop, of Armagh at the time.

<sup>5</sup> *Cairpre*.—i.e. Cairpre Ua Ciarḡa, now represented by the barony of Carbury, in the north of the co. Kildare.

<sup>6</sup> *Gailenga*.—Otherwise called Gailenga-mora. Now the barony of Morgallion, in the north of the county of Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Were*.—atce (for atce, "they were"), A. B.

<sup>8</sup> *Ed*.—There is apparently some error here. The name of the place in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, is "Maighen-attaed." But this has not been identified.

<sup>9</sup> *Tiaga*.—*Tiaga* is the plural of *tiag*, a satchel or bag, and the same as Lat. *theca*. It may possibly be a loan word from the Latin. The entry is not very intelligible. The writer may have intended to say that each plough was drawn by Foreigners, whilst two Foreigners in sacks were drawn after the plough, to do the work of a harrow. The Translator in Clar. 49 states that "the Gentiles" were made to "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their

revenge of the profanation of the 'Finnfaidhech' of Patrick, and of the breaking of Bachal-Patraic,<sup>2</sup> by the advice<sup>3</sup> of Maeltuirc<sup>4</sup> and of Brian. A great depredation by Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre,<sup>5</sup> and the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, in Gailenga;<sup>6</sup> but a few good men of Maelsechlainn's household, who were after drinking then and were<sup>7</sup> intoxicated, met them and gave them battle through pride, where Donnchad son of Donnchad Finn, royal heir of Temhair, and Cernachan son of Flann, King of Luighne, and Senan Ua Leochain, King of Gailenga, and many others, were slain. Maelsechlainn afterwards overtook them, when the preys were left with him, and Ualgarg Ua Ciardha, King of Cairpre, and several others, were slain by him. A hosting by Flaithbertach, King of Ailech, as far as Ed<sup>8</sup> by the side of Cenannas, when Maelsechlainn abandoned the hill to him. Gilla-Mochonna son of Fogartach, King of the south of Bregha, died in his sleep in Maelsechlainn's house, after drinking. By him the Foreigners were yoked to the plough, and two Foreigners harrowing from their *tiaga*<sup>9</sup> after them. A victory over the men of Midhe, at the Draighnen,<sup>10</sup> by Foreigners and Leinstermen; 150 persons were killed, including Flann son of Maelsechlainn. A hosting by Brian to Ath-in-chairthinn,<sup>11</sup> where he remained three months.<sup>12</sup> A great depredation

tayles harrowing after them." O'Connor's attempt at rendering this entry is even worse.

<sup>10</sup> *Draighnen*. — The "thorny place." Now Drinan in the parish of Kinsaley, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin. This battle is referred to in a stanza (not in B.), written in the lower margin of fol. 54b in A., as follows:—

Nímalotar luan roí péc,  
Éirí Míre ríu roíumteát;  
Datarí fáiltí Gaill roí cloí,  
Íccon draighnen don toíor.

"Not well went they on Monday, on an expedition—

The men of Meath—towards advancing;

The Foreigners, it was heard, were glad

At the Drinan, because of the trip."

<sup>11</sup> *Ath-in-chairthinn*.—The "ford of the mountain ash" (or "quicken-tree"). Strangely translated "*Vadium Officinæ ferrariæ*" by O'Connor. Not identified.

<sup>12</sup> *Three months*.—The original of this clause is rather imperfectly given

mac ὀρῖαν ἰλλῆιγνιυ, co po oipe in tṛi co ḡleann da ločā 7 co cill Maighnenn, 7 co po loipe in tṛi uile, 7 co ruc gabala móra 7 brait diarmúe. Ar ḡall la Cačal mac n'Donnchada mic Duibdoabairenn, du itopčair Amław mac Siṛpiuc .i. mac ruz ḡall, 7 Mačgamain mac Duibgilla mic Amławm, 7 ceteri. Marom for Connaceta ría nUa Maclodoraib, du itopčair Domnall mac Cačail (.i. in cat), rídamna Connacht. Muirceptač mac Ačda .h. Neill do marbad do dal Ríatai. Fol. 55aa. Daingin imčā do denač la ὀρῖαν .i. Cačair Cinn corač 7 Inir ḡall duib, 7 Inir ločā Sainglenn. Laiḡin 7 ḡall do čocač rri ὀρῖαν, 7 forbair per Muman 7 ὀρῖαν ic pleib Maipci co po innriper Laiḡniu co hAč eliač. [Planu mac]Mailpečlann do marbad do ḡallaič Ačā eliač.

[Ct. Ianair. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º]

[Ct. Ianair. iii. feria, L.º xx. iii. Anno domini M.º x.º iii.º] hic er̃t annuy octauuy circuli decimouinaliy, 7 hic er̃t .cccc. 7 .lxxxi. annuy ab aduentu p̃ancti Patricii ad baptizandoy Scotoy. Feil ḡriḡoir ría n-uuit 7 minčairc i rampač ip̃in bliadainri, quod non auditum er̃t ab antiquiy temporibuy. Sloguro la ὀρῖαν mac Cenneitiz mic Lorcan, la ruz nEpeno, 7

in A. and B., which have merely <sup>b</sup> <sub>u</sub> p̃ m<sup>er</sup> (recte m<sup>er</sup>) m̃per. The Translator in Clar. 49 writes "where he remayned for three months."

<sup>1</sup> *Cill-Maighnenn*. — Kilmainham, near Dublin.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathal*. — He was King of Desmond, or Desmond. The *Four Masters* state that the slaughter above referred to was inflicted after the burning of Corcaeh (Cork) by the Foreigners.

<sup>3</sup> *Mathgamain*. — *Dubhgilla*. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 278, 291, where the name Dubhgilla is printed "Dubhgall," and "Dubhagill."

<sup>4</sup> *Cathair - Cinn - coradh*. — The "stone fort" of Cenn-coradh (or Kincora), at Killaloe.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-gaill-duibh*. — The "Island of the black Foreigner." Not identified. O'Donovan thought that it was another name for the King's Island, at Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> *Inis-locha-Sainglenn*. — The "Island of Loch-Sainglenn." Loch-Sainglenn is not now known; but the name seems partly preserved in that of Singland, a large townland in the vicinity of Limerick. See Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., *Introd.*, cxxi., note<sup>3</sup>.

by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster, when he plundered the land to Glenn-da-locha and Cill-Maighnenn,<sup>1</sup> and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and captives innumerable. A slaughter of Foreigners by Cathal,<sup>2</sup> son of Donnchad, son of Dubhdabairenn, in which fell Amlaibh son of Sitriuc, *i.e.* son of the King of the Foreigners, and Mathgamain,<sup>3</sup> son of Dubhgilla,<sup>3</sup> son of Amlaibh, and others. A victory over the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, in which fell Domnall son of Cathal (*i.e.* the Cat), royal heir of Connaught. Muirchertach, son of Aedh Ua Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riata. Numerous fortresses were constructed by Brian, viz., Cathair-Cinn-coradh,<sup>4</sup> and Inis-gaill-duibh,<sup>5</sup> and Inis-locha-Sainglenn.<sup>6</sup> The Leinstermen and Foreigners made war against Brian; and the Munstermen and Brian encamped at Sliabh-Mairci, and plundered Leinster to Ath-cliaith. [Flann,<sup>7</sup> son of] Maelsechlainn was slain by the Foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

Kal. Jan. A.D. 1013.

[1013.]  
[1014.]

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 26. A.D. 1014. This is the eighth year of the Cycle of Nineteen; and this is the 582nd year since the coming of St. Patrick to baptise the Scoti. The festival of Gregory<sup>8</sup> was before Shrovetide, and Little Easter<sup>9</sup> in summer, in this year; which had not been heard of from ancient times. A hosting by Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelsechlainn son

<sup>7</sup> *Flann*.—This name having been omitted in the orig. MSS., evidently through an oversight, has been supplied on the authority of the *Chron. Scotorum*, and *Ann. Four Mast.* The name of Maelsechlainn, Flann's father, is written in the genit. form, *Mael-sechlainn* in A. and B., which shows that some word or name had been omitted before it. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 writes "Flann, son of Mael-

sechlainn, by Genties of Dublin;" which would tend to prove that the original from which he made his version was neither of the MSS. A. and B.

<sup>8</sup> *Festival of Gregory*; *i.e.* the 12th of March.

<sup>9</sup> *Little Easter*; *i.e.* Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. See the *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note <sup>2</sup>.



la Maelpeclainn mac Domnall, la nix Teshrae, co h-*Ac* cliae. Laigin uile do leir i tinol ar a cinn 7 Gaill *Ac* cliae, 7 a coimlin do gallaib loclainn leó .i. x.c. luiree. Gníthir cae croba eorpa do na rrieth inntreamail. Maithir iarum for Gallu 7 for Laiginu i toraig co iur dilegait uile do leir, in quo bello cecidit ex aduersa caterua Gallorum, Maelmorba mac Murchada ri Laigen, 7 Domnall mac Fergaile ri na Fortuae. Cecidit uero a Gallir Dubgall mac Amlaim, Siuēpaib mac Loduir iarla Innri orce, 7 Gilla Ciapain mac Gluiniarinn, rigdomna Gall, 7 Oitir dub 7 Suartgar, 7 Donnchad .h. Eruib, 7 Gurrine, 7 Luimne, 7 Amlaim mac Laigmainn, 7 brotor (qui occidit Brian), .i. toiree na loingri loclannaixi, 7 ui. mile itir marba 7 bathad. Dorochair imorro a rritguin o Gaibelaib .i. Brian mac Cenneitig, aroiri Gaibel Epenn 7 Gall 7 Bretan, Augur iartair tuairceirt Eorpa uile, 7 a mac .i. Murchad, 7 a macribe .i. Toirreelbach mac Murchada, 7 Conaing mac Duinnēuan mic Cenneitig, rigdomna Muman, 7 Moela mac Domnall mic faelain, ri na n-Deiri Muman, Eocho mac Dunaibai, 7 Niall .h. Cuinn, 7

Fol. 55ab.

<sup>1</sup> *Battle*.—The famous battle of Clontarf, which was fought on Good Friday, in the year 1014; a very curious account of which is contained in the Annals of Loch-Cé. But the fullest description of the battle is given in Todd's ed. of the *War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, pp. 151–211. See the *Introd.* to the work, pp. xxvi.–xxvii., and clxvii., *seq.* O'Donovan has illustrated the narrative of the battle, given by the *Four Masters* (at 1013=1014), with many useful notes.

<sup>2</sup> *Fortuatha*.—This name signifies "border territories." See note 7, p. 157 *supra*, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g-céart*, 207, note d, where

for Domnall, son of Fergal, he wrongly prints Domhnall Mac Faelainn.

<sup>3</sup> *Insi-Orc*.—The Orkney Islands.

<sup>4</sup> *Brian*.—The original of this clause is interlined in A. and B. in *man. orig.*

<sup>5</sup> *Donnucuan*.—Brother of King Brian.

<sup>6</sup> *Mothla*.—This Mothla was the first person who used the surname "O'Faelain," i.e. "*nepos* Faelani," (now O'Phelan, and Phelan without the O). The surname was derived from his grandfather, Faelan, the son of Cormac, whose obit is noticed above at the year 965.

of Domnall, King of Temhair, to Ath-cliath. All the Leinstermen were assembled before them, and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and an equal number of the Foreigners of Lochlann along with them, viz., 1,000 mail-clad men. A valorous battle<sup>1</sup> was fought between them, for which no likeness has been found. The Foreigners and the Leinstermen were defeated at first, however, so that they were entirely annihilated. In this battle there fell of the hostile band of the Foreigners, Maelmordha son of Murchad, King of Leinster, and Domnall son of Fergal, King of the Fortuatha.<sup>2</sup> But of the Foreigners there fell Dubhgall son of Amlaimh; Siucraidh son of Lodur, Earl of Insi-Orc,<sup>3</sup> and Gillaciarain son of Glun-iairnn, royal heir of the Foreigners, and Oittir Dubh, and Suartgair, and Donnchad grandson of Erulb, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amlaimh son of Lagmann, and Brotor (who slew Brian),<sup>4</sup> *i.e.*, chieftain of the Danish fleet, and 6,000 persons, between killing and drowning. There fell of the Gaedhil, in the mutual wounding, Brian son of Cenneidigh, arch-king of the Gaedhil of Ireland, and of the Foreigners and Britons, the Augustus of all the north-west of Europe, and his son, *i.e.* Murchad, and his [Murchad's] son, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach, and Conaing, son of Donncuan,<sup>5</sup> son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Munster, and Mothla,<sup>6</sup> son of Domnall, son of Faelan, King of the Deisi-Mumhan,<sup>7</sup> Eocho son of Dunadhach,<sup>8</sup> and Niall Ua

<sup>1</sup> *Deisi-Mumhan*.—"Deisi of Munster." A powerful tribe descended from Fiacha Suighde, eldest brother of Conn of the Hundred battles, originally seated in the district to the south of Tara known as *Deisi-Temrack*, now forming the baronies of Upper and Lower Deece, co. Meath. But having been expelled from this territory by King Cormac Mac Airt, in the 3rd century, they moved southward, and, after various ad-

ventures, succeeded in subduing that part of Munster comprising nearly the whole of the present county of Waterford, with (subsequently) adjacent parts of the co. Tipperary. The name of "Deisi" is still preserved in the barony names Decies Within, and Decies Without, co. Waterford. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., ch. 69.

<sup>8</sup> *Dunadhach*.—Probably the Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of

[Cairuigh] mac Cennetiġ, tpi coimġe ġriann; va piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, 7 Maelruanaġ .h. hEidhinn pi Aibne, 7 ġeidhinnac .h. Dubagain pi ġep maġi, 7 Mac Deatad mac Muireadaiġ cloin pi Ciapaithe luacra, 7 Domnall mac Diarmada pi Corco Baicein, 7 Scannlan mac Caġail, pi Eoganachta loġa lein, 7 Domnall mac Eimġin mic Caimniġ, moġi mġaep Maip i n-Albain, 7 alii multi nobiler. Luib tpa Maelmuire (.i. mac Eochada), comarba ġatpait, co ġpuidib 7 co minnaib, connice ġopu Coluim cille, co tuc ap corp ġriann piġ Epeno, 7 corp Mupchada a mic, 7 cenn Conaig, 7 cenn Moġlai, co po adnachta i n-Alpo maġa i n-aibib nui. Oib aibib dec imoġpo vo ġaibad ġatpait ic apġ na corp, ppoġter honorem ġeġip poġpiti. Dunlang mac Tuatail, pi laġen, vo ec. Cat etip Ciam mac Mailmuairb 7 Domnall mac Duibodabairenn, co toġġair ann Ciam 7 Caġal 7 Roġallaġ, tpi moic Mailmuairb, 7 ap impu. Caġal mac Domnall,

Corco-Baiscinn (in the co. Clare), whose death is recorded in the *Ann. Four Mast.*, at the year 992.

<sup>1</sup> *Tadhg Ua Cellaigh*.—This entry is most corruptly given in A. and B., in which the text is va piġ .h. Maine .h. Ceallaiġ, "two Kings of Ui-Maine, Ui-Cellaigh." But there were not two Kings of Hymany at the time. It would appear that the first word of the entry, va, (before which a blank has been left in A. and B.), is a mistake for Tadoġ, and that the name .h. Ceallaiġ has been wrongly transposed. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh (or O'Kelly) is mentioned in all other Irish Chronicles as having fallen in the battle of Clontarf, fighting on the side of Brian; for which reason he is styled in the O'Kelly pedigrees *Tadhg catha Briain*, i.e. "Tadhg of the battle of Brian." See O'Donovan's *Hy-Mary*, p. 99.

<sup>2</sup> *Aidhe*.—A territory co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway. The name Ua hEidhlinn is now generally written "Hynes."

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Dubhagain*.—Now written O'Duggan" (or "Duggan," without the O').

<sup>4</sup> *Fer-Maighe*.—"Men of the Plain." Now represented by the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. ġepn maġe, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Ciarraidhe-luachra*.—"Ciarraidhe of the Rushes." The northern portion of the present county Kerry, comprising the baronies of Trugheanacny, Clanmorris, and Inaghticonnor, divided from the counties of Cork and Limerick by the range of hills called Slabh-luachra.

<sup>6</sup> *Corco-Baiscinn*.—This was the tribe-name of the descendants of Cairbre Baschaoin; and also the name of their territory, which anciently com-

Cuinn, and [Cuduiligh] son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three companions; Tadgh Ua Cellaigh,<sup>1</sup> King of Ui-Maine; and Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhinn, King of Aidhne;<sup>2</sup> and Geibhennach Ua Dubhagain,<sup>3</sup> King of Fera-Maighe<sup>4</sup>; and Mac-Beathadh, son of Muiredach Cloen, King of Ciarraidhe-luachra,<sup>5</sup> and Domnall, son of Diarmaid, King of Corca-Baiscinn;<sup>6</sup> and Scannlan son of Cathal, King of the Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein; and Domnall, son of Emhin, son of Cainnech, great steward of Mar in Alba, and a great many other nobles. Maelmuire (son of Eochaidh<sup>7</sup>), comarb of Patrick, went, moreover, with seniors and with relics to Sord-Choluim-Cille, and carried thence the body of Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of his son Murchad, and the head of Conaing,<sup>8</sup> and the head of Mothla, and interred them in Ard-Macha, in a new tomb. Twelve nights, moreover, were the congregation of Patrick waking the bodies, in honour of the dead king. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. A battle between Cian,<sup>9</sup> son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domnall<sup>10</sup> son of Dubhdabairenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and Raghallach—three sons of Maelmhuaidh, were killed, and a slaughter about them. Cathal, son of

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prised the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. O'Donovan states that the Domnall referred to in this entry was the ancestor of the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Clonderalaw. See *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1013, note q.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—The original of this clause is added by way of gloss in A. and B. In the oldest Irish list of the comarbs of Patrick (i.e. bishops or abbots of Armagh), namely, that contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, Maelmuire is described as "son of Eochacan."

<sup>8</sup> *Conaing*.—Son of Donnucan, who was brother of Brian Borumha. See note <sup>5</sup>, p. 532.

<sup>9</sup> *Cian*.—Ancestor of the O'Mahonys of Ui-Echach (or Iveagh) of Munster, now represented by the O'Mahonys of Cork and Kerry, amongst whom the Christian name Cian (or Kean) is still a favourite name.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall*.—He was the ancestor of an old and extinct branch of the O'Donoghoe family, the head of which was called O'Donoghoe Mór, and of the branch known as the "O'Donoghoes of the Glen."

ru .h. nēēvāc, vo mapbat la Donncharo mac Druain. Maíom ru Taḡs mac Druain pop Donncharo mac Druain, co pangbat Ruairi .h. Donnacan ru Aḡar. Bluaḡar la .h. Maíboraiḡ 7 la .h. Ruairḡḡ, i maḡ Nai, copo mapbrat Domnall mac Caṡail, 7 gur inuḡr-  
pet in maḡ, 7 co ruḡrat a n-ḡiallu Connaḡt, licet non in eadē uice. Maíom pop val n-Aḡarḡs ru a n-Ulṡaiḡ, ubi multī occirī sunt. Flaṡḡberṡaḡ mac Domnall, comarba Ciarain 7 Finnen, 7 Ronan comarba Feicín, 7 Conn, .h. Oḡḡarḡ, in Chriṡto dormierunt. At imḡa tṡa airṡi na bliṡonara.

Fol. 55b.

[Ct. Ianair. un. p., l. un. Anno domini M.º x.º u.º Domnall mac Duíḡobairṡenn vo mapbat la Donncharo mac Druain a caṡ. Flaṡḡberṡaḡ .h. Neill vo tēcht i Míḡe, vo coḡair Maírechlainḡ. Maírechlainḡ iarum pop ruaiḡḡḡ ilṡaiḡnu, co po opt ṡaiḡnu, 7 co tuc bopoma moṡ 7 airṡe ṡaḡen lair. Niall mac Feḡaile mic Conaḡḡ a ruo ḡeneṡe occirur ert. Muirceṡtaḡ mac Muirḡḡaiḡ .h. Neill occirur ert o Uib Tuirṡe. Donncharo .h. ḡoaḡḡ, ru Ciannaḡt, vo mapbat o ḡeneol ḡoḡain. Muirceṡtaḡ .h. Loṡcan airḡhinneḡ

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Echach*. — "Descendants of Echaidh." The tribe-name of the O'Mahony of Munster, derived from Echaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc Mac Luighdech, King of Ireland in the 5th century. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 535.

<sup>2</sup> *Aradh*. — Also called Aradh-tíre and Dubarra (Duthaidh-Aradh), now forming part of the barony of Owny and Arra, co. Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Magh-naí*. — A large and fertile plain in the centre of the present county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Elphin and Roscommon, Castlerough and Strokestown. It was otherwise called *Machaire Chonnacht*. The limits of Magh-naí, are described

from local tradition, by O'Donovan, in a note to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1189, note h.

<sup>4</sup> *Although not on that occasion*. — O'Connor erroneously renders the original, *licet non in eadē uice*, by "prope centum numero, in eadē uice." The explanation of this apparent enigma is furnished by an entry under the year 1012, recording the defeat of the Connaughtmen by Ua Maeldoraidh, and the killing of Domnall son of Cathal, royal heir of Connaught. See *Chron. Scotorum* (ed. Hennessy), p. 250, note <sup>1</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarḡ of Ciaran and Finnen*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise and Clonard,

Domnall, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>1</sup> was slain by Donnchad son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchad, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh,<sup>2</sup> was slain. A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-nAi,<sup>3</sup> when they killed Domnall, son of Cathal, and ravaged the plain; and they carried off the hostages of Connaught, although not on that occasion.<sup>4</sup> A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ulidians, when a great many were slain. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran<sup>5</sup> and Finnen,<sup>6</sup> and Ronan comarb of Fechin,<sup>6</sup> and Conn Ua Digraidh,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Numerous, truly, are the events of this year.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 7.<sup>8</sup> A.D. 1015. Domnall, son of Dubhdabairenn, was killed by Donnchad, son of Brian, in battle. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to aid Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn went afterwards on a hosting into Leinster, when he plundered the Leinstermen; and he brought away a great prey of cattle, and the hostages of Leinster. Niall, son of Fergal,<sup>9</sup> son of Conaing, was slain by his own people. Muircertach, son of Muiredach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Tuirtre. Donnchad Ua Goaigh,<sup>10</sup> King of Cianachta,<sup>11</sup> was killed by Cinel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Ua Lorcan, herenagh of Lothra; Cernach

[1015.]

See the final entry under the next year, where this entry is repeated, but in a very inaccurate form.

<sup>6</sup> *Comarb of Fechin*; i.e. abbot of Fobhar (Fore), co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Conn Ua Digraidh*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (A.D. 1013=1014), Conn Ua Digraidhe is stated to have been *comarb*, or successor, of Caeimhghin (St. Kevin); i.e. abbot of Glendalough. His name does not appear in Archdall's inaccurate list of the abbots of Glendalough.

<sup>8</sup> *m. 7*.—The age of the moon is written .iiii. (4) in A. and B., which is obviously a mistake for .iii., it not

being always easy to distinguish between the Roman numerals u. (5) and ii. (2.)

<sup>9</sup> *Fergal*.—Apparently the "Fergal son of Conaing," lord of Ailech, whose obit is given in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at A.D. 1000.

<sup>10</sup> *Donnchad Ua Goaigh*.—According to O'Donovan, this name would be Anglicised "Donough O'Goey," or "Denis Gough." *Ann. Four Mast.*, 1014, note g.

<sup>11</sup> *Cianachta*.—The *Cianachta* of Glenn-geimhin. Now represented by the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

Loēpa, Cepnac mac Caēypaig aipchinnech Duin leē-  
glairi, Niall mac Dercain aipchinnech Mungaroe,  
Donngal .h. Cantein aipchinnech Tirē da ēlar, in  
Chripito dopmierunt. Aēb .h. Ruairc, pī ūpēirne, do  
marbado la Taēg, la piz Connacht, dolope .i. as loē  
Neill i maiē Ai, do fāepaī na baēla īru, comio eō pīn  
tall pizī ap a pīl cenmoēa Aēb a mac aīāin. Plaiē-  
berpaē mac Domnall comarba Ciapain 7 Pīnnein 7  
ēponain 7 fēiēin, quieuit.

[Cl. Ianair. i. p., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.º x.º ui.º  
Flannacan mac Conaing, porairēinneē apoa Maēa, 7  
Muirēgīr aipēinneē Līr oēiēē, in Chripito dopmierunt.  
Eiēne ingēn .h. Suairc, comarba ūpizce, Diarmait  
.h. Mailetēa comarba Comēail, quieuerunt. Maclīas  
apo ollaiī ēpēno moptuup ērc. Caē etip Ultu 7 Dal  
n-Āpairoe, co pēmio por Dal n-Āpairoe. Do puit ann  
Domnall .h. Loingizī, pī Dal n-Āpairoe, 7 Niall mac  
Duibēuinne, 7 Concobar .h. Domnallan, pī .h. Tuirpī,  
7 alii mulci. Niall mac Eochada ba corēpaē. Mac  
Muirēdaiē mic Flaino, pī fep Muizī iēa, a puiup  
occipup ērc. Donnucan mac Duīluing, pī Laiēon, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Mungairid*.—Mungret, about three miles to the south of Limerick city.

<sup>2</sup> *Tir-da-glas*.—Now Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary.

<sup>3</sup> *Tadhg*.—Better known to students of Irish history as Tadhg-an-eich-gil, or "Tadhg of the white steed." He was the son of Cathal, son of Conchobar (son of Tadhg), from whom the hereditary surname of O'Conchobhair or O'Conor has been derived, and whose obit is noticed above at the year 972. The *Four Mast.* state (1014=1015) that Tadhg killed Aedh, in revenge for his brother, Domnall son of Cathal, whose death is recorded under the preceding year.

<sup>4</sup> *Loch-Neill*.—There is no lake now

known by this name in Magh-Ai, or the Plain of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Bachal-Isu*.—The "Staff or (Crozier) of Jesus." The so-called 'translator' of a portion of this Chronicle, contained in the MS. Clar. 49, Brit. Museum, renders do fāepaī na baēla īru by "rescuing the crostafte of Jesus," which is wrong; the word fāepaī (regarded by the translator as meaning "rescuing") signifying "protection." See O'Don. *Suppl. to O'Leilly's Dict.*, v. pōepaī. For some curious information regarding the Bachal-Isu, see O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, App., p. 600, sq.

<sup>6</sup> *Cronan and Fecín*.—This is evidently an inaccurate repetition of the last entry under the year 1014;

son of Cathasach, herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Niall son of Dercan, herenagh of Mungairid,<sup>1</sup> [and] Donngal Ua Caintéin, herenagh of Tir-da-glas,<sup>2</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Aedh Ua Ruairc, King of Breifni, was treacherously killed by Tadhg,<sup>3</sup> King of Connaught, viz., at Loch-Neill,<sup>4</sup> in Magh-Ai, when under the protection of the Bachal-Isu,<sup>5</sup> and it was this [deed] that cut off sovereignty from his race, excepting only his son Aedh. Flaithbertach son of Domnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen, and of Cronan and Fechin,<sup>6</sup> rested.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 18. A.D. 1016. Flannacan son [1016.] of Conaing, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, and Muirghes, herenagh of Lis-oiged,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, comarb of Brigit,<sup>8</sup> [and] Diarmait Ua Mailtelcha, comarb of Comgall,<sup>9</sup> rested. Mac Liag,<sup>10</sup> chief poet of Ireland, died. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, when the Dal-Araidhe were defeated. There fell there Domnall Ua Loingsigh,<sup>11</sup> King of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall son of Dubhtuinne, and Conchobar Ua Domnallain, King of Ui-Tuirtre, and many<sup>12</sup> others. Niall son of Eochaidh, was victorious. The son of Muiredach son of Flann, King of Magh-Itha, was slain by his own people. Donnucan, son of Dunlang,

where, instead of "[comarb] of Cronan and Fechin," the Chronicler correctly says "Ronan, comarb of Fechin." This entry is added in a later hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Lis-oiged*.—"Fort of the Guests." The name of a church at Armagh. Mentioned above at the year 1003.

<sup>8</sup> *Comarb of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of Kildare.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Comgall*; i.e. abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

<sup>10</sup> *Mac Liag*.—Called Muirchertach Mac Liag in the *Chron. Scotorum*, A.D. 1014, and *Ann. Four Mast*, A.D. 1015. Said to have been the secre-

tary of King Brian Borumha, a life of whom he is alleged to have written. For some account of Mac Liag's poetical writings, see O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 70-72; Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, Vol. II., p. 361, and O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 99, 116-148, and Vol. III., p. 153.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui Loingsigh*.—"Grandson (or descendant) of Loingsach." The *Four Masters* have "Mac Loingnigh" ("son of Loingsach"). The *Chron. Scotorum* and *Annals of Loch Cé* agree with the present chronicle.

<sup>12</sup> *Many*—*multæ*, omitted in B.



Ταῖς .h. Rian ní .h. Drona, do marbhad la Donncharo mac Gillapatraic, for lap leithlinne. Dun leithlaíri do uile-loícaib. Cluain mic Noíir 7 Cluain perta 7 Cenannur do loícaib. Airbeirtaí mac Coirioobrain, airéinneí Roíir ailiéir, do ec. Síť 1 n-Eíunn.

Fol. 556b.

Íct. 1anair. iii. p., l. xx. uiui. Anno domini M.º x.º uiui.º Oengur mac Carraiš éolma, níšoomna Teípraí, moírtuú ert. Pířgal mac Domnaill mic Concođair, níšoomna Ailiš, do marbhad o ceneí Eogain fein. Flann .h. Deicee, ní .h. Meíť, a níur occíur ert. Cormac mac loícan, ní .h. néđoaí, do marbhad o Uib Trena. Donncharo mac Donncharo .h. Conšalaíš, níšoomna Eíenn, a níur occíur ert. Muíređoaí .h. Duíbeoin, ní .h. mac Cuair bíteš, do marbhad la Plaitbeirtaí .h. Neill. Ar Gall 7 laigen 1 n-fođbaí la Maeíreclainn. Oengur mac Flaino, airéinneí Láinne lepe, Cormac .h. Maílmíťe, airéinneí Drona paťe, moírtui íunt. Šillacnírt .h. loícan, ní Caille Pollaíńaín, do marbhad 1 Cenannur. Conn, mac Concođair mic Eíneđaín, moírtuú ert. Šlenn oa lođa do loícaib ex maíore paťe.

Íct. 1anair. .uiii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.º x.º uiui.º Šormšal 1n Arto ailean, píim amíđara Eíenn, 1n Chnírtó

<sup>1</sup> *Ui-Drona*.—Now the barony of Idrone, co. Carlow.

<sup>2</sup> *Ros-aíliťir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>3</sup> *Carrach-calma*.—A nickname for Donnchadh Ua Maelechlainn, whose death is entered in the *Chron. Scotorum* at the year 967.

<sup>4</sup> *Ui-Echach*; i.e. *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or *Iveagh*, in the county of Down; a territory comprising the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh. The name of Cormac does not occur in the list of Kings of *Ui-Echach* published in Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 849, sq.

<sup>5</sup> *Ui-Trena*. — "Descendants of Trian." A sept of the Airghialla, situated in the present county of Armagh; but the exact limits of their territory have not been identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua-Duibheoin*.—.h. *duíbeoin*, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha*.—A tribe descended from Colla *Uais*, one of the "Three Collas," progenitors of the Airghialla, anciently seated in Magh-Breg, in the present county of Meath. See O'Donovan's ed. of *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 837, note u.

<sup>8</sup> *Odba*.—Corruptly written "Fod-bai" (dat. form of "Fodba"), in A. B. According to O'Donovan, *Odba*

King of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, King of Ui-Drona,<sup>1</sup> were slain by Donnchad, son of Gilla-Patraic, in the middle of Leth-glenn. Dunlethglaise was all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cluain-ferta, and Cenannas, were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobrain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir,<sup>2</sup> died. Peace in Ireland.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 28. A.D. 1017. Oenghus, son [1017.] of Carrach-calma,<sup>3</sup> royal heir of Temhair, died. Fergal son of Domnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beicce, King of Ui-Meith, was slain by his own people. Cormac, son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Ui-Trena.<sup>5</sup> Donnchad, son of Donnchad Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Ireland, was killed by his own people. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin,<sup>6</sup> King of Ui-Mic-Uais of Bregha,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of Foreigners and Leinstermen in Odba,<sup>8</sup> by Maelsechlainn. Oengus son of Flann, herenagh of Lann-leire,<sup>9</sup> Cormac Ua Mailmidhe, herenagh of Druim-rathe,<sup>10</sup> died. Gilla-Christ Ua Lorcaín, King of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannas. Conn son of Conchobar, son of Eicnechan, died. Glenn-da-locha was burned for the most part.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 10. A.D. 1018. Gormghal [1018.] of Ard-aílen,<sup>11</sup> chief soul-friend of Ireland, rested in

(or Odhbliu, as it is written in more modern texts), was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 837, note x.

<sup>9</sup> *Lann-leire*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 205 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Druim-rathe*.—This is probably the place now represented by Drum-rat, the name of a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo. St. Fechin, founder and abbot of the monastery of Ballysodare, in

the adjoining barony of Tirerrill, is stated to have founded an abbey here. See Colgan's *AA. Sanctorum*, p. 134.

<sup>11</sup> *Ard-aílen*; i.e. "High Island." An island off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, co. Galway, where a monastery was erected by St. Fechin, founder of the monasteries of Fore (co. Westmeath), Ballysodare (co. Sligo), and also of Omey Island, which lies between High Island and the mainland. See Ordnance Map

quieuit. Drogen mac Maelmorðā, nī laigen, do dallāo  
 i n-*Alē* eliaē la Siurucc mac *Almailm*. Maelan, mac  
 Eienig .h. Lorcan, nī Galeng 7 tuat lūigne uile, do  
 marbat do iaitnib. Slogao la Cenel Eogain co Cill  
 Fabrice, co ro marbrat oreimm moir, 7 co fargabret  
 Sillacurp mac Conaing mic Congalaig. i. muipe clainne  
 Sinaig. Oentrub do arcaim do ferat Manac. Dom-  
 nall .h. Cainvelbain, nī Loegaire, 7 Cairmibē pectaire  
 Maelpeclaino, do marbat la riru Cell 7 Eile a tar-  
 ruēt cneice. Ino petlu mongaē do arērugao in hoc  
 anno fpu rē coicēigir i n-aiurir iōgāmar. Silla-  
 colum mac Muirpeoiag .h. Mailtrea, 7 *Alē* .h. Eru-  
 ain, nī .h. mōperal Maēa, moztui runt.

[*ct*. Ianair. .u. p.; l. xxi. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> x.<sup>o</sup> ix.<sup>o</sup>  
 Alene mac Orene, nī Muğooru, 7 Orrēne .h. Cararag,  
 nī na Saitne, do marbat la Galengu. Ceall dapa uile

of Galway, sheet 21. Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715) mistook Ard-ailen for one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay; and is followed by Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 272).

<sup>1</sup> *Broen*.— Properly written Bran in the MS. Clar. 49. From him the powerful family of Ua Brain (now written O'Byrne, and Byrne) of Leinster derive their hereditary surname.

<sup>2</sup> *Ua Lorcan*.— In the Annals of Tigernach and the Four Masters, the name is written "Ua Leochain," which is undoubtedly the proper form. The name "Ua Leochain" has been corrupted to "Loughan," and is now usually Anglicised "Duck" in the counties of Kildare and Meath; for the reason that *loughan* was regarded as the same as *lachan* the genit. of *lacha*, a duck.

<sup>3</sup> *Saithni*.— A tribe occupying a territory in the north of the present county of Dublin, co-extensive with the barony of Balrothery West. The

family name was O'Cathasaigh (i.e. O'Casey, or Casey). See Dr. Reeves's valuable note regarding the limits of the territory, and its ancient possessors, in the Appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, note <sup>20</sup>. The Saithni were a branch of the Cianachta-Bregh, a Meath tribe, and may have given name to the townland and parish of Dunsany (Dun-Saithni?), in the adjoining barony of Skreen, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Oentrubh*.— Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

<sup>5</sup> *Fera-Manach*.— The tribe-name of the people who inhabited the territory now known as the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>6</sup> *Fera-Cell*.— This was the name of O'Molloy's country in the King's County, which anciently comprised, besides the barony of Fircl (now known by the name of Eglis), the baronies of Ballycowan and Ballyboy.

Christ. Broen<sup>1</sup> son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was blinded in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcaín,<sup>2</sup> King of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni.<sup>3</sup> A hosting by the Cinel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabrig, when they killed a great number, and lost Gilla-Christ, son of Conaing, son of Congalach, *i.e.* steward of Clann-Sinaigh. Oentrubh<sup>4</sup> was plundered by the Fera-Manach.<sup>5</sup> Domnall Ua Caindelbhain, King of Loeghaire, and Caisimidhe, Maelsechlainn's steward, were killed by the Fera-Cell<sup>6</sup> and the Eile,<sup>7</sup> in pursuit of a prey. The 'hairy star'<sup>8</sup> appeared this year, during the space of a fortnight, in Autumn time. Gillacolum, son of Muiredach Ua Mailtrea, and Aedh Ua Erudhain, King of Ui-Bresail-Macha,<sup>9</sup> died.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 21. A.D. 1019. Alene, son of [1019.] Ossene, King of Mughdorna, and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithni,<sup>10</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-

See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem, App., note <sup>24</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *Eile*.—A powerful tribe, whose name was derived from Eile, descended in the ninth generation, according to the *Book of Leinster* (p. 366, col. 8), from Cian, son of Oilill Cluim, King of Munster in the third century. The territory of this comprised the present baronies of Eliogarty and Ikerrin in the county of Tipperary, and the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the King's County. The three most prominent families of this tribe were the O'Meaghers of Ikerin (now apparently represented by Joseph Casimir O'Meagher of Dublin), the O'Fogarty's and O'Carrolls.

<sup>8</sup> *Hairy star*.—*petlu mongaó*. The appearance of this "hairy star," or comet, is not noticed in any of the

other Irish Chronicles, with the exception of the *Annals of Loch-Cé*. See Chambers' *Handbook of Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 408 (3rd ed.); the author of which does not seem to have known anything of the care with which the compilers of these *Annals* noted the occurrence of atmospherical and astronomical phenomena.

<sup>9</sup> *Ui-Bresail-Macha*.—A tribe, (otherwise called Clann-Bresail), descended from Bresal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla-da-chrich. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., chap. 76. The territory of the Clann-Bresail seems to have been co-extensive with the present baronies of O'Neilland East and West, in the county of Armagh.

<sup>10</sup> *Saithni*.—See note <sup>3</sup>, last page.

to loycab do éinib diart. Doimnall mac Mail-  
 Fol. 56a. iochlainn, comarba Pinnen 7 Mocolmog, in Chrueto  
 quiseuit. Aroghar 7 Apeu, meic Mailiochlainn mic  
 Maelpuanair, da rugdamna Ailiú, a ruir occuir punt.  
 Gillaioimigin mac [Dunlaing], ruomna laigen, a ruir  
 occuir ep. Maegamain, mac Conaing mic Duinnneuan,  
 ruomna Muman, do ead. Flaithebertaé .h. Neill do  
 techt i tip Conaill, co ro opt tip nEnna 7 tip Luíosaé,  
 Ruairbri .h. Ailellan, ru .h. nEósaé, do marbair la  
 riru perrnhiú. Ro marbta, imorro, da mac Ceinn-  
 eirí .i. Congalac 7 Gillauipe; ina uigant pocetoir.  
 Eirce do éabairt do hUib Cairreim im Donnchar mac  
 mBriain, co ro tereab a bor deap de. Dailiac Dep-  
 maíú do buriu la Muircebertaé .h. Cairraíú, for  
 Maelmuair ru per Cell, 7 a éabairt ar ar eigin 7 a  
 marbair iarum.

[Ct. lanair. iii. p. l. ii. Anno domini M.º xx.º Ceall  
 vana cona dairtú do loycab. Gleann da laéa uile  
 cona dairtú do loycab. Cluain irair, 7 Cluain  
 mic Noir, 7 Sorro Colum cille, tertia parte, cremato  
 punt. Flaithebertaé .h. Eochada do éallac la Niall  
 mac Eochada. Gillaicairain mac Orene, ru Muíoorra,  
 do marbair do perrab Noir. Maelmuair mac Orene,  
 ru Muíoorra rru pe oen lai, do marbair la .h. mac  
 Uair Úreú. Aro Maéa uile do leir do loycab .i. in

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocolmog*; i.e. abbot of Moville and Dromore, co. Down.

<sup>2</sup> *Maeliochlainn*.—His death, by poison, is noticed at the year 996 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Their own people*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.*, Ardghar and Archu are stated to have been slain by the Cinel-Eoghain "themselves."

<sup>4</sup> *Conaing*.—This Conaing, who was the son of Donnegan, brother of Brian Borumha, was slain in the

battle of Clontarf. See under A.D. 1014 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Tir-Enna*.—See "Cinel-Enna," under A.D. 1010 (note <sup>1</sup>, p. 524).

<sup>6</sup> *Tir-Lughdach*.—See note <sup>4</sup> p. 524 *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Uí-Caisin*.—This was the tribe-name of the MacNamaras of Clare.

<sup>8</sup> *Dermagh*.—Dunrow, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

<sup>9</sup> *Uí Carragh*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note under A.D. 1017; (note <sup>2</sup>, p. 540).

dara was all burned by lightning. Domnall son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen<sup>1</sup> and Mocholmóc,<sup>1</sup> rested in Christ. Ardghar and Archu, sons of Maelsechlainn<sup>2</sup> son of Maelruanaidh, two royal heirs of Ailech, were slain by their own people.<sup>3</sup> Gillacoemghin, son [of Dunlaing], royal heir of Leinster, was slain by his own people. Mathgamain, son of Conaing,<sup>4</sup> son of Donnucan, royal heir of Munster, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enna<sup>5</sup> and Tir-Lughdach.<sup>6</sup> Ruaidhri Ua Ailellain, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the men of Fernmhagh. Two sons of Cennedigh, viz., Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain, moreover, in revenge of him. An assault was given by the Ui-Caisin<sup>7</sup> to Donnchad son of Brian, so that his right hand was cut off him. The stone church of Dermagh<sup>8</sup> was broken by Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>9</sup> upon Maelmuaidh, King of Fera-Cell,<sup>10</sup> who was forcibly taken thereout, and afterwards killed.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 2. A.D. 1020. Cill-dara, with [1020.] its oratory, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was all burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Coluim-cille,<sup>11</sup> the third part, were burned. Flaithbertach Ua hEochadha<sup>12</sup> was blinded by Niall son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain son of Osene, King of Mughdorna, was killed by the Fera-Rois.<sup>13</sup> Maelmuaidh son of Osene, King of Mughdorna during the space of one day, was killed by the Ui-Mac-Uais<sup>14</sup> of Bregha. Ard-Macha was

<sup>10</sup> *Fera-Cell*. — "Viri Cellarum." See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 542.

<sup>11</sup> *Sord-Coluim-cille*. — Sord of Colum-cille, now Swords in the county of Dublin.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua hEochadha*. — This name, which signifies "descendant of Eochaidh," i.e. of Eochaidh son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia [ob. 976], is now variously written O'Hanghey, Hanghey, Hoey, and Howe.

<sup>13</sup> *Fera-Rois*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354, *supra*.

<sup>14</sup> *Ui-Mac-Uais*. — A tribe seated in Magh-Bregh (or the Plain of Bregia), in the east of the present county of Meath, to the S.W. of Tara Hill. There were several tribes called Ui-Mac-Uais, all descended from Colla Uais, (*flor.* A.D. 323), one of the "Three Collas," from whom the powerful northern septs of Airghialla were descended. This tribe is to be



all burned, viz., the great 'Damliac,'<sup>1</sup> with its roof of lead, and the bell-house with its bells, and the Saball,<sup>2</sup> and the Toi,<sup>3</sup> and the abbots' chariot, and the old preaching chair,<sup>4</sup> on the 3rd of the Kalends of June,<sup>4</sup> the Monday before Whitsunday. Maclmuire<sup>5</sup> son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of all the north-west of Europe, rested in Christ on the 3rd of the Nones<sup>6</sup> of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide. Amhalgaidh in the successorship of Patrick, by the will of the laity and clergy.<sup>7</sup> Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, King of Alba, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Innrechtaigh, King of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Niallain.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 13. A.D. 1021. A victory by [1021.] Ugaire,<sup>8</sup> son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitriuc son of Amlaimh, King of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Mogoroc.<sup>9</sup> A shower of wheat<sup>10</sup> was shed in Osraighi. A preying expedition by the son of Aedh Ua Neill, across the Ui-Dorthain<sup>11</sup> who were in Magh-itechta, and they killed the Lethderg in the pursuit; (but the greater part of the Airghialla<sup>12</sup> came together behind him and before him. Or thus it is narrated in the Book of Dubhdaleithe "but the Ui-Meith met him, &c."); but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdorna, and the Saithni,<sup>13</sup> and the men of Fernmagh,<sup>14</sup> and the Ui-Dorthain,<sup>11</sup> with their Kings, met him. Ua Ceilechan<sup>15</sup> and Ua Lorcaín, with the Ui-Bresail and Ui-

letters *l* and *r*, so frequently observable in Irish texts, see Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (Second Series), p. 26.

<sup>10</sup> *Shower of wheat*.—See note <sup>8</sup>, p. 169 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Dorthain*. — Otherwise, and more correctly, written *Ui-Tortain*; a tribe of the Airghialla who were seated near Ardraccan in the present county of Meath. The events recorded in this entry, which is very inaccurately put together, are not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

<sup>12</sup> *Airghialla*.—The original of this clause, which is not in B., is added in the margin in *al. man.* in A.

<sup>13</sup> *Saithni*.—See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; (p. 542).

<sup>14</sup> *Fernmagh*.—Now represented by the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan.

<sup>15</sup> *Ua-Ceilechan*. — Written "*Ua Celechair*" in B., but incorrectly, as the *Ua Ceilechains* (or *O'Callaghans*) were at this time the principal family of the *Ui-Bresail*. See at the year 1037 *infra*, where the death of Archu *Ua Ceilechain*, King of *Ui-Bresail*, is recorded.



7 ԿՈ Ն-ՍԻՅ ՈՒԼԼԱՅՆ ԳՐ Ա ԵՒՆՆ Ա Ն-ԱՆԱՇ ՄԱՇԱ ԿՈ  
 ԿՈՄՐԱՆԳԱՐԱՐ ՍԼԵ ԻՄԵ, ԿՈ ՆԱԿ ՄԱԿ ԱՇԵՃԱ Ա ԶԱԲԱՆ  
 ԿԱՐՐԱՐԻՅ ՍԼԵ, 7 ՈՒ ՆԱԻԾԵ ԱՇԽ ԾԱ .XX. ԾԵՅ ՕՂԱՇ, 7 ԾՈ  
 ԿԵՐ ՐՈՇԱՐԾԵ ԵԿԱՐՐԱ ՐՈՐ ԼԱՐ ԱՆԱՅ ՄԱՇԱ. ՏԻՇ ԻՆ  
 ԼԻՐՈ ԾԱԻԾԱԼԵՐԻ. ԾՐԱՆԱԿԱՆ .Ի. ՄԱԵԼԱՅԻՐ, ԱՐՐԱ  
 ՄԻԾԵ, ԾՈ ԲԱՇԱԾ ԾԱ ԾԵԼԿԱԻՆԵ ԻԼԼՈՇ ԱՄՆԻՆԾԵ. ԱՄԻԱԼ-  
 ԶԱՐԾ ԿՈՄԱՐԾԱ ՐԱԿՐԱԿ ԾՈ ԾԱԼ ԻՐԻՆ ՄԱՄԱՅՆ ԿԵՐՆԱ ԿՐ,  
 ԿՈ ՆԱԿ ՄՈՐՇԱՐԿ. ԿԵԱԼԼԱՇ .Ի. ԿԱՇԱՐԱՅ, ՐԻ ՆԱ ՏԱԻՆԵ,  
 ԾՈ ՄԱՐԾԱՐ ԾՈ ՇԵՆԵԼ ԵՅԳԱՆ. ՄԱԿ ՔԼԱՅՆ ՄԻՇ ՄԱԼԿ-  
 ՐԵՇԼԱՅՆ .Ի. ՐԻԾՈՄՆԱ ԿԵՐԱՇ, ԱՇԾ .Ի. ՐԻԾՈՄՆԱ ԱԼԻՅ,  
 7 ԾՈՄՆԱԼԼ .Ի. ՄԱՐԾԱՐԱ, ՕԿԻՐԻ ՐԱՆԿ.

[ԿԵ. ԼԱՆԱՐ, .Ի. Ր., Լ. XX° ԻՄ. ԱՆՆՈ ԾՈՄՈՒՆ Մ.° XX°  
 Ի.° ՄԱԿ ԿԵՐԲԱՆԼ ՐԻ ԵԼԵ, 7 ԾՈՄՆԱԼԼ .Ի. ԿԵԼԼԱՅ ՐԻ  
 ՐՈՇԱՐԿ, ՏԻՐԱԿ ՄԱԿ ԼԱՆԱՐ, ՐԻ ՐԱՐԿ ԼԱՐԱՅ, ՕԿԻՐԻ ՐԱՆԿ.  
 ՄԱԿԼԵՅՆՆ ՄԱԿ ԿԱՐԻԼԼ, ՐԻ ԱՐՃԻԱԼԼ, ՔԼԱՆՆ .Ի. ԿԱԿԱՆ,  
 ԱՐԽԻՆՆԵՇ ԾԱՐԱՄԱՅԻ, ԼԱՇԽՆԱՆ (.Ի. Ի Ն-ԱՐՈ ՄԱՇԱ  
 ԱՐՈՇԱՇ), ԿՈՄԱՐԾԱ ԼՈՆՐԻ ԿԱՆ ԾԵԳԱ, ԻՆ ԿՐԻՐԿՈ ԾՈՐ-  
 ՄԱՐԱՆԿ. ՄԱԵԼՐԵՇԼԱՅՆ ՄԱԿ ԾՈՄՆԱԼԼ (ՄԻՇ ԾՈՆՆ-  
 ԿԱՐԱ ԿԱՐՈՐԱ ԵՐԵՆՆ, ԿԱՐ ՕՐԾԱՆ 7 ՕՐԵՇԱՐ ԻԱՐՇԱՐ

<sup>1</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — The "Fair-green of Macha;" the plain immediately surrounding the *rath* called the Navan fort, near Armagh, and including the fort itself.

<sup>2</sup> *Aenach-Macha*. — See last note. A. and B. have over the name Aenaig Macha (the gen. form), Է ԱՐՈ Մ. ("or of Ard-Macha").

<sup>3</sup> *Loch-Aininne*. — Now known as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, co. Westmeath.

<sup>4</sup> *Saithne*. — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1018; p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Son*. — The *Four Masters* (ad an.) give his name as Aedh.

<sup>6</sup> *Royal heir of Ailech*. — *ri-domna* ԱԼԻՅ. Not in B. Added as a gloss in A.

<sup>7</sup> *Eli*. — This was the name of a tribe descended from Eli, 8th in descent from Cian, son of Oillill Olufm,

King of Munster in the 3rd century. The name of the tribe was applied to the territory, which was anciently called Eli-tuniscert, or Northern Eli, and in later times Eli-Ua-Cerbhaill (or Eli-O'Carroll), from Cerbhall, who was 15th in descent from the Eli referred to. See the *Book of Leinster*, p. 336, col. 8; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Huidhrin*, App., note 759. The territory of Eli-O'Carroll is now represented by the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County. Among the principal representatives of this distinguished Irish sept may be mentioned the Rev. John James O'Carroll, S.J., and his brother, Rev. Fraa. Aug., sons of Redmund Peter O'Carroll; Frederick John O'Carroll, B.L., son of Frederick Francis, brother of Redmund; and the Right Hon. John

Niallain, were before him in Aenach-Macha,<sup>1</sup> where they all surrounded him. But the son of Aedh carried his prey through them all; and he had only twelve score good warriors. And a great number fell between them in the middle of Aenach-Macha.<sup>2</sup> Thus in the Book of Dubhdaleithe. Branacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chieftain of Midhe, was drowned on May-day in Loch-Aininne.<sup>3</sup> Amhalgaidh, comarb of Patrick, went to Munster for the first time, and made a great visitation. Cellach Ua Cathasaigh, King of the Saithne,<sup>4</sup> was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. The son<sup>5</sup> of Flann, son of Malsechlainn, royal-heir of Temhair; Aedh, *i.e.* royal-heir of Ailech,<sup>6</sup> and Domnall Ua Murchada, were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 24. A.D. 1022. The son of [1022.]  
Cerbhall, King of Eli,<sup>7</sup> and Domnall Ua Cellaigh, King of Fotharta,<sup>8</sup> and Sitriuc son of Imhar, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>9</sup> were slain. Macleighinn son of Cairell, King of Airghialla; Flann Ua Tacain, herenagh of Dairmagh,<sup>10</sup> and Lachtnan (*i.e.* who died in Ard-Macha<sup>11</sup>), comarb of Inis-cain-Dega,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Malsechlainn, son of Domnall (son of Donnchad<sup>13</sup>), arch-King of Ireland, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the

Naish, eldest son of Anne Margaret (sister of the same Redmund), who married Carroll P. Naish, Esquire, of Ballycullen, co. Limerick.

<sup>1</sup> *Fotharta*. — Fotharta-Fea, or Fotharta O'Nolan; now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, the patrimony of the ancient sept of the Ui-Nuallain, a name now written O'Nolan, and Nolan (without the O'). See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part 3, chap. 64, and *Leabhar na g-ceart* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 211.

<sup>9</sup> *Port-Lairge*. — This is the Irish name of Waterford.

<sup>10</sup> *Dairmagh*. — Durrow, barony of Ballycowan, King's Co. For much

information regarding the history of this remarkable establishment in ancient times, see Reeves's *Adamnan v. Dairmagh*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died in Ard-Macha*. — The corresponding Irish of this clause is interlined by way of gloss in A. and B., by the original hands.

<sup>12</sup> *Inis-cain-Dega*. — Inishkeen, in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, on the borders of the county of Monaghan, a portion of which county is comprised in the parish of Inishkeen.

<sup>13</sup> *Son of Donnchad*. — The original of this, added in the old hand in A., is not in B.

domain do eadab iun tpep bliatoin, xl. pegni sui, iun tpep bliatoin lxx aetatir ruas, in .iiii. nonay Septimbris, die uidelicet dominico, secunda lunae. Muir-  
domnac forprino [f]arce etir Gallu Aea eliaē 7 Niall mac Eochada, ru Ulaō, co po muir forpr na Gallu, 7 co polat a n-veps ar, 7 co po dairēa arēna. Muircep-  
taē .h. Carracis .i. puomna Tempaē, do mapbat on Sut .i. la Maelpeclainn. Marom i pleiō [f]uait forp  
Aipgiallaib ruia Niall mac Eochada, co po cuireo  
veps ar Aipgiall ant. Matgamaīn mac Laitgnen, ru  
Pepnmuiḡ, do mapbat do catalan .h. Cuiēan forp  
lar ēluana Eoir. Muirēn na tēngat occipit ept.

[Ct. 1anay, .iii. p.; L u. Anno domini M.º xx.º .iii.º

**Fol. 562a.** Epcat epcat i .iiii. epcat Enay, i .iiii. do Enay, dia Dar-  
vain. Epcat gneine autem i .xx. .iii. into epcat ceonai, dia  
Dardain, cinn coectiḡer i noi [Ct. Domnall mac Aēba  
bie .h. Mailpeclainn do mapbat o mac Senan .h.  
Leočan. Donnchar .h. Duinn, ru Dpeḡ, do ḡabail do  
ḡallat ina n-aiḡucht fein, 7 a bneit vap muir-  
Loclainn mac Maelpeclainn do mapbat a ruir. Taōḡ

<sup>1</sup> The 43rd year.—The Chronicler here includes, of course, the 12 years during which Brian Borumha usurped the monarchy. The date of this usurpation is not recorded in either of the MSS. A. and B. of these Annals, although the so-called 'translator' of the version in Clar. 49 begins the entries for the year 1002 with "Brienus regnare incipit." The *Chron. Scotorum* refers the beginning of Brian's reign to 999=1001, the date in *Tigernach*. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 435; and Todd's *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., Introd., pp. clix-cxv, where the subject is well discussed. The record of Maelsechlainn's death is given in a fuller manner by the *Four M.*, and in the *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> Sunday.—The criteria here given

indicate correctly the year 1022. A few lines of poetry in praise of Maelsechlainn (Malachy II.), not in B., are added in the lower margin of fol. 56a in A. But as the text is rather corrupt, it has not been considered necessary to print them.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Carrac*; i.e. grandson of Carrach [-calma]. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 540.

<sup>4</sup> *Slabh-Fuait*—See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 314 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Fernagh*.—Now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

<sup>6</sup> *Of the tongues*; i.e. "of the languages." Nothing further is known to the Editor regarding Muirēn's linguistic accomplishments.

<sup>7</sup> *Fourth of the Ides*; i.e. the 10th of January.

world, died in the 43rd year<sup>1</sup> of his reign, the 73rd year of his age, on the 4th of the Nones of September, *i.e.* on Sunday,<sup>2</sup> being the second of the moon. A sea-fight on the sea, between the Foreigners of Ath-clíath and Níall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, when the Foreigners were defeated, and a great slaughter was made of them; and the rest were made captive. Muirchertach Ua Carraigh,<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* royal heir of Temhair, was killed by the Got, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn. A victory in Sliabh-Fuait,<sup>4</sup> over the Airghialla, by Níall son of Eochaidh, where a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla. Mathgamhain son of Laidgnen, King of Fernmagh,<sup>5</sup> was killed by Cathalan Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. Muiren, 'of the tongues'<sup>6</sup> was slain.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 5. A.D. 1023. An eclipse of the moon on the 14th of the January moon, *i.e.* the 4th of the Ides<sup>7</sup> of January, a Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, a Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the 9th of the Kalends [of February].<sup>8</sup> Donnall, son of Aedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was killed by the son of Senan Ua Leochain.<sup>9</sup> Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, was taken prisoner by Foreigners, in their own assembly, and carried across the sea.<sup>10</sup> Lochlainn,<sup>11</sup> son of Maelsechlainn, was killed by his own people. Tadhg, son of Brian,<sup>12</sup> was killed by the

<sup>3</sup> *The 9th of the Kalends [of February]*; *i.e.* the 24th of January. These criteria correctly indicate the year 1023, when the eclipses above noticed seem to have occurred. See *L'Art de Verif. les dates*, tom. 1, p. 71, ad an. 1023.

<sup>9</sup> *Senan Ua Leochain*. — King of Gailenga-mora and Tuath-Luighne, now represented by the baronies of Morgallion and Lune, in the county of Meath. See above, at the year 1018, where the name

Ua Leochain is wrongly written O'Lorcain.

<sup>10</sup> *Carried across the sea*. — The *Four Masters* state (ad an.), that this was in violation of Colum Cille, whose successor was his [Donnchad's] guarantee.

<sup>11</sup> *Lochlainn*. — According to the *Ann. Four M.*, Lochlainn was King of Inis-Eoghain (Inishowen) and Magh-Itha, and was slain by his own brother, Níall, and the Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhín.

<sup>12</sup> *Brian*; *i.e.* Brian Borumha.

mac Druann do marbair o Eilid. Concobair .h. Carranā  
do marbair laí na Íutu. Leobelein íu Druetan do ec.  
Oenpice, íu in domann, do ecad in pace. Tar a eiri  
pogad Cuana íu in domann. Da .h. Mačairnen  
do marbair do ġailengad. Domnall .h. hEaġra, íu  
Luíġne Connacht, do marbair do .h. Concobair íu  
Connacht.

- b. Íct. Íanair, .iiii. í., l. xii. Anno domini m.º xx.º  
iii.º Uġaire mac Dunlannġ, íu Langen, 7 Maclmorpā  
mac Lopean, íu .h. Ceinnġeladġ, tēd vo ġabal íorġra íc  
Dubloġ, la Donnġleibē mac Maclmorpā, la íuġ. h.  
Íaelain, 7 a tuitim anu. Donnġleibē íarum vo  
marbair vo hUib Muirēbāġ. Cat Aġa no cpoirí :  
Cpunn, ítir .h. Maclmorpā 7 .h. Ruairc, co ío mairē  
íor U Ruairc, 7 co ío laí a ap. Cuam .h. Ločcan,

<sup>1</sup> *Elid*.—See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 548. Tadhg was killed at the instigation of his brother, Donnchad, according to the *Ann. F. M.* and *Chron. Scot.*

<sup>2</sup> *Concobair Ua Carranā*.—Concobair, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach[=calma]. See note <sup>3</sup> under A.D. 1017; p. 540 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *The Gals*; i.e. "the Stammerers"; a nickname borne by several members of a family of the *Ui-Mallsechlainns* (or *O'Melaghlin*) of Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Leobhelin*.—Llewelyn, son of Seisil, King of Wales, whose obit is given in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021, and in the *Annales Cambriae* under A.D. 1023.

<sup>5</sup> *Henry*.—Oenpuc, for Henricus, A. B. Henry II., Emperor of Germany.

<sup>6</sup> *Cuana*.—This is a curious way of writing the name of Conrad II., the successor of Henry II. in the empire. O'Donovan strangely confounds Cuana (or Conrad II.) with Otho III., who was the predecessor of Henry II. *Ann. Four M.*, A.D. 1024, note u.

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Machainen*.—Ua Machainen was the name of the ruling sept at the time in Mughdorna, which was most likely Mughdorna-Bregia (or Mughdorna of Bregia) in the co. Meath; a territory not yet identified, but adjoining the country of the *Gailenga*, the present barony of Morgallion in that county.

<sup>8</sup> *Luighne*.—Now represented by the barony of Leyny, co. Sligo, where the name of Ua hEghra (or O'Hara) is still very general.

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Concobair*; i.e. Tadhg ("of the white steed") O'Connor, son of Cathal. His death is recorded at the year 1030 *infra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Dublock*.—The "Black Lake." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 89, col. 3, where the death of Ugaire son of Dunlaing is recorded, it is stated that a house was burned over him at *Dublock* in *Laighis-Chule*. *Laighis-Chule* was the name of one of the seven septs of *Laighis* (or *Leix*), and was also, as usual, applied to their

Eli,<sup>1</sup> Conchobar Ua Carraigh,<sup>2</sup> was killed by the Gots.<sup>3</sup> Leobhelin,<sup>4</sup> King of Britain, died. Henry,<sup>5</sup> king of the world, died in peace. Cuana<sup>6</sup> assumed the kingship of the world in his stead. Two Ua Machainens<sup>7</sup> were killed by the Gailenga. Domnall Ua hEghra, King of Luighne<sup>8</sup> of Connaught, was killed by Ua Conchobair,<sup>9</sup> King of Connaught.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 16. A.D. 1024. Ugaire son 1024. [HIS.] of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Maelmordha son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house taken against them, at Dubhloch,<sup>10</sup> by Donnsleibhe son of Maelmordha, King of Ui-Faelain; and they fell there. Donnsleibhe was slain afterwards by the Ui-Muiredhaigh.<sup>11</sup> The battle of Ath-na-croise<sup>12</sup> in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, when Ua Ruairc was defeated, and put to slaughter. Cuan Ua Lothchain,<sup>13</sup>

territory, which appears to have been comprised in the present barony of Stradbally, in the Queen's County. In a short general account of the tribes of Leix, contained in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 318), the *Nuachongbail* (the old name of the village, or church, of Stradbally, in the parish and barony of Stradbally), is otherwise given as *Tulach mic Comgaill*, "the hill of Comgall's son"; and this Comgall appears in the short pedigree of the *Laighis-Cúle* (*loc. cit.*, col. 2), whilst his son, Colman son of Comgall (after whom *Nuachongbail* was called *Tulach mic Comgaill*), is described as *erlam na cillí*; i.e. "founder (or patron) of the church." Colman's day in the Calendar is May 15th. See *Martyr. Doneg.* at that date.

<sup>11</sup> *Ui-Muiredhaigh*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Tooles, whose country at the date of the event above recorded embraced nearly the southern half of the present county

of Kildara. Soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion, the O'Tooles went into the mountains of Wicklow, and settled in the Glen of Imaal, and the territory of Fera-Cualann.

<sup>12</sup> *Ath-na-croise*.—The "Ford of the Cross." There is no place now known by this name, or any variation of it, such as Cross-ford, in the barony of Corran, co. Sligo. A stanza in the lower margin of fol. 56b in A., which is not in B., referring to this battle, is as follows:—

In cat oc at na croiui,  
Fechtarar ri cen tairi;  
Ro linao collaib Corann;  
I ri la Conall a thairi.

"[In] the battle at Ath-na-croise  
Men fought without weakness.  
Corann was filled with corpses;  
The Conall had its glory."

<sup>13</sup> *Cuan Ua Lothchain*.—This name is written Cuan Ua Lochain (or O'Lochain) in other authorities.



chief poet of Ireland, was killed in Tethbha (by the men of Tethbha themselves). The party that killed him became foul in the same hour. This was a 'poet's miracle.' Domnall, son of Aedh, royal-heir of Ailech, was killed by Gillamara son of Ocan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup> Maelruanaidh Ua Cairdha, King of Cairbri,<sup>3</sup> was killed by his own people. A preying expedition by the son of Ua Neill, when he plundered Ui-Meith and Ui-Dorthain.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 27. A.D. 1025. Flannabhra,<sup>4</sup> [1025.] comarb of Ia; Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran;<sup>5</sup> Maeleoin Ua Dorain, comarb of Daire;<sup>6</sup> Cenn-faeladh, son of Flaithbertach, herenagh of Daimhinis; Maelbrigte Ua Crichidhen, comarb of Finnian and Comghall;<sup>7</sup> Dubhinnsi Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-lethan,<sup>8</sup> and Saerbrethach, abbot of Imlech-Ibhair, 'fell asleep' in Christ. Niall Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, [and] Gerrgaela, King of Bregha, were slain. Malsechlainn Got,<sup>9</sup> King of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners,<sup>10</sup> when he brought the hostages of the Gaedhil from the Foreigners. A depredation by Cathalan,<sup>11</sup> King of Fernmagh, upon the Fera-Manach. A preying expedition by the Fera-Manach, immediately afterwards, as far as Loch-Uaithne,<sup>12</sup> which they burned;

<sup>2</sup> *Malsechlainn Got.* — See note <sup>3</sup>, under A.D. 1023; p 552. In the *Book of Leinster* (p. 42, col. 2), Malsechlainn is stated to have died, *do'ore extenso*.

<sup>10</sup> *To the Foreigners.* — *n-ġallan*. These were probably the Foreigners occupying Fine Gall (or Fingall), the northern part of the present county of Dublin, bordering on Bregia (or Bregh) in Meath, as suggested in Clar. 49.

<sup>11</sup> *Cathalan.* — In the last entry for this year the patronymic of Cathalan is given as "Ua Crichan," or O Crichain:

<sup>12</sup> *Loch-Uaithne* — Uaithne's Lake. O'Donovan identifies Loch-Uaithne with Lough Ooney, near Smithsborough, in co. Monaghan, where the chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse had their principal residence. *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 850, note y.



loirperet, 7 co no marbrat uin. riu deo for bpu  
ino loča. Termonn Feichin do arcan do Caſalan .h.  
Crican.

[Ct. 1anair, uin. p., L. 12. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> uin.<sup>o</sup>  
Slogao la mac mōruain i Mibe 7 i mōreſu, 7 co ſolla,  
7 co laſſiu, 7 co hōrraſiu, co puc a n-ſiallu. Slogao  
la ſlaitebertač .h. Neill i Mibe, co tuc ſiallu, 7 con-  
vecharo for leic aſſiub i n-inir Mochta, co no inir-  
Slogao la mac Eochada iſin uair ceona co ſolla, co  
no loir, 7 co tuc bpat moir uairib 7 peotu. ſilla-  
ciapain mac Ualſaſſ, coirach .h. Duibinnrecht, do  
ec. Maelruanaro .h. Maeluoraro do ſul ina ailiſi.  
Cinirſin .h. Mōrda, pi loirſi, interſectur ert.  
Muirſectač mac Conſalaſſ pi .h. ſailſi interſectur  
ert. ſeall la Domnall .h. Ceallaſſ for Muirſectač  
.h. Ceile, co no marb ina aſſuacht.

[Ct. 1anair, i. p., L. 22. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xx.<sup>o</sup> uin.<sup>o</sup>  
Ruairſi mac ſogaſſaſſ, pi veirſeirt ſpeſſ, do ecanb ina  
ailiſi. Taſſ mac ſillaparaic do ſalla la Donn-  
charo mac ſillaparaic, pi Orpaſſi. Slogao la mac  
mōruain i n-Orpaſſib co no laſat Orpaſſi ar a muin-  
tipe, im ſogna mac n'Dunabaſſ, pi ſil Anncharo, 7

<sup>1</sup> *Termon-Feichis*.—Termonfeekin, in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth.

<sup>2</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of Brian Borumha.

<sup>3</sup> *Inis-Mochta*.—"Mochta's Island." Now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath. The lake in which this island was situated has disappeared, but the ruins of St. Mochta's church are still to be seen in a spot surrounded by low, swampy ground, always flooded in winter. St. Mochta "of the Island," whose day in the Calendar is Jan. 26, is to be distinguished from Mochta of

Lughmadh (Louth, ob. A.D. 534 *supra*), whose festival was celebrated on the 19th of August. The *Four Masters* (A.D. 1026) add that Inishmot was at the time in possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>4</sup> *Son of Eochaidh*.—Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia. His obit is given at the year 1063 *infra*, where he is called *Ardrí* ("arch-king") of Ulidia.

<sup>5</sup> *Went*.—The *Four Masters* say *cap. muir*, "across the sea."

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Brian*.—Donnchad, son of King Brian Borumha.

<sup>7</sup> *Dogra*.—This must certainly be

and they killed seventeen men on the border of the lake. Termon-Feichin<sup>1</sup> was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichain.

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 9. A.D. 1026. A hosting by [1026.] the son of Brian<sup>2</sup> into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and to the Leinstermen, and to the Osraighi, when he took their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbertach Ua Neill into Midhe, when he took their pledges, and went upon the ice into Inis-Mochta,<sup>3</sup> which he plundered. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh<sup>4</sup> at the same time to the Foreigners, when he burned [their territory], and carried off a great prey from them, and treasures. Gilla-ciarain son of Ualgarg, chief of the Ui-Duibhinnrecht died. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went<sup>5</sup> on his pilgrimage. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, King of Laighis, was slain. Muirchertach, son of Congalach, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain. An act of treachery by Domnall Ua Cellaigh against Muiredhach Ua Ceile, whom he killed in his own assembly.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 20. A.D. 1027. Ruaidhri son [1027.] of Fogartach, King of the South of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi. A hosting by the son of Brian<sup>6</sup> into Osraighi, when the Osraighi committed a slaughter of his people, including Dogra<sup>7</sup> son of Dunadach, King of Sil-Anmchada,<sup>8</sup> and Domnall<sup>9</sup>

a mistake for Gadra (or 'Godra' as the name is written in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 338, col. 8), and in the *Chron. Scotorum*, *Ann. Tigern.*, and *Ann. F. M.* See O'Donovan's *Tribes*, &c., of *Ily-Many*, pp. 99, 142, and the *Geneal. Table* prefixed to p. 97. The only other Irish Chronicle in which the name is written "Dogra" is the *Ann. Loch-Cé*, the compiler of which seems to have taken the entry from this Chronicle.

<sup>8</sup> *Sil-Anmchada*. — This was the tribe-name of a branch of the Ui-Maine, who on the formation of surnames took the name of O'Madden, from Madudhan, chief of Sil-Anmchada, whose death is recorded in the *Chron. Scot.* at the year 1007=1009.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*. — In the *Ann. Four M.* (ad an.), and *Chron. Scot.* (A.D. 1025=1027), Domnall is described as "son of Senchan, son of Flaithbheartach," and royal heir of Munster.

im Domnall mac Senčan, 7 im rocharde moir arčena. Domnall mac Flaitbertaig .h. Neill do ecaib. Roir n̄ Mide, 7 Donncharo .h. Duinn n̄ Dpež, do comtuirim i caē. Cačalan .h. Cuičan n̄ Fernmuig, 7 Culoča .h. Garberd, n̄ .h. Meit, do comtuirim i n-ergail. Cpeč la cenel Eogain for illtaib, co tucrat boroma mor. Dun Caillenn i n-Clbain do uile lorcato. Donncharo mac Gillamoconna, comarba Sečnaill, rapientirimuy Scotorum, in Colonia quieuit.

.h.

Fol 57aa.

[Ct. Ianair, ii. p., l. i. Anno domini M.° xx.° uiu. Tath mac Eachach, airčinneč cille Dalua, Art airčinneč Mungairit, in Chriyto dormierunt. Gillaairt mac Duibcuilinn, uaral facart airo Mača, do ec irRor Comain. Drian .h. Concobair 7 Scoirnn .h. Ruairc, Flaitbertač .h. hEruvan, Cončobar mac Echada, occipir punt. Maelmočta, n̄ per Roir, o Conaillib occipur ert. Opeccain Doimlacc la riru Manač. Mac Concuailgne, n̄ .h. nEachach, do ec. Sirciuc mac mic Clmair, n̄ Gall, 7 Plannacan .h. Ceallair, n̄ Dpež, a n-dul do Roim. Cpeč la Cinel Eogain i tir Conaill, co tucrat gabala mora. Dertac Slane do čintim. Donn .h. Cončalairg do marbato do čonaillib.

[Ct. Ianair, iii., p., l. xii. Anno domini M.° xx.° ix.° Donnleibe mac Drogorbain, n̄ .h. Foilgi, a ruir occipur ert. Donncharo .h. Donnacan, n̄ Fern-

<sup>1</sup> *Roim*.—So in A. and B. The words n̄ čuigim ro ("I don't understand this") are written over the name in B., in the orig. hand. In the *Chron. Scot.* the name is written "Raen," but in the *Ann. F. M.* "Roen."

<sup>2</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Sechnall*; i.e. abbot of Domnach-Sechnaill, now Dunshaughlin, co. Meath.

<sup>4</sup> *Colonia*.—Cologne, in Germany, on the west bank of the Lower Rhine,

where an Irish monastery was established.

<sup>5</sup> *Cill-Dalua*.—Killaloe, co. Clare.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairit*.—Mungret, bar. of Pubblebrien, co. Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Maelmochta*.—The *Four Mast* write the name Maelmocha.

<sup>8</sup> *Fera-Rois*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 354 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Conailli*; i.e. the Conailli-Muirthemhne, a tribe occupying Magh-Muirthemhne, which included the northern part of the present county of Louth.

son of Senchan, and a great number besides. Domnall, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, died. Roin,<sup>1</sup> King of Midhe, and Donnchad Ua Duinn, King of Bregha, fell by each other in battle. Cathalan Ua Crichain, King of Fernmagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbhídh, King of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a fight. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians, when they carried off a great prey of cattle. Dun-Caillen<sup>2</sup> in Alba was all burned. Donnchad, son of Gillamochonna, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>3</sup> the wisest of the Scoti, rested in Colonia.<sup>4</sup>

Kal. Jan. Mond., m. 1. A.D. 1028. Tadhg son of [1028.] <sup>MS.</sup> Eochaidh, herenagh of Cill-Dalua,<sup>5</sup> [and] Art, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Gillachrist son of Dubheuilinn, an eminent priest of Ard-Macha, died in Ros-Comain. Brian Ua Conchobair, Scornn Ua Ruairc, Flaithbertach Ua hErudain, and Conchobar son of Echaidh, were slain. Maelmochta,<sup>7</sup> King of Fera-Rois,<sup>8</sup> was killed by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup> The plundering of Doimliacc by the Fera-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, King of Ui-Echach,<sup>10</sup> died. Sitriuc, grandson of Amlaimh, King of the Foreigners, and Flannacan Ua Cellaigh, King of Bregha, went to Rome. A predatory expedition by the Cinel-Eoghain to Tir-Conaill, when they took great spoils. The oratory of Slane fell down. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli.<sup>9</sup>

Kal. Jan. Wednesd., m. 12. A.D. 1029. Donn- [1029.] sleibhe,<sup>11</sup> son of Brogarbhan, King of Ui-Failghi, was slain by his own people. Donnchad Ua Donnacain,

The Transl. in Clar. 49 wrongly renders Conailli by "the O'Connors."

<sup>10</sup> *Ui-Echach*.—Otherwise called *Ui-Echach-Cobha*, or "descendants of Eochaidh Cobha;" from which Eochaidh the name of *Ui-Echach* was adopted as the tribe name, and was also applied to the territory occupied by them, which is now represented by

the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down. See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, pp. 348–352.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnsleibhe*.—His name occurs in the list of Kings of *Ui-Failghi* contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 40, col. 3, where the period of his reign is given as three years.

muigi 7 mac Igerree, n̄ Conaille, do comtuatim i Cill  
pleibe. D̄man .h. Concobair, n̄domna Connacht, a  
ruir occirur ert. Aed̄ .h. Ruairc, 7 Oengur .h.  
hOen̄gura, 7 aircinnech 'Opoma eliaed̄, 7 t̄u .xx.  
tuine, do lorc̄to impu i n̄-in̄ir na lanne. Muircep-  
taed̄ .h. Mael̄torair do mar̄bat do Uib Canannan.  
Amlaim mac Sīruiuc, n̄ Gall, do eḡḡabail do Maē-  
gamain .h. Riaḡain, n̄ D̄reḡ, co p̄arḡaib̄ da .c. dec bo,  
7 .ui. .xx. eaed̄ m̄D̄reḡnaed̄, 7 t̄u .xx. unga do op̄ 7 clor̄oim  
Caplura, 7 aic̄ire Gaibel et̄ir Laiḡniu 7 leē Cuiro, 7  
t̄u .xx. unga do arḡut ḡil in̄a unga ḡeimleāed̄, (con̄to  
ceit̄u p̄ic̄to bo curo p̄ocall 7 imp̄ide, 7 cet̄u oet̄ire  
o'Ō Riaḡain p̄ein p̄u p̄iē, 7 lan loḡ b̄raḡat in̄ t̄reap  
oet̄ire). Mael̄coluim mac Mael̄b̄r̄ḡte mic Ruair̄t̄u,  
Mael̄b̄r̄ḡte .h. D̄rolēan, p̄rim̄p̄aer Epenn, moḡt̄u  
p̄unt. P̄ear do taēar a t̄raēḡ Concobair̄cinn, 7 bat̄ar  
oet̄ t̄roiḡē et̄ir a ēib̄ 7 a f̄or̄orann.

<sup>1</sup> *Son of Igerree.*—The *Four Masters* state that his name was Cinaedh, and that he was son of "Augeirree." In the *Book of Leinster*, p. 335, col. 6, the name is given "Cinaedh son of Igerree," and over "Igerree" is written the name Muiredach, by way of gloss; from which it would appear that "Igerree" was a nickname.

<sup>2</sup> See note <sup>2</sup>, page 558.

<sup>3</sup> *Cill-sleibhe.* — Or Cill-Sleibhe-Cullinn. Now Killeavy, in the south-east of the county of Armagh, at the foot of the mountain Slieve-Cullinn, now corruptly written "Slieve-Gullion."

<sup>4</sup> *Druim cliabh.*—Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

<sup>5</sup> *Inis-na-laine.* — The 'spear' island. Some island off the northern coast of the co. Sligo. Not identified.

<sup>6</sup> *Foreigners.*—The Foreigners of Waterford, according to Todd. *War of the Gaedhils*, &c., p. 295, note <sup>6</sup>.

The killing of Amlaimh, on his way to Rome, by Saxons, is recorded at A.D. 1034 *infra*. His departure for Rome is also noticed under last year.

<sup>7</sup> *Three score ounces.*—The 'translator' in Clar. 49 has "3 ounces." But the MSS. A. and B. have t̄u .xx., "three score."

<sup>8</sup> *Sword of Carlus.*—This weapon seems to have been regarded as a most sacred object by the Foreigners. The chieftain whose sword it was—Carlus son of Amlaimh, chief of the Foreigners—was slain in the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighri (note <sup>4</sup>, p. 378 *supra*), according to the *Ann. Four Mast.* The same Annals (at A.D. 994), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (983), record the forcible taking by King Mael-sechlain, from the Foreigners of Dublin, of the "Sword of Carlus" and the "Ring of Tomar." Dr. Todd suggests that the sword must have been recovered by the Foreigners (or

King of Fernmagh, and the son of Igerree,<sup>1</sup> King of Conailli,<sup>2</sup> fell by one another in Cill-sleibhe.<sup>3</sup> Brian Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Aedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus Ua hOenghusa, and the herenagh of Druim-cliaibh,<sup>4</sup> and three score men along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.<sup>5</sup> Muirchertach Ua Maeldoraidh was killed by the Ui-Canannain. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, King of the Foreigners,<sup>6</sup> was made prisoner by Mathgamain Ua Riagain, King of Bregha, until he gave 1,200 cows, and six score British [Welsh] horses, and three score ounces<sup>7</sup> of gold, and the sword of Carlus,<sup>8</sup> and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leth-Chuinn,<sup>9</sup> and three score ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce;<sup>10</sup> (and four score cows<sup>11</sup> was the proportion for speech and supplication; and four hostages to O'Riagain himself, for peace, and the full compensation for the life of the third hostage). Maelcoluim,<sup>12</sup> son of Maelbrigte, son of Ruaidhri, [and] Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain,<sup>13</sup> chief artificer of Ireland, died. A man was cast ashore on the strand of Corco-Baiscinn; and there were eight feet (in length) between his head<sup>14</sup> and the small of his back.

Danes) of Waterford, because of its having been exacted on this occasion as part of the ransom of Amlaimh, who was chief of the Danish colony of Waterford. See *War of the Gaedhil*, &c., pp. 297-8, and O'Donovan's ed. of *Leabhar na g ceart*; *Intro.*, pp. xxxix, xl.

<sup>9</sup> *Leth-Chuinn*. — "Conn's Half." The northern half of Ireland.

<sup>10</sup> *Fetter-ounce*; i. e. the price of his release from his fetters; or his ransom.

<sup>11</sup> *Four score cows*. — The original of this parenthetic clause, which is interlined in a later hand in A., is not in B. But an English version of it is given in *Clar.* 49. See note <sup>14</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> *Maelcoluim*. — King of Alba (or Scotland). See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 399, and *Geneal. Table* facing p. 438 in the same work. See also Stuart's ed. of the *Book of Deer*, Pref., p. li.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelbrigte Ua Brolchain*. — See at the year 1097 *infra*, where the obit is given of a Maelbrigte *mac int sair* ("son of the artificer") O'Brolchain, bishop of Kildare.

<sup>14</sup> *His head*. — α ἐνθ, for α ἐνθ (α ἐνθ), A. The original of this entry, which is written in a later hand in A., is not in B, though it is Englished in *Clar.* 49, the so-called translator of which is supposed to have made his *quasi* translation from MS. B.

[Ct. 1anair, u. p., L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xxx  
 Dnepal Conaille, comarba Ciapain, Eochair .f.  
 Ceitnen, comarba Tigernai, aró rui Erend i n-ecna  
 i n-aro Mača quiseupunt. h. Cruimtir, .i. Oengui  
 comarba Comgail, do ec. Flaithbertaí .h. Neill do  
 búl do Roim. Taí .h. Concobair, ru Connacht, 7 i  
 Got, ru Míche, occiri punt. Ruairi .h. Canannan do  
 marbad la hAed .h. Neill. Taí mac Lorcain, r  
 .h. Ceinnfelaig, do ec ina ailiéir a n-Flinn da loé  
 Cúmhara mac Míchai, aró ollam Erenn, do ec  
 Eochair mac ino abair do marbad don Upe .h. Ru  
 aracan, i meabail. Cenel Eogain do bpiriú luingi .h.  
 Loingrié for lap Oentruim. Maelbuin mac Ciapma  
 muire ceneoil mDinní Flinn, do marbad do Con  
 cobur .h. Loingrié. Taí mac Caíail mic Concobair  
 interpretur eir o maelreaclainn .h. Maelpuanait  
 ru Cruimtainn.

Fol. 57ab

[Ct. 1anair, ui. p., L. iiii. Anno domini M.º xxx.º i  
 Flaithbertaí .h. Neill do éachtain o Roim. Ar

<sup>1</sup> *Comarba of Ciaran*; i.e. abbot of Clonmacnoise. Bressal was called "Conaillech," on account of his having been of the Conailli-Muirthebhne.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarba of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of Tigernach, founder and abbot of Clones, in the county Monaghan.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—Called Flaithbertach in *trastuin* (F. "of the pilgrim's staff"), from this journey to Rome. His obit is entered at the year 1036 *infra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Tadhg Ua Conchobair*.—Known in history by the name of *Tadhg an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed." His death is recorded again in the last entry for this year, perhaps through oversight. But in the entry in question, Tadhg is stated to have been slain by Maelsechlaimn,

grandson of Maelruanaidh, whom the *Four Masters* (1030) describe as the "Got," and "lord of Midhe and Crinthaing."

<sup>5</sup> *The Got*; i.e. the Stanimeres. See under the year 1023 *supra*. The person here referred to was Doimneal Got O'Maelsechlaimn, King of Midhe (or King of Uisnech, according to the *Book of Leinster*, p. 42, col. 2).

<sup>6</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen*.—The Cinel-Binnigh, who were descended from Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eughan, son of Niall Nine-hostages occupied a territory comprised in the present county of Londonderry. The tribe seems in the course of time to have become divided into three or four divisions. But the exact limits of the territory of the original tribe or of either of the subdivisions, has

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 23. A.D. 1030. Bresal Conail-lech, comarb of Ciaran,<sup>1</sup> Eochaidh Ua Ceithnen, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>2</sup> chief sage of Ireland in learning, rested in Ard-Macha. Ua Cruimtir, *i.e.* Oengus, comarb of Comghall, died. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>3</sup> went to Rome. Tadhg Ua Conchobair,<sup>4</sup> King of Connaught, and the Got,<sup>5</sup> King of Midhe, were slain. Ruaidhri Ua Cananain was killed by Aedh Ua Neill. Tadhg son of Lorcan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died in his pilgrimage in Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Macliug, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eochaid, son of the Abbot, was slain by the Ore Ua Ruadacain, in treachery. The Cinel-Eoghain broke the house of Ua Loingsigh, in the middle of Oentruimh. Maelduin son of Ciarmac, steward of Cinel-Binnigh of the Glen,<sup>6</sup> was killed by Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Tadhg,<sup>7</sup> son of Cathal, son of Conchobar, was slain by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, King of Crimthainn.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 4. A.D. 1031. Flaithbertach Ua Neill<sup>8</sup> came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was plundered by

not been ascertained. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 73, note y. The translation of this entry in Clar. 49 is a remarkable instance of the ignorance of Irish of the so-called translator, who thus renders the very simple text above printed:—"Maelduin mac Ciarmaic the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*."!!

<sup>7</sup> *Tadhg*.—Tadhg *an eich ghil*, or Tadhg "of the White Steed," King of Connaught. This entry, which is not in B., nor in Clar. 49, seems to be a repetition of a previous entry under this year, but involving some difference of meaning. See note <sup>4</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill*.—See note <sup>3</sup>.

Some lines of poetry describing the bargains obtainable at Armagh, in the time of Flaithbertach, are added in the lower margin of fol. 57a in A. (but are not in B.), viz.:—

Seirreóac do grian éorac,  
No trian d'airmín dubcorera,  
No do tsercais tairac tuinn,  
No do énois palac rinnemill,  
Fogabair cen tacla tuinn  
I n-aro Macla ar oen rinnemill.  
"A seisedhach [measure] of oaten grain,

Or a third of [a measure] of purple-red sloes,  
Or of acorns of the brown oak,  
Or of nuts of the fair hazel hedge,  
Was got without stiff bargaining,  
In Ard-Macha, for one penny."



mórcain do argain do Gallaid Aíā cliaí. Da a  
 uine do loícaí ím daimliac, 7 da cet do bpaí  
 m-bpaí. Ceall dapa do loícaí tpa anpaíceí dpaí  
 Slogaí la mac Eochada co Talanġ n-oc, 7 naío rapa  
 m. Aíā .h. Neill do íeacht ina tinceall rap, co ta  
 tpa míle do buaí 7 da cet ar míle d bpaí. Sloga  
 la mac Eochada í nhlíb Eeachach, co po loícaí Cí  
 Combaí cona dapaí, co po mapí cethrap do cleípaí  
 7 co puc. xxx. do bpaí. Slogaí la mac mórcain í  
 Oppaí, co po laí ar a muínceí, ím Maelcolan  
 Compaí 7 alí multa. Caípaí comapaí Coíngín d  
 Gallad la Domnall mac Dunlaing. Cpaí í  
 íneachta la hAíā .h. Neill í tpa Conaí, co po mapí  
 .h. Canannan, í ceníul Conaí. Ua Donnacan, í  
 Aíā tpa, do mapá do .h. Dmaí .i. Toírdhelbach  
 .h. í tpaí un. p., l. xu. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
 11.<sup>o</sup> Maíamain .h. Ríacain, í Dpaí, do mapá do  
 Domnall .h. Chellaing per volum. Gílla Compaí maí  
 Maelbpaí, mopaí Mupaí, do loícaí co coícaí  
 do daimí íme. Domnall .h. Maelbpaí, í cení  
 Conaí, mac Maíamna mí Muíneí, í Cípaí  
 Domnall mac Duíneí, í Gaílaing, occípa íunt  
 Eípa .h. Conaí, í dpaí Muman, occípa ípa í

<sup>1</sup> Son of Eochaid.—Niall, son of Eochaidh (al. 1003 *supra*), King of Ulidia; or ardrí, arch-king, as Niall is called, in the entry recording his obit, at the year 1063 *infra*.

<sup>2</sup> Telach-og.—Now Tullyhog, in the parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon Upper, Co. Tyrone.

<sup>3</sup> Cill-Comhair.—The church of Comar (now Comber, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, Co. Down). The *í* in the member of the name *Comhair*, in the text, is wrong. The proper form of the name is *Cill-Comair*, the Church of the Comar

(or "Confluence"). See Reeves: *Down and Connor*, p. 338.

<sup>4</sup> Son of Brian; i.e. Donnchad

<sup>5</sup> Cairraighech; i.e. of Cairraighe a tribe and territory now represented in the name of the barony of Kenry, co Limerick.

<sup>6</sup> Snow depredation.—Obviously a depredation committed during a great fall of snow.

<sup>7</sup> Ua Canannain.—According to the Four Masters (A.D. 1030), his Christian name was Rnaidhri ("Rory," or "Roderick").

<sup>8</sup> Tuirdhelbach.—This name is

the Foreigners of Ath-clíath. Two hundred men were burned in the Daimliac, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a wicked woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaid' to Telach-og<sup>3</sup>; but he obtained nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed round him eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaid' into Ui-Echach, when he burned Cill-Combair,<sup>4</sup> with its oratory, killed four of the clerics, and carried away thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian' into Osraighi, when a slaughter of his people was made, including Maelcolaim Cainraighech,<sup>5</sup> and many others. Cathasach, comarb of Coemghin, was blinded by Domnall son of Dunlaing. The 'snow-depredation'<sup>6</sup> by Aedh Ua Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain,<sup>7</sup> King of Cinel-Conaill. Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh-tíre, was killed by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhelbhach.<sup>8</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd., m. 15. A.D. 1032. Mathgamain [1032.]<sup>BIS.</sup> Ua Riagain,<sup>9</sup> King of Bregha, was slain by Domnall Ua Cellaigh, through treachery. Gillacomgan, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,<sup>10</sup> was burned with fifty men about him. Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh, King of Cinel-Conaill; the son of Mathghamain son of Muiredach, King of Ciarraidhe,<sup>11</sup> [and] Domnall<sup>12</sup> son of Donncothaigh, King of Gailenga, were slain. Etru Ua Conaing, royal

pronounced *Threlagh*, and is sometimes written Turlogh, and Anglicised Terence. This Toirdhelbhach, who was the son of Tadhg (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha, was the first person who adopted the hereditary surname of Ua Briain (or O'Brien).

<sup>9</sup> *Ua Riagain*.—See under the year 1029.

<sup>10</sup> *Murebhe*.—Moray, in Scotland. Gillacomgan was the brother of Maelcoluim (Malcolm), King of Alba

(whose obit is entered above at the year 1029), and the father of Lulach, also King of Alba (or Scotland), slain by Malcolm son of Donnchadh (Duncan) in the year 1058, as appears under that year *infra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Ciarraidhe*; *i.e.* Ciarraidhe-Luachra, the name of which is now represented by that of Kerry (the co. Kerry).

<sup>12</sup> *Domnall*.—This name is written Donnghal in the *Annals of Loch-Cè*, and *Ann. Four Mast*.

muintir Imleā. Maíom Droma benncair pop Ulltarb  
rúa n-Áirgiallaib. Maíom inbip Boinne rúa Sírpuac  
mac Ámhlaim, pop Conaillib 7 pop Uib Dorréann, 7  
pop Uib Meit, ippalab a n-ar. Maeltuile erpuac airo  
Maēa in Chrupto quiseut. Aēb .h. Poppeib do gabail  
na h-erpucoire.

[Et lanair. ii. p. l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.° xxx.  
iii.° Maíom rúa Murchad .h. Maelreclainn pop  
Concobar .h. Maelreclainn, co po marbad Maelpuan-  
aib .h. Carracib colma, 7 Lopean .h. Canobelban, rí  
Loegaire, 7 alii multi. Conn mac Maelpatraic, ar-  
chinnlech Mungairi, quiseut. Concobar .h. Muirebairg,  
rí Ciaraib, occisus est. Cenach Carman la Donn-  
chad mac Gillapatraic, iar n-gabail rígi Laigen-  
Ámhergin .h. Ceirball, rí Eile, Cu Mumain mac  
Ruairi .h. Cetraib, mortui sunt. Maíom itir  
Eile i topcair Dnaen .h. Clairib 7 Muirebairg mac mic  
Gillapatraic, 7 alii multi. Mac mic Doete mic Cínabā  
do marbad la Maelcolaim mac Cínabā. Oengur .h.  
Cairil, rí Eoganachta loēa Lein. Sgúin Petair 7

Fol. 57ba.

<sup>1</sup> The 'family' of Imlech; i.e. the community of Imlech-Ibhair (Emly, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary.)

<sup>2</sup> *Druim-Bennchair*. — Drumbanagher, in the parish of Killeavy, barony of Lower Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>3</sup> *Inbher-Boinne*. — The estuary (or mouth) of the River Boyne.

<sup>4</sup> *Maeltuile* — *Aedh Ua Forreidh*. — These names are not in any of the ancient lists of bishops, or abbots, of Armagh. See Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 174-183, and Harris's ed. of Ware, vol. 1, p. 50.

<sup>5</sup> *Carrach-Colma*. — See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 508 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Mungairi*. — Mungret, about two miles to the south of the city of Limerick.

<sup>7</sup> *Concobar*. — Apparently the son of Mathgamain, son of Muiredach (King of Clarraidhe-Luscha) whose obit is entered above at the year 1003. This Concobar was the person from whom the hereditary surname of O'Connor-Kerry has been derived.

<sup>8</sup> *Carman*. — See note <sup>11</sup>, p. 345 *supra*. Carman has been strangely confounded with Loch-Garman, the Irish name of Wexford, by writers on Irish history generally. But there is no authority for identifying the one place with the other. When Donnchadh MacGillapatrick inaugurated his succession to the kingship of Ossory by the celebration of the Fair (and Games) of Carman, he was not likely to go to Wexford for the purpose, where he would probably get a

heir of Munster, was killed by the 'family' of Imlech.<sup>1</sup> The victory of Druim-Bennchair<sup>2</sup> was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne<sup>3</sup> was gained by Sitriuc, son of Amhlaimh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Dorthain, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile,<sup>4</sup> bishop of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ. Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>4</sup> assumed the bishopric.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 26. A.D. 1033. A victory was [1033.] gained by Murchad Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, when Maelruanaidh, grandson of Carrach Calma,<sup>5</sup> and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, King of Leoghaire, and many others, were slain. Conn, son of Maelpatraic, herenagh of Mungairit,<sup>6</sup> rested. Conchobar,<sup>7</sup> grandson of Muiredhach, King of Ciarraidhe, was slain. The Fair of Carman<sup>8</sup> [was celebrated] by Donnchad MacGillapatraic, after assuming the Kingship of Leinster. Amhergin Ua Cerbhaill, King of Eli,<sup>9</sup> and Cu-Mumhan,<sup>10</sup> son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, died. A breach among the Eli,<sup>9</sup> in which fell Braen Ua Cleirigh, and Muiredach MacGillapatraic, and a great many more. The son of Mac Boete,<sup>11</sup> son of Cinaedh,<sup>12</sup> was killed by Maelcolaim,<sup>13</sup> son of Cinaedh. Oengus, grandson of Cathal, King of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein<sup>14</sup> [was killed]. The shrine of

very warm reception from the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Carman was really the name of a place in the present county of Carlow.

<sup>9</sup> *Eli*; i.e. *Eli Ua Cerbhaill*, or *Eli-O'Carroll*. See note 7, p. 548.

<sup>10</sup> *Cu-Mumhan*.—A name signifying "Hound of Munster." The name in B. is *Cu-ismhuin* (i.e. "delightful hound"), which is wrong; the *Ann. Four Mast.*, and *Ann. Loch Cé*, agreeing with the form in the MS. A.

<sup>11</sup> *Son of MacBoete*.—*Mac mic Boete* may mean "son of the son of

Boete," or "son of MacBoete," a name formed like *MacBethad* (*Macbeth*), but different in derivation as well as in signification.

<sup>12</sup> *Cinaedh*.—Probably *Cinaedh* (or *Kenneth*) III., King of Scotland, whose obit is given above at the year 995.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcolaim*.—*Malcolm* II., King of Scotland.

<sup>14</sup> *Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein*.—One of the numerous septs called "*Eoghanachta*" (i.e. descendants of *Eoghan Mór*, son of *Oillill Oluim*, King of

Poil ic teipprann fóla for altair Patrúic i n-ard Maéa, coram omnibus uidentibus. Ceó mac [P]Lan̄-berthaig .h. Neill, ní Ailí 7 n-omna Erenn, poit penitentiám moitúur eir aibí fáilí Áinnriar.

[Ct. 1 anair. iii. p., l. iii. Anno domini M<sup>o</sup>. xxx.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Maelcolum mac Cinaéda, ní Ailbá, obit. Ámlaim mac Siiruc do marbá do Saxanaib, oc uil do Roim. Gillaíechnaill, mac Gillaíoconna, occipur eir. Dub-daingen, ní Connacht, a níur occipur eir. Donnchar mac Úrián do innreó Orpaigí do leir. Caál maipir aipéinneó Corcaíde, 7 Conn mac Maelpatraic aip-chinnech Mungairí, in Chriúto dormierunt. Slogaó Ulath i Míre, co teó mic Mellen. Gilla Fulaipraig, ní na n'Deie Úreig, occipur eir. Macma .h. hUchtan, pelpéiginn Cenanníra, do bathaó ic tiachtain a hAilbáin, 7 eulebaó Colum Cille, 7 tpi minna do minnaib Patrúic, 7 tpiéa ppi impu. Suibne mac Cinaéda, ní Gillaíarbel, moitúur eir.

Munster in the 3rd century.) This sept was seated in the present barony of Magunihy, county of Kerry, about Lough-Lein. It included the three clans of Uí Donnchadha of Loch-Lein, Uí Donnchadha Mór (i.e. O'Donoghue of Loch-Lein, and O'Donoghue Mór, both now extinct), and Uí Donnchadha an Glenna (O'Donoghues of the Glen; i.e. Glen-fleg), the present head of which old and distinguished family is Daniel O'Donoghue, known as "O'Donoghue of the Glens."

<sup>1</sup> *Andrew's festival*; i.e. the 30th of November.

<sup>2</sup> *Maelcolum*.—Malcolm II., King of Scotland.

<sup>3</sup> *Gillasechnaill*.—In the *Ann. Four Mart.*, Gillasechnaill is stated to have been King of South Bregha, and slain by the Fera-Rois.

<sup>4</sup> *His own people*.—The *Chron. Scotorum* (at 1032=1034) states that Dubhdáingen ("son of Donnchadh") was of the Uí-Maine. But the name of Dubhdáingen is not in the list of Kings of Connaught contained in the *Book of Leinster*, p. 41, nor does it appear in the Genealogy of the principal families of the Uí-Maine. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 27.

<sup>5</sup> *Mungairí*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 566.

<sup>6</sup> *Tech-mic-Millen*.—The "house of Mellen's son." "Mac Millen's house," as rendered in the MS. Clar. 49. Probably now represented by Stamullen, in the parish of the same name, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath.

<sup>7</sup> *Deisi*.—This tribe gave their name to the present baronies of Deeco (Upper and Lower), co. Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua h Uchtain*.—Several persons of this family were connected, in various

Peter and Paul was dropping blood on Patrick's altar in Ard-Macha, in the presence of all observers. Aedh, son of Flaitbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, and royal heir of Ireland, died after penitence, on the night of Andrew's festival.<sup>1</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 7. A.D. 1034. Maelcolaim,<sup>2</sup> son of Cinaedh, King of Alba, died. Amlaimh, son of Sitriuc, was killed by Saxons on his way to Rome. Gillasech-naill,<sup>3</sup> son of Gillamochonna, was slain. Dubhdaingen, King of Connaught, was slain by his own people. Donnchad, son of Brian, plundered all Osraighe. Cathal Martyr, herenagh of Corcach, and Conn, son of Mael-patraic, herenagh of Mungairit<sup>4</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. A hosting of the Ulidians into Midhe, to Tech-mic-Mellen.<sup>5</sup> Gilla-Fulartaigh, King of the Deisi<sup>7</sup> of Bregha, was slain. Macnia Ua hUchtain,<sup>8</sup> lector of Cenannas, was drowned coming from Alba, and the *culebad*<sup>9</sup> of Colum-Cille, and three of Patrick's reliquaries, and thirty men about them. Suibhne, son of Cinaedh, King of the Gall-Gaidhel,<sup>10</sup> died. [1034.]

capacities, with the monastery of Kells. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 897.

<sup>2</sup> *Culebad*.—The meaning of the word *culebad* has been much discussed. Dr. Reeves thought it was the Irish word for Latin *colobium* (a tunic). *Adamnan*, p. 323. See *Ann. Loch Cé*, A.D. 1034, note <sup>2</sup>. The Rev. Thomas Olden has treated of the nature and use of the *culebad* in an interesting paper published in the *Proceedings of the R. I. Acad.*, ser. II., vol. II., part 7 (Jan. 1886), pp. 355–8. Mr. Olden explains *culebad* (glossed "flabellum," in the authority there cited) as a fan for driving away "flies and other unclean insects which fly past, so that they may not touch the sacred things" (p. 356). See *Ann.*

*Loch Cé* (ed. Hennessy) A.D. 1034, note <sup>2</sup>, and 1128, note <sup>6</sup>. See also O'Curry's *MS. Materials*, p. 335, where it is erroneously stated that the "*cuilefadh* of St. Patrick" was alluded to in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1128. There is reference to a *cuilebadh*, under that year, in the *Ann. Loch Cé*. (See Hennessy's ed., *ad an.*, note <sup>6</sup>), and also in the present Chronicle under the same date *infra* (where see note).

<sup>10</sup> *Gall-Gaidhel*.—"Foreign Irish." The Gaedhlic (or Celtic) people in the mainland and islands of Scotland who were under the rule of the Norsemen. The name is now represented by Galloway, in Scotland.

Íct. Ianaip. iii. p., l. xiiii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> a  
Cnúit mac Bain, ní Saxan, do ec. Cathal mac Amhalgab  
ní iaptaip Lagen, 7 a ben ingen mic Silla doerhgin ní  
Cinaeda, 7 a éu, do marbad i n-aen uair do mac Ceal  
laig mic Dunchada. Flaithbertaé .h. Murchada, i  
cenuil doghaine, cum multap occipit epa. Iarnan .i.  
Flannchada, cu na naem 7 na pipen, do teacht po  
cepié i n-Delbna, comitapetap uairi do Delbna  
im aipis co tapoat eliaha do, 7 co po marba  
Iarnan, 7 ap a muintipe, epa neap na naem. Ragnal  
.h. hímair, ní puip Laisi, do marbad i n-Áé elia  
la Siempue mac Amhlaim. Apó mDrecaín do apcain do  
Siempue mac Amhlaim. Sopo Colum Cille do apcain  
do lopta do Concobur .h. Maelprechlainn, ina vígal

Fol. 57<sup>vb</sup>.

b.

Íct. Ianaip. .ii. p., l. xx. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
ii.<sup>o</sup> Domnall .h. húaemuran, ní fep li, o bal Apraíde  
sgolog .h. Flannacan ní Teéda a puip, Domnall .h.  
Plainn, ní Domna Tempach, o fepaíó Dneipne, Murcha  
.h. Incappail 7 Hiall mac Muipfira, da ní doomni  
iaptaip Connacht, omney occipit runt. Cuchié ma  
Eigneéan, ní cenuil Ennai, obuit. Donnchad mac Dun  
laing, ní Lagen, do ballad la Donnchad mac Silla

<sup>1</sup> *Cnúit*.—King Canute.

<sup>2</sup> *Sain*.—Sveno, or Svein. The name is written *Stain* in the *Chron. Scottorum* (A.D. 1083=1035).

<sup>3</sup> *West of Leinster*.—Iaptaip Lagen. This is probably a mistake for iaptaip Lagen (or East of Leinster). The *Four Mast*, state that Cathal was King of Uí-Cellaigh-Cualann, a territory that embraced the north-east portion of the present county of Wicklow.

<sup>4</sup> *Cinel-Boghaine*.—The tribe-name of the descendants of Enna-Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Nine-hostager. Their terri-

tory is now represented by the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal.

<sup>5</sup> *Hound*.—cu. Translated "persecutor" in *Clar.* 49, and "canis venaticus" by O'Connor. O'Donovan renders *cu na naemh ocus na fíren* by "watchdog of the saints and just men." But as the Chronicler records that Iarnan met his death through the power of the saints, it is obvious that he must have regarded Iarnan as an enemy of all holy and good men.

<sup>6</sup> *Delbna*.—There were several sub-sections of the great family of Delbna (descendants of Lughaidh Delbhaedh, son of Cas, ancestor of

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 18. A.D. 1035. Cnút<sup>1</sup> son [1035.] of Sain,<sup>2</sup> King of the Saxons, died. Cathal son of Amhalgaidh, King of the West of Leinster,<sup>3</sup> and his wife, the daughter of the son of Gillacoemhgin, son of Cinaedh, and his dog, were killed at the same time by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchad. Flaithbertach Ua Murchada, King of Cinel-Boghaine,<sup>4</sup> was slain with many others. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, 'hound' of the saints and faithful, went on a predatory expedition into Delbhna,<sup>5</sup> but a few of the Delbhna met him about a herd, and gave him battle; and Iarnan was killed, and a slaughter [was made] of his people, through the power of the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Inhar, King of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-clíath, by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitriuc son of Amlaimh. Sord of Colum-Cille<sup>7</sup> was plundered and burned by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, in revenge therefor.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 29. A.D. 1036. Domnall Ua [1036.]<sup>nra</sup>. hUathmarain, King of Fir-Li, by the Dalaraídhe; Scológ Ua Flannacain, King of Tethbha, by his own people; Domnall Ua Flainn, royal heir of Temhair, by the men of Breifne; Murchad Ua Incappail, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the west of Connaught—were all slain. Cuchiche, son of Eignechan, King of Cinel-Enna, died. Donnchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was blinded<sup>8</sup> by Donnchad MacGillapatraic,

the Dal-Cais of Thomond) scattered throughout Leinster and Connaught. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan's Topogr. Poem*, App., notes <sup>26</sup>, <sup>28</sup>. The Delbhna above referred to was probably the branch that gave name to the present barony of Delvin, in the co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Sord of Colum-Cille*.—Swords, a few miles to the north of Dublin.

From the retaliation here recorded, it would seem that Swords was at the time in the possession of the Foreigners.

<sup>8</sup> *Blinded*.—It is stated in the *Book of Leinster* (p. 33, col. 3) that the operation took place after the victim had been brought out of the church of Disert-Diarmata (i.e. Castledermot, co. Kildare), where he had probably taken refuge.



patraic, conepbairt de. Flaithbertaċ .h. Neill, airtor  
 Ailiġ, port penitentiam optimam, in Christo quiescit  
 Oengur mac Flainn, comarba Brenainn Cluain  
 Ceallach .h. Sealbairġ, comarba Baire, in Christo  
 dormierunt. Ruairi mac Tairġ mic Lorcain v  
 ċallao la mac Maolna-mbó.

Ĵct. lanair. iii. p., l. x. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.<sup>o</sup> un  
 Caċal mac Ruairi, pī iartaip Connacht, vō ċul vī  
 ailitip co hĀpō Maċa. Flann .h. Maelprechlainn v  
 ċallao la Concobar .h. Maelprechlainn. Āpēu .h.  
 Celacan .i. pī .h. mċpēaril, 7 Ruairi .h. Lorcain, p  
 .h. Niallain, occipī punt; Cpoēiġ ċaillo, o Muirpēa  
 .h. Ruāċacain, 7 o hūiġ Eachach. Cu-inmain .h.  
 Robainn, pī Pūipt laipse, a pūipt occipur ert. Cēp-  
 naċan ġot occipur ert la .h. Flannacan vō hūiġ  
 Maine. Tpi hūi; Maelpōpāiġ vō marbato. Fluiġ  
 voinenn mop ipin bliatāipī.

Ĵct. lanair. i. p., l. xx. i. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xxx.  
 iiii.<sup>o</sup> Cuinniden Connape, comarba mic Nipri 7  
 Colmain Ela, Colman cam .h. Conġaile, comarba

<sup>2</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—A marg. note in the original hand, in A., adds the epithet in ḡrōpōan, "of the pilgrim's staff," in allusion to Flaithbertach's journey to Rome, recorded above at the year 1030. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Brenainn of Cluain*.—St. Brendan of Clonfert-Brendan (or Clonfert), in the barony of Longford, co. Galway. The name of Oengus does not appear in Archdall's list of the abbots of Clonfert, nor in Ware's list of the bishops of that ancient See.

<sup>4</sup> *Comarba of Barrē*; i.e. successor of St. Barrē (or Finnbar), abbot or bishop of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Tadhg*.—He was King of Ui-Ceinselaigh. His obit is entered above at the year 1080.

<sup>6</sup> *Son of Maol-na-mbó*.—The name of this son was Diarmait, who, from being King of Ui-Ceinselaigh (or South Leinster), made himself rule of all Leinster. His death in battle is recorded at the year 1072 *infra* where he is called King of Leinster and the "Gentiles" (or Foreigners) *Maol-na-mbó* ("Cow-chief") was a nickname for Donnchad, King of Ui-Ceinselaigh (slain by his own tribe in 1005, *Four Mast.*), who was the grandfather of Murchadh, King of Leinster (*ob.* 1070, *infra*), from whom the name of Mac Murchadh (or Mac Murrough) has been derived. See note under A.D. 1042.

<sup>7</sup> *Flann—Conchobar*.—According to the *Ann. Four Mast.*, they were brothers.

whereof he died. Flaithbertach<sup>1</sup> Ua Neill, chief King of Ailech, after the most perfect penitence, rested in Christ. Oengus son of Flann, comarb of Brenainn of Cluain,<sup>2</sup> [and] Cellach Ua Selbhaigh, comarb of Barrè,<sup>3</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg,<sup>4</sup> son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 10. A.D. 1037. Cathal, son [1037.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobar<sup>6</sup> Ua Maelsechlainn. Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>7</sup> King of Ui-Bresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, King of Ui-Niallain, were slain in Craebh-caille,<sup>8</sup> by Muiredach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Echach. Cu-innain<sup>9</sup> Ua Robann, King of Port-Lairge,<sup>10</sup> was slain by his own people. Cernachan Got<sup>11</sup> was killed by Ua Flannacain of the Ui-Maine. Three Ua Maeldoraidhs were killed. Great rain in this year.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 21. A.D. 1038. Cuinniden<sup>12</sup> [1038.] Connere, comarb of MacNisse and Colman Ela, Colman Cam<sup>13</sup> Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise,<sup>14</sup> rested in

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Celechain*.—Anglicised O'Callaghan. This family, which is to be distinguished from the more extensive Cork family of the name, was at one time powerful in that part of the co. Armagh now forming; the barony of O'Neilland East. See at the year 1044 *infra*. The late Mr. John C. O'Callaghan, author of the *Green Book* and of the *Irish Brigades in the Service of France*, claimed to be descended from these O'Callaghan's of Ui-Bresail.

<sup>8</sup> *Craebh-caille*. — O'Donovan suggests (*Ann. F. M.*, A.D. 825, note d), that this is "probably the place now called Kilcreavy," in the parish of Derrynoose, barony and county of Armagh

<sup>1</sup> *Cu-innain*; lit. "De-lightful

Hound." Tigernach writes the name *Cu-Munhan*, "Hound of Munster."

<sup>10</sup> *Port-Lairge*.—Waterford City. *pūirt lairgi*, B.

<sup>11</sup> *Cernachan Got*; i.e. Cernachan the "Stammerer." O'Connor renders *got* ("stammerer") by "*statura procerus*."

<sup>12</sup> *Cuinniden*.—Written "Cuindén" by the *Four Masters*, who describe him as Bishop, Abbot, and Lector, of Condere (Connor). See notes <sup>11</sup>, <sup>12</sup>, p. 471, and note <sup>12</sup>, p. 473, *supra*. The MS. B. has .N. Coimnepe (for Ua Connere), which seems wrong.

<sup>13</sup> *Cam*; i.e. "bent," or "crooked." The epithet applied to Colman in the *Ann. Four Mast.* is *caech*, "blind."

<sup>14</sup> *Comarb of Molaise*; i.e. successor of St. Molaise, or abbot of Devenish, in Loch Erne.

Molairi, in Christo quiescunt. Gillacriue mac Caibair .h. Domnall do marbad la mac Cuinn .h. Domnall. Caē etir Cuann ri Allpaxan 7 Otta ri, Prangee, i torēair mile im Otta. Ope allair .h. Ruadhacain, ri .h. nEeachach, do marbad do clainn Sinaiḡ i n-ard Mača, illuan feile Ulltan, i n-uisail marbēa Eochada mic imo abair, 7 i n-uisail rapairēi air do Mača. Marbm for huiḡ Maine ria Dealbna for lap Cluana mic Noirri, i n-aine feile Ciaraín, in quo multi occiri punt. Curoisḡ .h. Donnchara, riDomna Cairil, do marbad o' O faelan.

Fol. 58a.

It. Ianair. .ii. p., l. ii. Anno domini M.º xxx.º ix.º Iaco ri Dnetan a riur, Domnall mac Donnchara ri .h. faelan o Domnall .h. Pergaili, Donnchara deirḡ .h. Ruairc o huiḡ Contobair, Ruairri ri Pernmuirḡ a riur, Ceḡ .h. Planacan ri Luirḡ 7 .h. Piacraē, omner occiri punt. Donnchara mac Gillapatraic, airri Lagen 7 Orrairḡ, Macma comarba Duiti,

<sup>1</sup> Cuana.—Conrad II., Emperor of Germany. See under the year 1023 *supra*; and the *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy,) Vol. I., p. 40, note <sup>1</sup>. See also Petavius, *Rationar. Temporum*, part I, book viii., chap. xvii.

<sup>2</sup> Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain.—The name Ua Ruadhacain is now written O'Rogan (or Rogan without the O). Orc-allaidh (lit. "wild pig") was probably a nickname for the Muiredach [Ua Ruadhacain] mentioned under the year 1037.

<sup>3</sup> Clann-Sinaigh; i.e. the "descendants of Sinach." It would appear from an entry at the year 1059 *infra*, that the Clann-Sinaigh were seated in the *Airthera*, a territory now represented by the baronies of Lower and Upper Orior, co. Armagh.

<sup>4</sup> Ulth.—St. Ultan of Ard-Breacain (Ardbraccan, co. Meath), whose festival day is September 4. The Dominical Letter for the year 1038 being A., the 4th of September in that year fell on a Monday.

<sup>5</sup> Mac-in-abaidh; i.e. "son of the Abbot." From this form comes the Irish and Scotch surname Mac Nab. The *Four Masters* do not give this entry.

<sup>6</sup> Delbhna.—The inhabitants of *Delbhna-Eithra*, or Dalvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. See *Irish Topographical Poems* (ed. O'Donovan) notes <sup>20</sup>, <sup>21</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Ciaran's festival.—The festival of St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise occurs on the 9th of September, which fell

Christ. Gillachrist, son of Cathbar Ua Domnaill, was killed by the son of Conn Ua Domnaill. A battle between Cuana,<sup>1</sup> King of the All-saxan, and Otto, King of the Franks, in which 1,000 men were slain, along with Otta. Orc-allaidh Ua Ruadhacain,<sup>2</sup> King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Clann-Sinaigh,<sup>3</sup> in Ard-Macha, on the Monday of the festival of Ultan,<sup>4</sup> in revenge of the killing of Eochaidh Mac-in-abaidh,<sup>5</sup> and in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha. The Ui-Maine were defeated by the Delbhna<sup>6</sup> in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival,<sup>7</sup> in which many were slain. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 2. A.D. 1039. Iaco<sup>8</sup> King of Britain, by his own people; Domnall<sup>9</sup> son of Donnchad, King of Ui-Faelain, by Domnall Ua Fergaile<sup>10</sup>; Donnchad Derg<sup>11</sup> Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobair<sup>12</sup>; Ruaidhri,<sup>13</sup> King of Fernmagh, by his own people; Aedh Ua Flannacain, King of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach<sup>14</sup>—all were slain. Donnchad Mac Gillapatraic, Arch-King of Leinster and Osraighi, [and] Macnia, comarb of Buite,<sup>15</sup> a bishop, and

[1039]

on a Saturday in the year 1038; the vigil of Ciaran's feast day being therefore on a Friday.

<sup>8</sup> *Iaco*.—Printed "Iago, King of Gwynedd," in the *Brut y Tywisogion* (A.D. 1037); and "Iacob rex Venedotiae" in *Ann. Cambriae*, A.D. 1039.

<sup>9</sup> *Domnall*.—See the pedigree of this prince in Shearman's *Loca Patri-ciana*, Table No. 12, between pp. 222 and 223.

<sup>10</sup> *Domnall Ua Fergaile*. — See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1039, note y.

<sup>11</sup> *Donnchad Derg*; i.e. Donnchad (or Denis), the "Red." He was the son of Art O'Ruairc, King of Connaught (nicknamed *an cailech*, or

"the Cock"), whose death is recorded at the year 1046 *infra*.

<sup>12</sup> *Ua Conchobair*; i.e. O'Conor. This was Aedh *an gha bhernaigh* (or Aedh "of the gapped spear"), King of Connaught, whose death is recorded at the year 1067 *infra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Ruaidhri*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have *mac Ruairi*, "son of Ruaidhri."

<sup>14</sup> *Ui Fiachrach*; i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha [Ardstrow], a tribe seated in the north-west of the present county of Tyrone, along the River Derg, and near the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh.

<sup>15</sup> *Comarb of Buite*; i.e. abbot of Monasterboice, co. Louth.

episcopum et plenius dierum, Ceilechair .h. Cuilennan comarba Tigernach, suam vitam feliciter finivit. Muiread mac Flannacain, forairchinnech aird Macla, do hUib Eachach. Muiread mac Flaithbertach .h. Neill do marbad do Leithrennaib. Cerball mac Paelan o Galluib occipit erit.

.b. Ict. Ianair. iii. f., l. x. iii. Anno domini m.º xl. hic erit annus millimus 7 xlmus ab incarnatione domini. Corrad mac Cinngead, comarba Flannan 7 Brenainn, Maelmuire .h. Uchtan comarba Colum cille, Diarmait .h. Sechnairi comarba Sechnaill, in Churto dormierunt. Corcran clerech, cenn Eorpa im crabad 7 im ead, in Churto paupavit. Dunchad .h. Canese, perleiginn aird Macla, moriturus ac docturimus, in Churto paupavit. Donnchad mac Crinan, fi Alban, a pur occipit erit. Aralt, fi Saran suair, moritur. Ceall dara uile do lorcad im feil

<sup>1</sup> *Comarb of Tigernach*; i.e. successor of St. Tigernach, or abbot of Clones, co. Monaghan.

<sup>2</sup> *Ended.* — finit, A. finierunt, B, in which the three obits here recorded are combined in the one entry.

<sup>3</sup> *Flaithbertach Ua Neill.* — Flaithbertach "of the pilgrim's staff," whose obit is entered above at the year 1036.

<sup>4</sup> *Leithrenna.* — This name is a plural noun, the singular of which would be *Leithrinn*. For do Leithrennaib, the *Annals of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters* have do hUib Labradha, "by the Ui-Labhradha." See *Ann. Loc. Cé* (ed. Hennessy), Vol. I, p. 40, note 7.

<sup>5</sup> *Comarb of Flannan and Brenainn*; i.e. abbot (or bishop) of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, and of Clonfert, in the county of Galway. But

the name of Coscrach does not appear in Ware's lists of the bishops of those Sees.

<sup>6</sup> *Ua hUchtain.* — See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 398, and also pp. 279, 321. Maelmuire Ua hUchtain was principal of the Columbian foundations both in Ireland and Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> *Comarb of Sechnaill*; i.e. abbot of Dun-Sechnaill (now Dunshaughlin), in the county Meath.

<sup>8</sup> *Corcran Clerech.* — "Corcran the Cleric." After the death of Mael-sechlainn the Great (A.D. 1022 *supra*), there seems to have been an interregnum in the government of Ireland, during which the public affairs are alleged to have been carried on by a great poet, Cuan O'Lochain (sl. in 1024), and the Corcran Clerech here referred to. Mr. Moore (*History of Ireland*, vol. II., p. 147, note), states that he could find no authority for

a man full of days, [died]. Ceilechair Ua Cuilennain, comarb of Tigernach,<sup>1</sup> ended<sup>2</sup> his life happily. Muiredach, son of Flannacan, vice-herenagh of Ard-Macha, of the Ui-Echach, [died]. Muiredach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill,<sup>3</sup> was killed by the Lethrenna.<sup>4</sup> Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 13. A.D. 1040. This is the [1040.]<sup>5</sup> 1040th year from the Lord's Incarnation. Coscrach son of Ainngid, comarb of Flannan and Brenainn<sup>6</sup>; Maelmuire Ua hUchtain,<sup>6</sup> comarb of Colum-Cille, [and] Diarmait, grandson of Sechnasach, comarb of Sechnall,<sup>7</sup> 'fell asleep' in Christ. Corcran Clerech,<sup>8</sup> head of Europe as regards piety and learning, rested in Christ. Dunchad Ua Canege,<sup>9</sup> lector of Ard-Macha, the gentlest and most learned, rested in Christ. Donnchad son of Crinan,<sup>10</sup> King of Alba, was killed by his own people. Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais,'<sup>11</sup> died. Cill-dara was all

this allegation in "any of our regular Annals." The portion of the *Book of Leinster* dealing with the succession of the Irish Kings from the earliest period is of an annalistic character; and after the record (p. 26a), of the death of Maelsechlainn Mór (or Malachy the Great), the following entry occurs: — *comfáil i n-Éirinn ríu ríe dá bliain .xl. (no. l.) Cúan .h. Lothcann, Corcran clerech*; i.e. "a joint regnancy over Ireland, for 42 (or 52) years; Cuan Ua Lothchain, and Corcran Clerech." See *Book of Rights* (ed. O'Donovan), *Introd.*, pp. xlii. xliii.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Canege*; i.e. "grandson (or descendant) of Caneg." The *Four Mast.* have *Ua hAnchainge*, "grandson of Anchaing." This entry is not in B.

<sup>10</sup> *Dunchad son of Crinan*. — The name of Dunchad's father is written

"Critan" in the *Chron. Scotorum*, but (correctly) "Crinan" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*. This Dunchad, the Duncan of the play of *Macbeth*, although stated above to have been slain by his own people (*a suis*), is reported in the *Chronicle of Marianus Scotus* as having been killed *a duce suo MacBethad mac Finnloech*. See Skene's *Chron. Picts and Scots*, places referred to in Index under Duncan I.

<sup>11</sup> *Aralt, King of the Saxons 'giuais*. Harold Harefoot, whose obit is also given in the Anglo-Sax. *Chronicle* and other Old English *Chronicles* at the year 1040. The meaning of the epithet '*giuais*,' which Dr. O'Connor prints *guais*, and translates "ferorum," is not plain to the Editor. The Translator in *Clar.* 49 renders *giuais* by "King of Saxons of Gilla." See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), A.D. 1040, note <sup>11</sup>.

miċeil. Ceannannur do loŋcaċ. Tūn ōa lēŋŋlar ōo loŋcaċ 7 ilċealla aŋċena.

[Ċt. 1anair .u. p.; L. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xl.º  
1.º At imċa ċra na h-airiri eŋir marċaro ōeene, 7 ċc 7 cpeċa 7 caċa. Nī cumainŋ nech a n-innirir ōo leiŋ, acht uate ōo ilīċ ōiċ ar ōaŋŋ aŋra na n-ōeene ōo ċir tpeoċo. Mac ōeatharo mac Ćinnmepre aro ollam aro Maċa 7 Epenn aŋċena. ōoŋnall reŋhar ŋac ŋail na mbo ōo marċaro ōo laiŋiċ. Muirceŋtaċ mac ŋillapatraic ōo marċaro ōo hūi ċaillaiċe a meċail. Cpeċ la hĆirŋiallu 1 Conailiċ, co ro bŋirirar Conaille ŋorpo 1 Maiŋ ōaċainneċ. Cpeċ la .h. Neill 1 nhūiċ Eacach Ular, co tucŋat cpeċ moir. ŋilla-comŋaill, mac ōuinncuan mic ōunlaiŋŋ, ōo bŋeċ a cill ōara ar eicir, 7 a marċaro iarum.

Fol. 58ab.

[Ċt. 1anair .ui. p.; L. u. Anno domini M.º xl.º ii.º  
ŋearna mor Moēċoc ōo loŋcaċ la ōonnċaro mac mċriain. ŋlenn ūirren ōo loŋcaċ ōo mac Mail na mbó, 7 in ōairŋteċ ōo bŋirirar, 7 cet ōuine ōo marċaro, 7 .iii. cet ōo bŋeċ eirir, 1 n-ōiŋail ŋearna mōre. loingŋeċ (.i. h. ŋlaŋten), comarċa Ćiarain 7 Ćronain, queuir. Ćeċ mac ino abaro, (.i. mac Mailmuir 7

<sup>1</sup> And deaths.—7 ċc, in A. only.

<sup>2</sup> Domnall Remhar; i.e., Domnall "the Fat." The proper name of Mael-na-mbo, father of Domnall, was Donnchad. See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Caellaidhe*.—This name is even yet pretty numerous in the counties of Kilkenny, Queen's county, and Kildare; but under the forms "Kelly" and "Kealy," without the O'

<sup>4</sup> *Magh-Dachainnech*.—Some place in the north of the present county of Louth, which has not been identified.

<sup>5</sup> *Ferna-mor-Moedhoc*.—"Moedhoc's great Alder-tree." Ferna, in the county of Wexford.

<sup>6</sup> *Glenn-Uisenn*.—Now represented

by Killeslin, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast*, A.D. 843, note y.

<sup>7</sup> *Son*.—He was apparently Diarmait, [son of Donnchad, called Mael-na-mbo; see note <sup>4</sup>, p. 516 *supra*], at first King of *Ui-Ceinnselaigh*, but ultimately King of Leinster. The obit of Diarmait is entered under the year 1072 *infra*, where he is described as King of the Leinstermen and Foreigners. See note <sup>8</sup>, under A.D. 1086, *supra*.

<sup>8</sup> *Ferna-mór*.—See note <sup>5</sup>. It is stated in the *Ann. Four M.* (A.D. 1041), that the outrages above recorded were committed in revenge not only of the

burned about Michaelmas. Cenannas was burned. Dun-da-lethglas was burned, and many churches besides.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 24. A.D. 1041. Numerous, [1041.] truly, are the events [of this year], between the killing of men, and deaths,<sup>1</sup> and depredations, and battles. No one could relate them all; but a few out of many of them [are mentioned], in order that the ages of the people might be known through them. MacBeathad, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha and of Ireland in general, [died]. Domnall Remhar,<sup>2</sup> son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the Leinstermen. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was killed by the Ui-Caellaidhe,<sup>3</sup> in treachery. A depredation by the Airghialla in Conaille; when the Conaille routed them in Magh-Dachainnech.<sup>4</sup> A depredation by the Ui Neill in Ui-Echach-Uladh, when they took a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donnucuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken out of Cill-dara, and killed afterwards.

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 5. A.D. 1042. Ferna-mor-Moedhoc<sup>5</sup> was burned by Donnchad, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen<sup>6</sup> was burned by the son<sup>7</sup> of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was broken, and 100 men were slain, and 400 taken out of it—in revenge of Ferna-mór.<sup>8</sup> Loingsech (i.e. Ua Flaithen), comarb of Ciaran and Cronan,<sup>9</sup> rested. Aedh, son of the Abbot, (i.e. son of Maelmuire,<sup>10</sup> and of

burning of Ferna, but also of the slaying of Domhnall Remhar, brother of the [Diarmait] son of Mael-na-mbo, referred to in the last note.

<sup>2</sup> *Comarb of Ciaran and Cronan*; i.e., Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Roscrea.

<sup>10</sup> *Maelmuire*.—The name "Maelmuire" does not appear in any of the ancient lists of Abbots of Cork accessible to the Editor. The only ecclesiastic of the name whose period would correspond to the foregoing entry is

Maelmaire (or Maelmuire), abbot, or bishop, of Armagh, whose obit is given at A.D. 1020 *supra*. See under the year 1038, where the then King of Ui-Echach (Iveagh) is stated to have been slain in Armagh, in revenge of the killing of "Eochaidh son of the Abbot" (*Mac-in-ebaidh*). It may be added that "Ua Lorcain," or "O'Larkin," was the name of the contemporary ruling family of the Ui-Niallain, a tribe situated in the north of the county of Armagh.



Setaige ingine hui Lorcain), do ec i Corcaig moir Muman. Murchad mac Dunlaing, ri Lagen, 7 Domnall mac Aeda, ri .h. bairrche, do tuitim la Gillapatracc mac n'Donnchada, ri Orraigh, 7 la Macraith mac Donnchada, ri Eoganachta. Flann mac Mailrechlainn, riomna Epenn, do marbad trua mae-bail. Maelpetair .h. hCilecan, ferleiginn 7 coirec macleiginn airb Maeda, do marbad do ferad fer-nhuigh. Ailill Mucnoma, cenn manac na n-Goibel, in Colonia quieuit.

[Ct. Ianair .uii. p. ; L. xxi. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup> Cathal mac Ruairi, ri iarthair Connacht, do ec ina ailtir i n-arth Maeda. Domnall .h. ferghaile, ri Forthuad Lagen, do marbad dia bainib fein. Flann .h. Anber, ri .h. Meit, o hui Cernuill, o ruigh fer-nhuigh; Aed .h. Conriacra, ri Tethba, o Muircearta .h. Mailrechlainn; Ceinneitig .h. Cuirc, ri Murchaite, occir runt. Ceallach .h. Cleircin, comarba Finnein 7 Mocholmocc, Cairpri .h. Laitgnein, archinnech Ferna 7 tigh Moling, Gilla-moconna .h. Duiboirma, in pace dormierunt. Maíom Maelecoennaiigh for brú Súire, for Orraigh 7 for Egmumain, re Cairtae mac

<sup>1</sup> *Corcach-mor.* — The "Great Marsh." Cork, in the county of Cork. See last note.

<sup>2</sup> *Domnall.* — The name is Donnchadh in the *Ann. Four Mast.* (1042), and the *Chron. Scotorum* (1040). But the name in the *Ann. Loch-Cé* is Domnall.

<sup>3</sup> *Ui-Bairrche.* — The descendants of Daire Barrach, second son of Cathair Mor, King of Leinster in the 2nd century. Their territory comprised the present barony of Slievemargy, Queen's county, and some of the adjacent districts of the co. Carlow.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Donnchadha.* — ("grandson of Deanchad"), mac Donnchada ("son of Donnchad"), A. The obit

of Macraith Ua Donnchada (or Macraith O'Donoghoe) is entered at the year 1052 *infra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Eoghanacht.* — Otherwise *Eoghanacht Chaisil*; a sept descended from Eoghan Mor, son of Oilill Olum, anciently seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary.

<sup>6</sup> *Through treachery.* trua mae-bail, A. Trua mae-bail, B. Both readings being corrupt.

<sup>7</sup> *Mucnamh.* — Mucknoe, in the barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan. See *Reevers Down and Connor*, p. 146, note i.

<sup>8</sup> *Fortuatha-Laighen.* — See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 157 *supra*.

Setach, daughter of Ua Lorcaín), died in Corcach-mor<sup>1</sup> of Munster. Murchad son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Domnall<sup>2</sup> son of Aedh, King of Ui-Bairrche,<sup>3</sup> fell by Gillapatraic son of Donnchad, King of Osraighi, and by Macraith Ua Donnchadha,<sup>4</sup> King of Eoghanacht.<sup>5</sup> Flann son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was killed through treachery.<sup>6</sup> Maelpetair Ua h-Ailecain, lector, and chief of the students of Ard-Macha, was killed by the men of Fernmagh. Ailill of Mucnamh,<sup>7</sup> head of the monks of the Gaedhil, rested in Cologne.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 16. A.D. 1043. Cathal son [1043.] of Ruaidhri, King of the West of Connaught, died in his pilgrimage in Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Ferghaile, King of Fortuatha-Laighen,<sup>8</sup> was killed by his own people. Flann Ua Anbheidh, King of Ui-Meith, by Ua Cerbhaill, King of Fernmhagh; Aedh Ua Confiacra, King of Tethba,<sup>9</sup> by Muirchertach Ua Maelsechlainn; Ceinnetigh Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraíde<sup>10</sup>—were slain. Cellach Ua Cleircein, Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc,<sup>11</sup> Cairpri Ua Laidhgnein, herenagh of Ferna and Tech-Moling,<sup>12</sup> [and] Gilla-mochonna Ua Duibhdirma, 'fell asleep' in peace. The victory of Maelcoennaigh,<sup>13</sup> on the brink of the Suir, over the Osraighi and Irmumha,<sup>14</sup> by Carthach<sup>15</sup> son of Saer-

<sup>9</sup> *Tethba*.—*τετθα*, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Muscraíde*.—Otherwise 'Muscraíde-Chuirc' ("Muskerry-Quirk"); and also called *Muscraíde-Breoghain*, and *Muscraíde-Treithirna*. This territory comprised the greater part of the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Mocholmóc*; i.e., Abbot of Movilla, co. Down, (founded by St. Finnian), and of Dromore, in the same county, (founded by St. Colman, or Mocholmóc).

<sup>12</sup> *Tech-Moling*.—"Moling's House." St. Mullens, in the county of Carlow.

<sup>13</sup> *Maelcoennaigh*.—O'Donovan thought this was the place where "the River Multeen unites with the Suir," about three miles to the west of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

<sup>14</sup> *Irmumha*.—"East Munster." The name is written *Ermumha* in the *Ann. Loch-Ce*, and *Urmumha* by the *Four Masters*. Ormond, in Tipperary, is meant.

<sup>15</sup> *Carthach*.—From this Carthach, whose name signifies "loving," the MacCarthys of Desmond have derived their hereditary surname. His death is noticed at the year 1045 *infra*.

Saerbrethach, i. parcbath .h. Donnacain, ní Árað. Maíom nua cenel Eogain for cenel Conaill i. tərmonn Dabheoc.

.b. Fol. 586a. Íct. 1anair .i. p.; L. xxii. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> iii.<sup>o</sup>. Cumuracá .h. hÁilillen, ní .h. nÉacá, do marbath o hUib Capacan. Níall .h. Ceilecan, ní .h. mÓrparail, 7 a braðair .i. Trensfer, do ballath do macaib Maíom tĩa mebaíl. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ní Muircparáe, do mharbath do hUí Laítein 7 do hUí Oirreiu. Crec la Níall mac Maíreclainn, la níg nÁilíg, for hUib Meit 7 for Éuail[n]ge, co núc da cet déc bó 7 rocharáe tı braít, i. n-vigail íaraiğtí cluicc ino euechta. Crec eile dono la Muircparacá .h. Neill for Muíóorua, co tuc boromá 7 braít i. n-vigail íaraiğtí in cluic cetna. In clairé .h. Conóðair do marbath.

Íct. 1anair .iii. p.; L. ix. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> u.<sup>o</sup> Muircparacá mac Soergara archinnech Daimliac, Caðara .h. Caðail, comarba Coeimgin, Maenacá .h. Cıruubain, archinnech Luğmará, in pace doirmiorunt. Conğalacá .h. Loðlainn, ní Corcumbraab, Ğlun iarainn .h. Claircén, ní .h. Cairpı, Flaitberacá .h. Canannan ní cenıuıl Conaill, Domnall .h. Cetpaca,

<sup>1</sup> *Saerbrethach*; lit. "noble-judging." A name still in use, as a Christian name, among respectable branches of the MacCarthys of the south of Ireland, in the forms Justin and Justinian.

<sup>2</sup> *Termon-Dabheoc*.—The sanctuary of Dabheoc, for whom see Martyr. of Donegal at 1 January. The church of St. Dabheoc was situated in the island in Lough Derg, co. Donegal, famous in later times as the site of St. Patrick's Purgatory. The church lands included within the limits of Termon-Dabheoc are now known by the name of Termon-Magrath, in

the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, co. Donegal.

<sup>3</sup> *Uí-Caracain*.—A sept that occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the river Blackwater, and co-extensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1044, note f, where further information on the subject is given.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Ceilechain*.—Or Ua Ceilechain. See note 7, under the year 1037 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Trensfer* (Pron. *Treser*); lit. "mighty man," or "champion."

brethach,<sup>1</sup> in which Ua Donnacain, King of Aradh, was slain. A victory by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, in Termon-Dabheoc.<sup>2</sup>

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 17. A.D. 1044. Cumuscach Ua [1044.]<sup>hrs.</sup> hAilillen, King of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Ui-Caracain.<sup>3</sup> Niall Ua Ceilechain,<sup>4</sup> King of Ui-Bresail, and his brother, *i.e.* Trenfher,<sup>5</sup> were blinded by the sons of Matadhan,<sup>6</sup> through deceit. Domnall Ua Cuirc, King of Muscraidhe,<sup>7</sup> was killed by Ua Laithen<sup>8</sup> and Ua Oissein. A depredation by Niall son of Maelsechlainn, King of Ailech, upon the Ui-Meith and Cualnge, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a great many prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of *clocc-ind-edechna*.<sup>9</sup> Another depredation, also, by Muirchertach Ua Neill upon the Mughdorna, when he carried off a cattle-spoil, and prisoners, in revenge of the same bell.<sup>10</sup> The Cleirech Ua Conchobair was killed.

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 9. A.D. 1045. Muiredach, son [1045.] of Saerghus, herenagh of Daimliacc; Cathasach Ua Cathail, comarb of Coemhgin,<sup>11</sup> [and] Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, herenagh of Lughmadh,<sup>12</sup> 'fell asleep' in peace. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, King of Corcumruadh, Glun-iarainn Ua Cleirichen, King of Ui-Cairpri; Flaithbertach Ua Canannain, King of Cinel-Conaill, and

The name is incorrectly written *Ṭreinep* (for *Ṭreinnep*) in A., and *Ṭreinnep* in B.; the proper form being *Ṭreinnep*.

<sup>6</sup> *Matadhan*. — Apparently the "Matadhan son of Domnall, King of Ulidia," whose death is recorded above under the year 1006.

<sup>7</sup> *Muscraidhe*. — See note <sup>10</sup>, p. 581.

<sup>8</sup> *Ua-Laithen*. — The *Four Masters* write the name "Ua Flaithen," which is probably the correct form.

<sup>9</sup> *Clocc-ind-edechna*. — The "Bell of the Testament." Otherwise called *Clocc-udachta-Patraic*, or the "Bell

of Patrick's Will"; because the Saint is alleged to have bequeathed it by will to the church of Armagh. See above at the year 552; Reeves's *Essay on the Bell of St. Patrick*; Trans. Royal Irish Acad., Vol. xxvii, part I. (*Polite Lit. and Antiquities*); and *Antiq. of Down and Connor*, p. 369, sq.

<sup>10</sup> *The same Bell*. — See last note.

<sup>11</sup> *Comarb of Coemhgin*; *i.e.* Abbot of Glenn-da-locha, or Glendalough.

<sup>12</sup> *Lughmadh*. — Louth, in the county of Louth. The name is written *lugh* for *lughbar*) in B.

οἷον Μῦμαν, μοῖραι πῦντ. Αἰρῆχιννεχ Λεῖγλιννε  
 το μαρβὰ α n-τοῦρ na cille. Cpeð la Muirceptað  
 .h. Neill i pḡaið ðpeð, conurtaḡḡaið ḡaiḡbeirð .h.  
 Caḡuraiḡ, πi ðpeð, i Carran linne, 7 an muir lan  
 ar a ðinn, co toḡḡaiḡ Muirceptað ann, 7 alii multa.  
 Carrḡað mac Soerbpḡethaiḡ, πi Eoganachta Cairil, to  
 loḡcaḡ i toḡ ðeiner to hU Longarcan mac Duinnḡuan,  
 cum multaiḡ nobilibur uraiḡ. Caḡeaiḡ Albanḡu etaiḡru  
 pḡin i toḡḡaiḡ Cronan ab Duine Caillenn.

[Cl. 1anaiḡ. .iii. p.; L. xx. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 Muirceða mac Flaithbertaið .h. Neill, πiḡamna Alilḡ,  
 7 Alitḡirð .h. hAlitḡirð πi .h. nechach Ulaḡ, to loḡcaḡ i  
 toḡ teneð la Coinulaḡ mac Conḡalaig, i n-Uachtaḡ  
 ḡiḡe. Alḡ .h. Ruaiḡc, πi Connacht, to μαρβὰ to  
 cenul Conaill. Pḡḡal .h. Ciapḡai, πi Cairpiḡ, to  
 μαρβὰ to .h. Flannacain, to πiḡ Teḡḡa. Concobaḡ  
 .h. Loingḡiḡ, πi dal Alaiḡe, to μαρβὰ to mac Dom-  
 nall .h. Loingḡiḡ, ilaiḡiḡið. Maelpatḡaic .h. ðileoce,  
 aiḡo pḡleiginn aiḡo Maḡa, 7 πii cḡabaiḡ 7 uaiḡiḡ,  
 in penectute bona quieuit. Dubdaiḡeḡi mac Mael-  
 muirḡe to ḡabail na pḡuḡa leiḡinn.

[Cl. 1anaiḡ. u. p.; L. i. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> xl.<sup>o</sup> ui.<sup>o</sup>  
 Sneatha moḡ iḡin bliḡdaiḡ πi o pḡil Muirḡe (ḡoiḡiḡið)

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Cetfadhá*.—Nothing seems to be known regarding Domnall Ua Cetfadhá, who is called "Head of the Dal-Cais" by the *Four Masters*, or as to the qualifications which obtained for him the title of *oḡḡan Muman*, "glory of Munster"; not "Gubernator Momoniæ," as O'Connor renders the Irish.

<sup>2</sup> *Muirchertach*.—He was the son of Flaithbertach Ua Neill, King of Ailech, whose obit is entered at the year 1086 *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cathasaigh*.—O'Casey. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>4</sup> *Cassan-linne*.—See note <sup>12</sup>, p. 443 *supra*. O'Connor renders *Cassan-linne*,

which literally signifies the "path of the *linn* (or lake)" by "reditum æstus," and the original Irish for "the tide was full before him" by "mare plenum supra caput ejus."

<sup>5</sup> *Carthack*.—See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 581 *supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Donnucuan*.—Brother of King Brian Borumba. The death of Donnucuan is entered in the *Ann. Four Mast.* at the year 948 (=950), and in the *Chron. Scotorum* under A.D. 949.

<sup>7</sup> *Between*.—etaḡru, B. Not in A.

<sup>8</sup> *Dun-Caillen*.—Dunkeld, in Perthshire.

<sup>9</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—The remarkable man whose obit is recorded above at

Domnall Ua Cetfadh,<sup>1</sup> the glory of Munster, died. The herenagh of Leithglenn was killed in the church door. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> Ua Neill to the men of Bregha. But Gairbhedh Ua Cathasaigh,<sup>3</sup> King of Bregha, overtook him at Cassan-linne<sup>4</sup> when the tide was full before him; and Muirchertach<sup>2</sup> and many others fell there. Carthach,<sup>5</sup> son of Saerbrethach, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longarcán son of Donnucan,<sup>6</sup> together with many nobles. A battle amongst the men of Alba between<sup>7</sup> themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Caillen,<sup>8</sup> was killed.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 20. A.D. 1046. Muiredach, [1046.] son of Flaithbertach<sup>9</sup> Ua Neill, royal-heir of Ailech, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, King of Ui-Echach-Ulad were burned in a house set on fire, by Cu-Ulad, son of Congalach, in Uachtar-tire.<sup>10</sup> Art Ua Ruairc, King of Con-naught, was killed by the Cinel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardhai, King of Cairpri, was killed by Ua Flannacain, King of Tebhtha. Conchobar Ua Loingsigh, King of Dal-Araidhe, was killed by the son of Domnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster.<sup>11</sup> Maelpatraic Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and a paragon of piety and chastity, died at a good old age. Dubhdaleithe, son of Maeltuired, assumed the lectorship.

Kal. Jan. Thursd.; m. 1. A.D. 1047. Great snow in [1047] this year, from the festival of Mary (in winter<sup>12</sup>) to the

the year 1086. See note <sup>9</sup>, p. 489 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *Uachtar-tire*; lit. "Upper (part) of the land." See Reeves's *Down and Connor*, p. 351, where *Uachtar-tire* (or *Watertiry*) is stated to be chiefly represented by certain townlands of the parish of Kilmeegan, which are included in the barony of Locale, co. Down.

<sup>11</sup> *Leinster*. — In the *Ann. Four*

*Mast.* the place where Domnall Ua Loingsigh was killed is described as in Ui-Buidhe, a territory nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Ballyadams, in the Queen's county. See *Leabhar na g-ceort* (ed. O'Donovan), p. 214.

<sup>12</sup> *Winter*. — Added in a later hand in A. Not in B. The "festival of Mary" (or Lady-day) in winter falls on the 8th of December.

co feil Patraic, do na rrué samail, co ro la ar n-van  
7 innile 7 riabmil in shapa 7 en. Natiuitat Dor  
naill mic Amalgaba .i. comarba Patraic. Ma  
ceptaé mac mic Motaban, ru .h. mDneparil, do marba  
i n-Aro maéa do Mataban .h. Ceilecan per volu  
lann ingen mic Selbaéan, comarba Druige, in pa  
quiseuit. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbato la .h. Concobai  
Cnechtluaghe la Niall mac Mailreélaínn i mDneé  
co ro marb .h. nífreppan.

- b. *Ict. ianair. ii. p; l. xi. Anno domini M.º ad  
un.º* Dunlang mac Dungal a ppatribur ruir occip  
ert. Porgal .h. Maelmuaib ru per Cell, Gillacolan  
.h. hEignig aipruig Airgiall, Cennraelao .h. Cuil  
aipruib Muman, Maelpabaill .h. hEibinn ru .i.  
Piacraé Airne, mortui sunt. Cloéna aipchinnec  
imleéa iéair, Pervomnaé .h. Innapcaib comarb  
Pinnen, Dunchao .h. Ceileéair comarba Ciara  
Saiéru, in pace quieserunt. Comarba Petair 7 o  
per dec da aer graib do eibiltin imaille rruir, iar n-a  
neime do rat doib in comarba ro h-innapbanab a  
peirne.

*Ict. ianair. i. p; l. xx. iii. Anno domini M.º xl.º ix.*  
Amalgair comarba Patraic, xx. ix annis tranfacti

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall*.—His appointment to the  
abbotahip (or bishopric) of Armagh,  
in succession to his brother Maélan,  
is noticed at the year 1091 *infra*.  
See Ware's *Works* (Harris's ed.),  
Vol. 1, pp. 50-1.

<sup>2</sup> *Matadhan Ua Ceilechain*.—The  
only person so named mentioned in  
these Annals is the Matadhan Ua  
Ceilechain, vice-abbot (or "prior,"  
according to the *Four Masters*),  
whose obit is entered at A.D. 1063  
*infra*. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 578, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Successor of Brigit*; i.e. abbess of  
Kildare. The name of Lann does

not appear in Archdall's very im  
perfect list of the abbots and abbesses  
of Kildare.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua Conchobair*.—Aedh Ua Con  
chobair (Aedh "of the gapped  
spear"), King of Connaught.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua h-Ifernain*.—This name,  
which is not uncommon in Meath, is  
now written Heffernan. But the  
Heffernans of Meath and Kildare are  
to be distinguished from the Heffernans  
of Limerick and Clare, who come of  
a different stock.

<sup>6</sup> *Dunlang*.—He is described as  
"Lord of Ul-Briúla-Cualann," and

festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, which caused a great destruction of people and cattle, and of wild sea animals and birds. Birth of Domnall<sup>1</sup> son of Amalgaidh, *i.e.*, successor of Patrick. Muirchertach, grandson of Matadhan, King of the Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha by Matadhan Ua Ceilechain,<sup>2</sup> through treachery. Lann, daughter of Mac Selbhachain successor of Brigit,<sup>3</sup> rested in peace. Niall Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Conchobair.<sup>4</sup> A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he killed Ua h-Iffernain.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Frid.; m. 21. A.D. 1048. Dunlang,<sup>6</sup> son [1048] 218. of Dungal, was slain by his brothers Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, King of Fera-Cell; Gillacolum Ua hEighnigh, chief King of Airghialla; Cennfaeladh Ua Cuill,<sup>7</sup> chief poet of Munster, [and] Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhinn, King of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Clothna, herenagh of Imlech-Ibhair,<sup>8</sup> Ferdomnach Ua Innascaigh, comarb of Finnen,<sup>9</sup> [and] Dunchad Ua Ceilechair, comarb of Ciaran of Saighir, rested in peace. The comarb of Peter,<sup>10</sup> and twelve of his companions along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had been previously expelled had given them.

Kal. Jan. Sund., m. 23. A.D. 1049. Amalgaidh<sup>11</sup> [1049.] comarb of Patrick, having spent twenty-nine years in

the "glory of the east of Ireland," in the *Ann. Four M.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ua Cuill*. — O'Quill (or Quill without the O'). The compositions of this poet have not survived. O'Reilly (*Irish Writers*, p. lxxiv.) mentions one poem of 160 verses.

<sup>8</sup> *Imlech-Ibhair*. — See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 42, *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen*; *i.e.* successor of Finnian, Finnia, or Finnen, founder of the monastery of Clonard, co. Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Peter*. — The 'comarb' (or successor) of Peter here referred to was apparently Pope Damasus II., who was enthroned on the 17th of July, 1048, in succession to Benedict IXth, and died on the 8th of August following.

<sup>11</sup> *Amalgaidh*. — Some lines of poetry in praise of this prelate are added in the lower margin of fol. 58b in A. But they are not worth printing.



in principatu, penitent in Christo quiescit. Mael-  
 Fol. 59a; cainniḡ .h. Taidliḡ comarb Daiminnri, Tuatál .h.  
 Uail archinnech Doiti conair, in pace quiescerunt.  
 Flaitbertaḡ .h. Loingriḡ do marbto la mac Concobair  
 .h. Loingriḡ. Muirceptaḡ mac Maelreḡlann do  
 marbto la Concobair .h. Maelreḡlann, var airḡḡ  
 De 7 vaine. Concobair .h. Cinnḡaelao, ru .h. Conaill  
 Gabra, iḡair .h. Beice ru .h. Meit, occiri punt. Dub-  
 daleiti do ḡabal n h-ardanne ar a rirur leiginn in  
 eodem die quo mortuus est Aḡalḡar. Aḡ .h.  
 Porreit do ḡabal na rirura leiginn. In hoc anno  
 natuḡ est [F]lait[bert]aḡ .h. Lait[ḡ]nen, ru Rer[n]-  
 muḡ.

[C]t. Ianair. .ii. p.; L. iii. Anno domini M.° L.  
 dominice incarnationis. Maelruanar mac Con-  
 doirne, ru Eile, Donncharo mac ḡillaḡaelann ru .h.  
 Raitḡ, occiri punt. Ceall vana co na daimliḡ do  
 loḡarḡ. Maelan pḡleiginn Cenannra, rapientirimur  
 omnium hibermentium, Dubḡaḡ mac Mileḡa comarba  
 Cainniḡ, hUa Scula archinnech innri Caḡarḡ, Maelouin  
 .h. hOicḡarḡ archinnech Lotra, Cleirḡen .h.  
 Muineḡc, tuir crabaro na hOrenn, in pace quiescerunt.  
 Diarmaro .h. Cele archinnech Telḡa Pḡrceḡn,  
 Maelreḡlann mac Cinnḡaelao, mortui punt. Scanneḡ  
 etir riru Muḡi iḡa 7 Aḡḡallu, i torḡair Eocharo

<sup>1</sup> *Ua Taichligh*. — According to O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1048, note d), this name is anglicised Tully and Tilly.

<sup>2</sup> *Both-Conais*. — See note <sup>15</sup>, p. 361, *supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Ua Cinnḡaeladh*. — Now anglicised Kenealy (or Kennelly), without the O'. The name is still common in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick.

<sup>4</sup> *Ua-Conaill-Gabra*. — Now repre-

sented by the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Beice*. — O'Donovan states that this name has been made Beck and Peck. But it would be more likely to assume the form "Beaky," as consisting of two syllables.

<sup>6</sup> *Dubhdaleiti*. — See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 478, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Aedh Ua Ferreidh*. — The *Four Masters*, in giving his obit at A.D.

the government, rested penitently in Christ. Maelcain-nigh Ua Taichligh,<sup>1</sup> comarb of Daimhinis, Tuathal Ua Uail, herenagh of Both-Conais,<sup>2</sup> rested in peace. Flaithbertach Ua Loingsigh was slain by the son of Conchobar Ua Loingsigh. Muirchertach son of Maelsechlainn was killed by Conchobar Ua Maelsechlainn, against the will of God and men. Conchobar Ua Cinnfaeladh,<sup>3</sup> King of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra,<sup>4</sup> [and] Imhar Ua Beice,<sup>5</sup> King of Ui-Meith, were slain. Dubhdaleithe<sup>6</sup> assumed the abbotship, from his lectorship, on the same day in which Amhalghaidh died, Aedh Ua Forreidh<sup>7</sup> assumed the lectorship. In this year was born Flaithbertach<sup>8</sup> Ua Laidhngen, King of Fernmhagh.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 4. A.D. 1050, of the Incarnation<sup>9</sup> [1050.] of the Lord. Maelruanaidh son of Cuccoirne, King of Eli, Donnchad son of Gillafaelain, King of Ui-Failghi, were slain. Cill-dara, with its cathedral, was burned. Maelan, lector of Cenannas, the most learned of all Irishmen; Dubthach son of Milidh, comarb of Cainnech;<sup>10</sup> Ua Scula, herenagh of Inis-Cathaigh;<sup>11</sup> Maelduin Ua hEicertaigh, herenagh of Lothra;<sup>12</sup> [and] Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, tower of piety of Ireland, rested in peace. Diarmait Ua Cele, herenagh of Tulach-Fortchern,<sup>13</sup> [and] Maelsechlainn, son of Cennfaeladh, died. A conflict between the men of Magh-ltha and the Airghialla, in

1056, incorrectly style him "bishop of Armagh."

<sup>8</sup> *Flaithbertach*.—This entry, which is added in the margin in MS. B., in the original hand, is not printed in O'Connor's version. The obit of Flaithbertach is entered at the year 1119 *infra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Incarnation*.—The words "Dominice incarnationis," though not in MS. B., are found in the MS. Clar. 49, alleged by O'Donovan to be a translation of B.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Cainnech*; i.e., successor of St. Canice, founder of the monastery of Aghaboe, in the Queen's county.

<sup>11</sup> *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Scattery Island, in the River Shannon.

<sup>12</sup> *Lothra*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 348, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> *Tulach-Fortchern*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Ua-Felmedha. Tullow, in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow.

.h. hOirreín. Duibaleití por cuairt cennuil thogann, co tuc tui ceto do buaib. Cluann mic Noir d'arcan po tui irind oen raibí, reacht o íil Annchada, 7 ra do o Calraighib coirna Sinnchán.

Íct lanair .iii. p.; L. xu. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> i.<sup>o</sup> Muirceartaic mac Dúic, ní na n'Dere Muman, do loiscat do hUib Faetan. Mac Duatan mac Dúic do marbat i n-damliac lír moir do Maelrechlainn .h. Dúic. Amalgard mac Caetan, ní iartair Conacht, do ballat la hAed .h. Concobair. Laidhnen mac Maelain, ní Gaileng, cum rúa regina .i. ingen in Guit, do dul dia ailiéir do Roim, 7 a ec. Mac Loelainn do innarbato a níí Telca og, 7 Aed .h. Pénghail do nííad.

b.  
Fol. 59ab.

Íct lanair .iiii. p.; L. xx. ui. Anno domini M.<sup>o</sup> L.<sup>o</sup> ii.<sup>o</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Cows*.—Ecclesiastical dues were, of course, paid in kind at the time.

<sup>2</sup> *Chain-mic-Nois*.—This entry, which is added in a later hand in A, is not in B., although it is given in English in the MS. Clar. 49, which has been supposed to be a 'translation' of MS. B.

<sup>3</sup> *Sil-Amchadha*.—The tribe-name of the O'Maddens, who occupied the district now represented by the barony of Longford, co. Galway.

<sup>4</sup> *Calraighi*.—There were several tribes named Calraighi, one distinguished from the other by some word indicating local situation. See the Index to O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*. The Calraighi above referred to were of the sept called *Calraighi-an-chala*, whose name is still remembered, and applied (in the form Calry) to the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, county of Westmeath. Down to the 17th century this territory was the patrimony of the Magawleys; but the name of Magawley (Mac Amhaighaidh) is

seldom met there now. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dugan*, note <sup>6</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> *Sinnachs* (pron. *Shinnachgs*).—This was an offensive name (*sinnach* meaning 'fox') given to the family of O'Catharnaigh (or, as the name would be now written, O'Kearney), from the tradition that they were the murderers of the poet Cuan Ua Lochain. See note <sup>1</sup>, p. 554 *supra*, and the *Chron. Scot.* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>2</sup>, p. 264. The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Cuan O'Lochain, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name of Foxes."

<sup>6</sup> *M[oon]* 15.—The age of the moon is set down as xx. in A., but this is wrong. B. has xv., which is correct.

<sup>7</sup> *Son of Duatan*.—The *Ann. of Tigernach*, and the *Four Masters*, have "Faetan, son of Bratan." The author of the version in Clar. 49 has "Maelbradar mac Brick," which seems corrupt.

which Eochaidh Ua hOssein fell. Dubhdaleithe on a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, when he brought away 300 cows.<sup>1</sup> Cluain-mic-Nois<sup>2</sup> was plundered thrice in the same quarter [of a year],—once by the Sil-Anmchadha,<sup>3</sup> and twice by the Calraighi,<sup>4</sup> with the Sinnacha.<sup>5</sup>

Kal. Jan. Tuesd.; m. 15<sup>o</sup>. A.D. 1051. Muirchertach, [1051.] son of Brec, King of the Desi-Mumhan, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. The son of Buatan,<sup>7</sup> son of Brec, was killed in the 'daimliac' of Lis-mor by Maelsechlainn,<sup>8</sup> grandson of Brec. Amalgaidh son of Cathal, King of the West of Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobair. Laidhgnen son of Maelan,<sup>9</sup> King of Gailenga, with his queen, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Got,<sup>10</sup> went to Rome in pilgrimage, and died.<sup>11</sup> Mac Lochlainn was expelled from the kingship of Telach-og, and Aedh Ua Ferghail was made king.

Kal. Jan. Wednesd.; m. 26. A.D. 1052.<sup>12</sup> Domnall [1052.]<sup>13</sup> *sta.*

<sup>8</sup> *Maelsechlainn*. — Called "Mael-sechlainn, son of Muirchertach, son of Brec," in the *Ann. Four Mast.*

<sup>9</sup> *Maelan*; *i.e.* Maelan Ua Leochain. See note <sup>2</sup>, p. 542 *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> *The Got*.—See note <sup>4</sup>, p. 562 *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Died*.—The translator in *Clar.* 49 states that the pilgrims "died by the way." In the *Annals of Tigernach* it is stated that Laidhgnen died "in the east, after coming from Rome." But the *Four Masters* represent Laidhgnen and his wife as having died on their return journey.

<sup>12</sup> *A.D. 1052*.—A note in an old hand in B., in the space between the last entry for 1051 and the first entry for 1052, has *ṛ e ṣa ṛi Ṭṭaro anno 1052 Niall mac nEochoda, qui uenit ipso anno go hOrranghe. Ri Gall .i. Echmarcach mac Ragnail ar na innarba o ṛu[s] Langen .i.*

*Ṭiarṁaro mac Maib na m-bo, 7 in ṛiṣe do fein do ṛin.* "The King of Ulidia in 1052 was Niall, son of Eochaidh, who came in the same year to Ossory. The King of the Foreigners, *i.e.* Echmarcach, son of Ragnall, was expelled by the King of Leinster, *i.e.* Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, who had the kingship [of Dublin] thereby." See Todd's *Cogadh Gaedhel, &c.*, p. 291, note (<sup>22</sup>). The learned author does not seem to have been acquainted with the entry just given, which is not in the *Clar.* 49 version of this Chronicle, or in Dr. O'Connor's edition of M.S. B., although it seems of sufficient interest to be reproduced. The record of the expulsion from Dublin of the Danish King Echmarcach, as it appears in the *Ann. of Tigernach* and the *Four Masters*, would represent him merely as going on a voyage "over the sea."

Domnall ban .h. brian vo marbado vo Connachto  
Domnall mac Gillachriete mic Concuall[n]ge occirur  
o pið per Roir. bpoen mac Maelmorðan, pi Lay  
vo ec i Colanea. Macrañt .h. Donncharða, pi Eog  
achta Cairil, vo ec. Eðtigrin .h. hAðgnan, comar  
Ciapan 7 Coman, Muiread .h. Sinaðan, maer Man  
in pace voimierunt. Gillapacraic mac Domna  
reanar aro Maða, vo marbado vo mac Aðdon  
Ceilecan a mebanl.

[Et. lanar. un. p., l. un. Anno domini m.° l.° i  
Mac na h-athci .h. Ruairc, piodmna Connachto, a mi  
bado vo Diarmait .h. Cunn a n-innri Loða aro  
Muiread mac Diarmata, aipchinnech Roir cne, hi  
Ruairach aipchinnech Termonn feicir, Planðeort  
.h. Maelfaðanll pi Cairce bpacarðe, Doilgen uar  
facapt aro Maða, Domnall .h. Cele aipchinne  
Blame, Murchad .h. Deollan aipchinnech Oron  
cliað, omner in pace voimierunt. Cneð la ma  
Loðlann 7 la ppu Muige iða por cenel mðinnig Loð  
oroðant, co pacrat tri .c. bo, 7 co po marbado  
Dubemna mac Cinaeða, reanar Cluana riagna,  
Cumaða mac Clairðen, moer Dail cair. Maelcro

<sup>1</sup> *Domnall Ban Us Brian*.—Domnall O'Brien "the Fair." The third son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, according to Dr. O'Brien. See Vallancey's *Collect. de Rebus Hibernicis*, Vol. I, p. 552.

<sup>2</sup> *Colanea*.—Cologne, on the Rhine. The history of the famous Irish monastery of Cologne has not been sufficiently examined. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 107; O'Connor's *Rev. Hib. Script.*, vol. 4, p. 827, and Lanigan's *Ecccl. Hist.*, vol. 3, p. 406.

<sup>3</sup> *Steward*.—The *Four Masters* say "Patrick's steward" (maor Patrick).

<sup>4</sup> *Mac-na-haidche*.—This is a nick-

name, not a Christian name, as means "son of the night," applied him, probably, in allusion to his having been frequently engaged in nocturnal forays.

<sup>5</sup> *Loch-Arðach*.—Lough Arrow, on the borders of the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

<sup>6</sup> *Horcnagh*.—In the *Annals of the F. M.* (A.D. 1059), Muiredach is called *comarba* (or successor) of Cronan, founder of Ros-crà.

<sup>7</sup> *Termon-Fecia*.—Termonfeckin co. Louth.

<sup>8</sup> *Corraic-Brachaidhe*.—See note 14, p. 369 *supra*.

<sup>9</sup> *Magh-Itha*.—"Plain of Ith";

Ban Ua Briain<sup>1</sup> was slain by Connaughtmen. Domnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucual[n]ge, was killed by the King of Fera-Rois. Braen son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, died in Colanea.<sup>2</sup> Macraith, grandson of Donnchad, King of Eoghanacht-Caisil, died. Echtigern Ua h-Aghrain, comarb of Ciaran and Coman, Muiredach Ua Sinachan, steward<sup>3</sup> of Munster, 'fell asleep' in peace. Gillapatraic son of Domnall, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, was killed by the son of Archu Ua Celechain, in treachery.

Kal. Jan. Frid., m. 7. A.D. 1053. Mac-na-haidche<sup>4</sup> [1053.] Ua Ruairc, royal-heir of Connaught, was killed by Diarmait Ua Cuinn, in an island of Loch-arbhach.<sup>5</sup> Muiredach son of Diarmait, herenagh<sup>6</sup> of Ros-cre; Ua Ruadrach, herenagh of Termon-Fecin;<sup>7</sup> Flaithbertach Ua Maelfabhaill, King of Carraic-Brachaidhe;<sup>8</sup> Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domnall Ua Cele, herenagh of Slane, [and] Murchadh Ua Beollain, herenagh of Druim-cliaibh—all 'fell asleep' in peace. A depredation [was committed] by MacLochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha<sup>9</sup> on the Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait,<sup>10</sup> when they carried off 300 cows, and killed Dubhemna son of Cinaedh, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna,<sup>11</sup> and Cu-Macha son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais.<sup>12</sup> Mael-

district corresponding to the southern half of the present barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal. See Reeves's ed. of *Colton's Visitation*, p. 69, note \*, and other references given in the Index to that work, under *Magh-Itha*.

<sup>10</sup> *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.

—There were at least four distinct families of the Cinel-Binnigh (descendants of Eochaidh Binnech, son of Eoghan, son of Niall Nine-hostager), each of which was distinguished by its 'local habitation.' The territory occupied by the several branches of the Cinel-Binnigh is supposed to have comprised the northern part of the

present barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry. See Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, pp. 73-4. But the mention of Cluain-Fiachna (Clonfeakle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone) in connection with this raid would seem to indicate that the territory of the Cinel-Binnigh extended further south.

<sup>11</sup> *Cluain-Fiachna*.—See last note.

<sup>12</sup> *Steward of Dal-Cais*.—Dal-Cais was the tribe-name of the O'Briens of Thomond and their correlatives. The Translator in *Clar. 49*, renders *moesp* by "serjeant." It is not easy to conceive what could

mac Caithil, ní dhé, a marbhad do U Riagain. Donn-  
char .h. Ceallachain, ríomna Cairil, do marbhad  
d'Orpach. Niall .h. Eigní, ní fep Manach, do mar-  
bad do fepach Lurg. Coélan ní Delmna a fuit fep  
volum occurrur ept.

Ict lanair .uis. p.; L. xiiii. Anno domini m.° l.  
iii.° iñar mac Arailt, ní Gall, do ead. Aed .h.  
fepail, ní Telca og, 7 mac Ardon .h. Ceilecain, ní  
.h. m'péail, do marbad do fepach fepmuis. Dub-  
gal .h. h'edacain, ní .h. Niallan, do marbad do U  
Laitin. Marom fínmuis fop Uib Meit 7 fop  
Uachtar tpe, fua n'uib Eeachach, du itopair in  
Cpoidpérg ríomna Uachtar tpe. Aed mac  
Cenneití mic Duinnéuain, muipe clainne Tairp-  
velbaig, do marbad do Connachtaid. Cat eap fípu  
Alban 7 Saranu, i topapadap tpi mile do fepach  
Alban, 7 mile co leé do Saranad im Dolpinn mac  
fínnair. Loé fuidé Oupain i fíleí fuaire do elub

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have brought the steward or "ser-  
jeant" of Dal-Cais into the heart of  
Ulster, at a time when the O'Briens of  
the south and the MacLochlainns of the  
north were on very unfriendly terms.

<sup>1</sup> *Donnachadh Ua Ceilachain*, i.e.  
Donnachadh, descendant of Ceilachan  
Caisil, King Cashel [or Munster],  
whose obit is given at the year 958  
*supra*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fera-Lurg*.—"Men of Lurg."  
See notes <sup>10</sup>, p. 447, and <sup>16</sup>, p. 575,  
*supra*.

<sup>3</sup> *Cochlan*.—This entry, which is  
added by a later hand in A., is not  
in B. The Cochlan here mentioned  
was the progenitor from whom the  
MacCoghlan, of Delvin MacCoghlan  
(now represented by the barony of  
Garrycastle, King's county), derived  
their name.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 429,  
*supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Ua Ceilechain*.—See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 573,  
*supra*.

<sup>6</sup> *Fínmagh*.—O'Donovan alleges  
this place to be the same as "Finvoy,  
in the county of Down." (*Four  
Mast.*, A.D. 1054, note r). But  
there seems to be no place called  
Finvoy in the co. Down; though  
there are a townland and parish of  
the name in the barony of Kilmoway,  
co. Antrim.

<sup>7</sup> *Uachtar-tírl*.—For the situation  
of this territory, and the meaning  
of the name, see Reeves's *Down and  
Connor*, p. 351, note w.

<sup>8</sup> *Donnachuan*.—This Donnachuan  
(ob. 948, *Four Mast.*), was the eldest  
brother of King Brian Borumha. His

cron son of Cathal, King of Bregha, was killed by Ua Riagain. Donnchad Ua Cellachain,<sup>1</sup> royal heir of Caisel, was killed by the Osraighi. Niall Ua hEignigh, King of Fera-Manach, was killed by the Fera-Luirg.<sup>2</sup> Cochlan,<sup>3</sup> King of Delmna, was treacherously slain by his own people.

Kal. Jan. Saturd.; m. 18. A.D. 1054. Imhar son of [1054.] Aralt, King of the Foreigners, died. Aedh Ua Ferghail, King of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> and the son of Archu Ua Celechain,<sup>5</sup> King of the Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. Dubhgal Ua hEdacain, King of Ui-Niallain, was killed by Ua Laithein. The victory of Finnmagh<sup>6</sup> over the Ui-Meith and Uachtar-tirè,<sup>7</sup> by the Ui-Echach, where the Croibderg, royal heir of Uachtar-tire, was slain. Aedh, son of Cennedigh, son of Donnchuan,<sup>8</sup> steward of Clann-Tairdelbaigh,<sup>9</sup> was killed by Connaughtmen. A battle between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which there were slain 3,000 of the men of Alba, and 1,500 of the Saxons, including Dolfinn son of Finntur. The lake of Suidhe-Odhraim<sup>10</sup> in Sliabh-

grandson Aedh, whose death is above recorded, is described as *muirín* 7 *opuon* (the "delight and glory") of the Dal-Cais (*Four Mast.* 1054). O'Connor translates the term *muirín* ("steward") of this chronicle "*Maritimus dux*;" probably thinking that *muirín* was the same as *muir*, the Irish word for "sea" (Lat. *mare*).

<sup>9</sup> *Clann - Tairdelbaigh*; i.e. the family of Tairdelbach (Torlogh, or Terence), son of Tadbh (sl. 1023, *supra*), son of Brian Borumha. He was the progenitor of the principal branch of the O'Brien race. Tairdelbach, who was King of Munster (and "of the greater part of Ireland," according to some authorities),

died in 1086. In giving his obit at that year *infra*, this Chronicle describes him as King of Ireland, as he is also described in the *Ann. Loch-Cc.* But in the *Chron. Scotorum* (1082=1086), Tairdelbach is called King of the "greater part" (*urmoir*) of Ireland; while the *Four Masters* term him King of Ireland *co rrepartra* ("with opposition").

<sup>10</sup> *Suidhe-Odhraim*. — The name of this lake is now represented by that of the townland of Seoran, in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan, (where there is no trace of a lake). This is one of the *mirabilia Hibernia*. See Todd's *Irish Nennius*, p. 213.



α n-depeb aroče feile Mičail, co n-decharo irin SabailL, quod non audivitum est ab antiquis.

[Ct. 1anair .i. p.; L. xx. ix. Anno domini M.° L.° u.° Domnall ruab .h. bhuain do marbad la .h. nEidinn. Maelmarcain mac Aírída, comarba ComghailL, Colum .h. Cačail aircinneeč Ruir ailičir, Očor .h. Muireadaič aircinneeč Lurca, Gilla-patrac ri Oirraič, Fiachra .h. Copepain, omney in domino dormierunt. Maíom ría Cairpaelbach .h. mÓruain por Murchad .h. mÓruain, i corparadap .iiii. cet .iii. u. toiriuča dec. Cač Martap-taič, ría Dubdailič comarba Patrac, por mac Loingrič .h. Maelpeclainn .i. comarba Finnein 7 Colum cille, du i corparadap ilí.

[Ct. 1anair .ii. p.; L. x. Anno domini M.° L.° ui.° Cačurac mac Gippgarđain, comarba Caimnič i Cianacht, Ceparo cenn cleireč Muman, quiescunt. Ceb .h. Porperb, apo pelpiçinn Aíro Mača, in .Lxx. u. aetati ríe anno, in pace quiescit.

Ro tect poneib cenn ruo mar,  
Ceb .h. Porperb in rui rean;  
hí .xiii. caleno laí,  
Lúro int epcop cum an ceal.

Formgal, ppim anncapa innri Darcairçneinn, plenu

<sup>1</sup> *Fabhall*.—O'Donovan thought that this is the name of a stream "which discharges itself into the Boyne"; the name of which is obsolete. (*Four Masters*, A.D. 1054, note a.)

<sup>2</sup> *Ua hEidhin*.—He was King of Uí-Fiachrach-Aidhne (according to the *Four Masters*); which territory seems to have been co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south of the county of Galway. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagáin's *Topogr. Poem*, note 356. The family name Ua hEidhin, represented as "O'Heyn" in *Clar*. 49, is now generally anglicised "Hynea."

<sup>3</sup> *Comarb of Comghall*; i.e. successor of Comghall (or abbot of Bangor, co. Down). His name does not appear in Archdall's very imperfect list of the abbots of that important establishment.

<sup>4</sup> *Ros-aílichir*.—Now known as Roscarbery, in the county of Cork.

<sup>5</sup> *Tairdelbach Ua Briain*.—Or Torlogh O'Brien. See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 595.

<sup>6</sup> *Murchadh*.—He was the son of Donogh, son of Brian Borumha, and first cousin of Torlogh, who was the son of Tadhg the brother of Donogh.

<sup>7</sup> *Martartech*; lit. "relic house." This entry is not given by the *Four*

Guaire stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall,<sup>1</sup> a thing that had not been heard of from ancient times.

Kal. Jan. Sund.; m. 29. A.D. 1055. Domnall Ruadh [1055.]  
Ua Briain was killed by Ua hEidhin.<sup>2</sup> Maelmartain son of Assidh, comarb of Comghall;<sup>3</sup> Colum Ua Cathail, herenagh of Ros-ailithir;<sup>4</sup> Odhor Ua Muiredaigh, herenagh of Lusca; Gillapatraic, King of Osraighi, [and] Fiachra Ua Corcraim—all 'fell asleep' in the Lord. A victory by Tairdelbach Ua Briain<sup>5</sup> over Murchad<sup>6</sup> Ua Briain, in which 400 men were slain, along with fifteen chieftains. The battle of Martartech,<sup>7</sup> by Dubhdaleithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son<sup>8</sup> of Loingsech Ua Mael-sechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnen<sup>9</sup> and Colum-Cille,<sup>9</sup> in which many were slain.

Kal. Jan. Mond.; m. 10. A.D. 1056. Cathasach son [1056.]  
of Gerrgarbhain, comarb of Cainnech in Cianachta,<sup>10</sup> and Cetfaidh, head of the clerics of Munster, rested. Aedh Ua Forreidh, chief lector of Ard-Macha, in the 75th year of his age rested in peace.

He obtained<sup>11</sup> great fame whilst he lived—

Aedh Ua Forreidh, the old sage—;

On the fourteenth of the Kalends of July

The mild bishop went to heaven.

Gormgal, chief soul-friend, of the Island of Darciargrenn,<sup>12</sup>

*Masters.* See *Ann. Loch-Cé* (ed. Hennessy), note <sup>3</sup> *ad an.*

<sup>8</sup> *Son.* — His name is given as "Murchadh" in the *Ann. of Tigernach*.

<sup>9</sup> *Comarb of Finnen and Colum-Cille*; i.e. abbot of Clonard and Kells, in the county of Meath.

<sup>10</sup> *Comarb of Ceinnech in Cianachta*; i.e. successor of St. Canice, or abbot of Dromachose (or Termonkenny) in the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See note <sup>7</sup>, p. 510, *supra*.

<sup>11</sup> *Obtained.*—The original of this stanza, which is not in B., is added in

the lower margin of fol. 59b in A., with a mark of reference to the place where it might be introduced into the text.

<sup>12</sup> *Darciargrenn.*—This is probably the genit. form of Darcairgriu. But no island of that name is known to the Editor; nor does the name appear in any of the other Irish chronicles. See under the year 1018 *supra*, where the obit is given of a "Gormghal of Aird-ailen, chief soul-friend of Ireland," and the note regarding "Ard-ailen" (or "High Island"), p. 541, note <sup>11</sup>.

uierum in penitencia paupauit. Tadh mac in cleirici .h. Concobair do marbad do Uib Maine. Etrú mac Lobraða, toirech Manaé, cuir ordain ὑλατο, in penitencia morpuur eir. Cneé la Niall mac Maelrech-lainn for Dal n-Áraide, co tuc .xx. c. do buaib 7 tri .xx. duine do brait. Gillamura mac Ocan, rechtaire Tealéa oí, morpuur eir. Flann mainistrech, airo ferleiginn 7 rui penčura Erenn, in uita eterna requiercit. Tene gelain do tiachtain co ro marb triar ic uiriuir Tola, 7 mac leiginn oc Supro, 7 co ro bhuir in bile. Cneé do éuaib Eochaié .h. Flaiten aibce noolaic móir, i maig nileá, co tuc .u. cet bo copuici uirrin .i. co h-oduin muié hilaá, 7 foracrat na bu irin obainn, 7 ro baete oétur ar .xl. oib, im Cuilennan mac Dergain.

Fol. 596b.

<sup>1</sup> *The Clerick*; i.e. the Cleric.

<sup>2</sup> *Manachs*.—In the *Ann. Four Mast.* (*id. an.*) the name of the sept is written "Monachs" which seems the more correct form. See O'Donovan's *Four Masters*, A.D. 1171, note x, and the authorities there cited.

<sup>3</sup> *Gillamura* -- See this person mentioned above at the year 1024.

<sup>4</sup> *Telach-og*.—See note <sup>6</sup>, p. 526 *supra*.

<sup>5</sup> *Flann Mainistrech*; i.e. "Flann of the Monastery" [Monasterboice,

co. Louth]. Flann was Lector of the Monastery (not Abbot, as O'Reilly says, *Ir. Writers*, p. lxxv., q. v.) See O'Curry's *Manners and Customs*, Vol. II., pp. 149-169.

<sup>6</sup> *Disert-Tola*.—The "desert" (or retreat) of Tola. Now Dysart, in the parish of Killulagh, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath.

<sup>7</sup> *Tres*.—bile. Meaning a sacred tree. Written in uile (for in bile, "the tree"), in *Ann. Lock Cé* at A.D. 1056, where see note (in Hennessey's

full of days, rested in penitence. Tadhg, son of the 'Clerech' Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Ui-Maine. Etru son of Lobraidh, chief of the Manachs,<sup>8</sup> pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died in penitence. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dal-Araidhe, when he brought away 2,000 cows, and sixty persons as prisoners. Gillamura,<sup>9</sup> son of Ocan, steward of Telach-og,<sup>4</sup> died. Flann Mainistrech,<sup>5</sup> the chief lector and historical sage of Ireland, rested in eternal life. Lightning came and killed three persons at Disert-Tola,<sup>6</sup> and a student at Sord, and broke down the tree.<sup>7</sup> Eochaidh Ua Flaithen went on a predatory expedition on Christmas night into Magh-Itha, when he brought 500 cows to a water, *i.e.*, to the river of Magh-Uatha,<sup>8</sup> and they<sup>9</sup> left the cows in the river;<sup>10</sup> and forty-eight of them were drowned, along with Cuilennan son of Dergan.

ed.) In MS. B. the words are in mīle (which O'Connor prints in *inile*, and translates "et confregit arcem"). The original reading of MS. A. was also in mīle; but the old scribe added a "punctum delens" under the letter m, and substituted a b, to correct the text to in bīle.

<sup>8</sup> *Magh-Uatha*.—O'Donovan states that the name of this river is written aḃann Maḃe nīcha (*i.e.* the River of the Magh-Itha), "in the

Annals of Ulster. (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1056, note n.) But he must have been misled by the version in Clar. 49, which has "River of Magh-Itha," as the name is *Meighi* [genit. of *Magh-Ih Uatha* in A., and *M-Ua'ha* in B. Regarding Magh-Itha, see O'Donovan's ed. of the *Ann. Four Mast.*, A.D. 1177, note o.

<sup>9</sup> *They*; *i.e.* the cow stealers.

<sup>10</sup> *In the river*.—rīn oḃuino, B.

END OF VOL. I.





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